THE DAILY BEE.

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THE DAILY BEE.

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day of January A. D. 1887. [SEAL.] N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

THE senatorial election will probably be short, sharp and decisive.

IRISH leaders are watching the political current of events in England very closely. When parliament opens next month the nationalists promise themselves stirring times at Lord Salisbury's expense.

Every county in the state containing more than lifty thousand people ought to have a county auditor and a larger board of commissioners. Here is an opportunity for the committee on countres to distinguish themselves by securing a much needed reform.

OMAHA will have little inducement to assist railroads in purchasing rights of way if all the property in this way transferred to the railroads is to be exempted from city taxation. More than five millions of real estate in this city is already tax free.

THE last week of the senatorial can vass opens with the opponents of General Van Wyck thoroughly demoralized. Each following is reproaching the other with lack of zeal against the common enemy. The friends of Senator Van Wyck need trouble themselves very little about the result.

An intercollegiate prohibition convention has been called by some of the eastern colleges. Yale, Harcard and Princeton send no delegates. The young men of these ancient and flourishing institutions evidently consider the proposed meeting as another left-handed blow at a liberal education.

It was very pathetic to notice the dis gust which settled over the faces of the Boyd-Miller emissaries at Lincoln after they had circulated a little among the democratic members and advanced their views upon the vote-in-the-air polfev. The theory was not received with the favor expected.

THE yanking and pulling of the vari ous senatorial candidates to capture the Van Wyck following "when they have got through with the old man's is very entertaining. When General Van Wyck's following have finished with the senator's interests they will be of no possible use to any other aspirant for the senatorial brogans.

Too careful consideration cannot be given by the Douglas delegation to the subject of charter amendent. The work of drafting the Omaha charter should be begun at once and the bill introduced as soon as practicable. Municipal reform will occupy the attention of the legislature to a greater extent than usual during the present session and will excite an interest corresponding to the growth of the municipalities represented in both houses. Nebraska is becoming a state of prosperous and growing cities and it is highly important that all legislation on subjects affecting municipalities should be carefully drafted and thoroughly discussed with a view to future as well as to present requirements.

THE fact that the Hon. S. S. Cox will succeed Mr. Hewitt as a member of the ways and means committee of the house, occupying second place on the committee, which will give him precedence for the chairmanship when the committee is reorganized in the next house, will be gratifying to the friends of tariff reform. It is of course hardly to be expected that Mr. Cox will be enabled to accomplish anything at the present session. He has well defined views of what should be done, but the duties that will devolve upon him as a member of the ways and means committee are new to him, and Mr. Cox has been long enough in congress to understand that it is not wise even for an old member to assume too much in a direction in which he has not had practical experience and trial. Besides, while not an abnormally modest man, he will naturally feel indisposed to do anything which might seem like a usurpation of the prerogative of the chairman of the committee. In the period before the meeting of the next congress, however, Mr. Cox will have ample time in which to prepare himself and to formulate a policy that may command the support of his party. It looks as if the genial congressman had reached the golden opportunity of his political career, and there is no disposition to doubt his ability to make the most of it. But he will not escape the jealous vigilance of Mr. Randall.

The Senate Committees.

As might naturally have been expected from the peculiar combination that organized the senate, the make-up of its committees has a decided railroad complexion. Mr. Colby, who dictated their composition, has had himself appointed to two chairmanships. He is chairman of the committees on judiciary and labor. Every member of the first committee yoted with the historic eighteen. The chairman of the railroad committee, Mr. Brown, of Clay, professes to favor railway regulation and restriction, but it remains to be seen whether that means a continuance of the bogus commission and existing methods or something that will meet the demands of the public at least half way. The majority of the railroad committee, like Mr. Brown, are classed as friendly to the railroad interests. The committee on finance, ways and means, which controls appropriations, is fairly made up with Mr. Majors as chairman. In view of the fact that the committee will be relieved of revenue work by the new committee on revenue its work ought to be more thorough and expeditious than has been the case in previous legislatures. The committee on municipal affairs, of which Mr. Lininger is chairman, is conceded to be very efficient. Its membership represents the principal cities of Omaha, Lincoln, Hastings, Grand Island and Nebraska City. The deliberate perversity in the makeup of many of the committees is as plain as the nose on a man's face. For instance, Senator Casper, who is the only printer and publisher in the senate, is made chairman of the committee on libraries, while Mr. Kent, who probably doesn't know a hand press from a hand saw, is made chairman of the committee on printing. Colby as chairman of the committee on labor is almost an insult to the whole labor interests. Colby would have been a good head for the militia committee, but how he can come in as a champion of labor is problematic. The highly important committee on mines and minerals is generously given to Mr. Higgins, of Cass, while Mr. Sprick, a plain and honest farmer from Washington county, is made chairman of the committee on manufactures and commerce. The two democrats who made up the majority for the self-styled stalwarts, were generously taken care of. Mr. Campbell becomes chairman of counties and county boundaries and Vandemark is assigned to that on state's prison.

Falsifying Sentiment. Boards of trade and freight bureaus all over the country are being used as tools of the railroads to pass resolutions against the inter-state commerce bill. In nine cases out of ten a few members, who have never read the law and know nothing of its probable workings, meet, resolve and adjourn after committing an entire business community in opposition to the measure. We had a taste of this in Omaha a few days ago when a freight commissioner arrogated to himself the right to telegraph to Nebraska's delegation a bold-faced falsehood, declaring that a hundred members in meeting assembled protested against the long haul and pooling provisions of the bill.

lic sentiment in favor of the railroads is being varied in the case of the stock jobbers who are bears on the market. These harpies are now attempting to depress Union Pacific stock by telegraphing throughout the country the wildest kind of stories regarding wholesale bribery and corruption at Washington in favor of the funding bill. There seems to be a concerted attempt led by Wall street sharks to break down the credit of the company and to injure its financial standing. While this paper is not

This method of working up bogus pub-

favor of the fundbill, it is equally opposed to having its telegraph columns used as the medium for raising false prejudices against the company and branding its officials as second editions of Oakes Ames and Jay Gould. The brood of irresponsible correspondents at Washington who are willing tools for the Wall street gang can do irreparable injury to men and organizations if given the latitude they strive to secure in the public press.

Each of these methods deserve censure. The men who falsify public sentiment in favor of the railroads are perhaps no worse than those who spread broadcast their attacks upon railroad managements to break down their credit and prejudice the public to their disadvant-

How Coal Consumers Are Taxed.

The equity suit of the state of Pennsylvania against the coal combination and trunk line pool, now being heard in Philadelphia, is developing some interesting facts which are of general public interest On Saturday the statistician of the combination was examined relative to the production and transportation of coal He gave it as his opinion that the maximum yearly capacity of the entire anthracite region, if all the mine openings were worked, is about 45,000,000 tons. The output agreed upon by the combination for last year was less than 31,000,000 tous, which is somewhat under the estimated requirements of the trade. It will be seen, therefore, that there is a surplus capacity of at least 12,000,000 tons, and to sustain the producers of this surplusage the anthracite coal combination was formed, each of the well-equipped shippers restricting his output to an average of less than four-fifths of his capacity in order that the weaker members might be carried along. The consumers bear the penalty for this combination and restriction by paying an increased price for coal. They pay for the monopoly of coal lands, on which the royalties have been raised by the six carrying companies to excessive figures, the royalty on anthraeite coal being nearly four times as great as on bituminous coal. They pay also for the speculative holdings of the coal companies. For instance, it is stated that the Reading railroad company holds coal lands with a capacity for producing 60,000,000 tons of coal annually, while its apportionment for last year was but one fifth of this amount. The policy pursued is to burden the consumer not only with the cost of each ton that is marketed, but with the interest that must be paid to retain a hold on the four-fifths that are not mined or marketed. One of the coal companies, it has been shown, paid two million dollars for coal lands that were not worth one-tenth of that sum, and the coal consumer is called on by the combination to bear that load, as well as the

during the wild scramble of competing

roads for tonnage. The methods of this greedy and unscrupulous combination take every form that the ingenuity of avarice can suggest. The coal carriers hold land to keep it out of the reach of other carriers. Unable to develope it themselves they are determined that so rival road shall obtain control of that source of tonnage, and for this dog-in-the-manger sort of this speculation the consumer must pay. It is authoritatively stated that the Reading company lost fourteen million dollars in four years while organizing its coal and iron adjunct, and those losses were capitalized as part of the cost of the land. The coal consumer of course bears the burden of this and of similar watering of securities, as well as the burden of all the bad investments of the carriers. It is estimated that the total tax imposed upon coal consumers to sustain the coal combinations amounts to more than twenty million dollars a year, yet as a Philadelphia contemporary observes, 'Railroad presidents and railroad attorneys have the effrontery publicly to justify this imposition and to ask the coal consumer to pay the losses that should be borne by the holders of the securities of the coal companies"

This policy of plunder, which robs not alone the consumers of coal, but the miners and all the labor of the country dependent upon manufacturing indus tries in which the price of coal is an important factor, must come to an end. It is a grave wrong that has become intolerable and must not be permitted to continue. Not only is it necessary that the existing monopoly be broken up, but the way to similar combinations in the future must be effectually blocked. If the state of Pennsylvania cannot accomplish this a power strong and honest enough to do so must be found elsewhere. The people can and will protect themselves against the unjust exactions of this form of monopoly.

Two railroad accidents last week call

renewed attention to the danger of heating coaches with stoves. Fire is now the great peril of railroad travel and it is a peril which no degree of luxury in the finish and appointment of cars mitigates in the slightest degree. Enclosing the stoves in grated closets does not remove the danger. If the car is wrecked, the fire is very certain to be communicated to the ruins. This peril has been illustrated so frequently that one would suppose that the companies would adopt other methods of heating, in their own interests. As they do not take these measures for the safety of their passengers of their own accord, the law should compel them to do so. There can hardly be an excuse for a railroad disaster, now that men know all about the management of steam, and have been taught by experience what dangers to guard against in the mechanical operation of the roads. A railroad in Connecticut has been heating its ears for four years by steam from the engine at low pressure. This is found to be not only feasible and agreeable as a mode of heating, but also entirely safe. A rupture of the pipes would expose no one to scalding or any danger, but would simply fill the car with a washing-day vapor. Any accident which breaks the connection with the engine of necessity cuts off the flow of steam. The system has reached a degree of perfection which would justify the traveling public in appealing to the legislature to require the introduction upon all passenger ears of some method of heating not exposing the occupants to constant danger of broiling and roasting alive. To-day, with the general prevailing modes of heating cars, no passenger is safe from this dreadful fate.

WHETHER or not the fact that American securities have again become the staple speculation on the London stock exchange is to be regarded with favor by the legitimate investors in such securities is a question. The first and natural suggestion of the statement, as made in our London cablegram of yesterday, that such is the case, will be that the circumstance can have very little concern to any but the English speculators, who take the risks and must pay the penalties. But the experience of the past has been that while the English speculators were sometimes made to suffer severely for their dabbling in American securities, being generally outwitted by the shrewder and perhaps less scrupulous Yankee speculators, the legitimate investors in these securities at home did not always escape damage from the plots and counterplots of the stock gamblers in New York and London. The disastrous consequences of this speculation some years ago, when American securities were staple on the London stock exchange, are remembered by a great many people who were the sufferers. Granting that all speculation. pure and simple, is demoralizing in its influence and damaging to legitimate interests, it follows that the more extended it is the greater will be the demoralization and the damage. The improved position of American securities in London may foreshadow another era of wild and reckless stock gambling such as that which came after the war. History repeats itself, and the English speculators of to-day may require a taste of the experience of their predecessors.

One of the most striking parts of the eloquent address of Mr. Grady, editor of the Atlanta Constitution, at the forefathers' banquet in New York, was his statement in effect that the south had learned to regard the abolition of slavery as a boon and blessing. That it was so from the material point of view the facts which show the progress of industrial development in the south abundantly prove. The Charleston News and Courier bears testimony to the improved condition of South Carolina since the days of slavery, by a comparison of its condition in the year before the war with the record for 1886. Last year the total value of the farm products was \$44,109,501, which, despite the decline in values of late, is very nearly as much as the value in 1860. while the number of manufacturing establishments has advanced during this period from 1,230 to 3,242, the capital invested has more than trebled, the number of hands employed has increased more than five-fold, and the value of the products now reaches very close to thirty million dollars. Adding to agricultural products the products of the different branches of manufacturing and the outputs of the mines and quarries, it is estimated that the total income of the burdens of all the fictitious valuations | state is now fully 50 per cent targer than

Allowing for the Increase in population, the average income of each person is already about as large as before the war,

and is growing larger every year. STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska, Jottings. The Belvidere Reform club has cighty

Governor Dawes' "mantle of oblivion" not a misfit,

A brick hotel building, to cost \$19,000, going up at Randolph.

The poles have been set for a telephone ine from Omaha to Ashland, Three burr mills and one patentroller

mill are in constant operation at Long The Papillion Times has been sold by

Magney and Haward to A. U. Hancock & brother. The city council of Hastings is groping through the dark passage of a street rail-

way charter. The Masonic frsternity of Fremont has invested in land on which to build a com-

modious loage. Crete is harvesting vast quantities of

ce from the Blue river and shipping it to surrounding towns. Pronger & Clarey's store in Crete was raided by burglers, Thursday night, and

\$200 worth of goods taken. The receipts of merchandise at the Plattsmouth depot in 1886 amounted to

907 cars, and shipments 1,098 cars.

James Nelson, of Batsora, Ord county was thrown from his horse on the lonely prairie last week and frozen to death. Will Taylor, a prescription clerk in Laberty, shot a hole through his head while shifting his gun to his hip pocket.

A Central City paper modestly confesses that Omaha's improvements for 1886 "slightly gets away with Central A proposition has been submitted to the people of Exeter to vote \$20,000 in bonds in aid of the Union Pacific exten-

A burglar was caught in the act of loading himself with "weepins" in a gun store, in Walioo, and tendered the free-

dom of the jail. The board of trade of Long Pine wil issue a "boom pamphlet" showing how the town holds a front pew as a pro-

gressive community. Weeping Water's business record for the past year shows the shipment of 1,348 cars of stock, grain, produce and merchandise. The receipts were 400 car loads.

St. John, the apostle of prohibition as practiced in Kansas, is circulating among his followers in this state, telling them how to throttle the "demon" at \$50 a throttle.

Several townships in Nuckolls county will decide next Friday, the question of granting aid for an extension of the Kansas Midland road, a branch of the Santa Fe system.

The Liberty Gazette has been sold by Stephenson & Bloom to G.S. Coulter, Th latter makes his bow as gracefully as poultice of rheumatism, the heritage of the great, will permit.

Fire tackled the railroad water tank in Frete last week, burned the plug in the bottom, and while the water was running out, crept around to the sides and consumed the entire structure. The public land office at North Platte

received in each \$98,203.42 during the las quarter of the year. A little over 24,000 acres of land were disposed of, niestly in Custer and Cheyenne counties. The mandate has gone forth, accord

ing to the Vidette, that peace shall hover over the bloody field of journalism in Crete for all coming time, but, like the blessing of the beggar who reached in vain for a penny, it will never descend.

One hundred new-fangled boxes are to be put in the Hastings postoffice. They will have two knobs with a combination like a safe. More than one hundred would be put in only it is feared that not more than that number can keep straight long enough to remember the combina-

The Papillion Times says: "A party of surveyors are at work setting anothe line of stakes through Sarpy county. The route is from South Omaha to Gil more, and thence in a southwesterly di rection to Cedar Creek, in Cass county. A railroad on this line is almost certain to be built next season."

The admirers of Buffalo Bill in North Platte and vicinity are negotiating for a special car to take a party of forty to New York to witness show in Madison Garden. The only question to settle is whether the party shall be composed of twenty men, their wives and moderate hilarity, or forty men and lots of fun.

A prize dog fight in Papillion was con fessedly a tame affair until the owners of the canines began to chaw each other Several mouthfulls of ear, nose and torr hair strewed the ring. The dogs cried out in envy at the ferocity of the human curs, and the town custodian of peac assesed damages at \$5 per battered

A contractor on the grade of the B. & M. south of Schuyler, stuffed the dump with hay, straw, cornstocks and weeds, and was tapping the pile with a sprink-ling of earth when an officer of the road pounced on him with both feet. The stuf fing was knocked out of that grade a once, the contract cancelled and the contractor bounced.

The town council of Tecumseh has closed up three saloons, causing loss to the treasury of \$2,100 a year. To equalize this great reform the salaries o school teachers have been reduced \$5 : month. During the reign of the saloons one marshal and one policeman preserved the peace and dignity of the town, under the dispensation of boot leg light ning a double force is required to pre serve the law. This is a specimen of hindsight that tax payers are pondering

The famous Duke Simpson, ex-treas urer of Otoe, now rustleating in the penitentiary, closed his dukes on more of the public funds in his care than his san guine friends ever dreamed of. The expert's examination of the books that his stealings amounted to \$76,527.32 Duke was determined to pile up riches a any cost. The result is he finds himsel in states prison, his wife with bowed head and blighted life, struggling under a crushing weight of shame and sorrow and the friends who backed him with their name and means compelled to pay from the fruit of their own toil, for rascality. What profiteth a man if he gains a large slice of the world by robbing his friends and lands in the penitentiary?

lown Items.

The Dexter Normal school has 123 students. The new Baptist church at Burlington cost \$21,871.

The assessed valuation of Polk county

is \$17,215,300. The police of Ottumwa run in 131 per

sons during December. The support of the poor cost Des Moine ounty \$10,114.97 last year. There are 400,000 children in the state

outside of the Sunday schools

A large and elegant Baptist church habeen completed in Burlington. Keokuk had eighteen weddings and ighteen funerals during December. The new Presbyterian church at Ded ham which cost \$3,000 has been dedi

cated. The semi-annual statement shows there tre \$58,873.90 in easn and \$200,075 in bonds in the state treasury.

Third regiment of state militia. Amateur warriors are drilling for the race.

Lee Schoenhorn, proprietor of the Atlantic rendering works, fell into a slush tub of boiling water on the 5th inst. and received injuries from which he soon

The town council of Creston have provided two pens for stray cows. This is a step in the write direction and may lead establishment of a bureau of 'animal literature.'

The ravages of the hog disease have been very fatal in the vicinity of Arcdadia. Earnest Draheim and H. Ehlers have each lost about 100 head, while other far-mers in the vicinity are heavy losers.

A pan of flour dashed on burning of from an overturned lamp saved the residence of of James McColle in Shenandeah from destruction. Here is a road to a flourishing business in connection with expedited fires. The Wapsie Farmers' club which holds

its meeting in and around West Laberty, s one of the established institutions. Or feature that has a tendency to make it more permanent and interesting is the fact that ladies freely attend and take active part in the discussions.

Rev. Fred Harris, an Atlantic printer and a preacher, has begun the publication of a monthly paper called the Atlantic Methodist, Mr. Harris does his own mechanical work and can make an impression with a roller as neatly as the average sinner in a print shop. He sticks to his texts when the "devil" is around and hammers a galley as eloquently as he

Mr. C. L. Becker, of Keokuk, has petitioned the city council to reimburse him for the loss of his house by fire, The amount claimed is \$802.50. His petition recites negligence and mismanagment on the part of the city fire department. The night of the fire the city water works mains were shut oil for repairs. The fire cisterns were full but the only machine that answered the fire alarm was a hose reel, Fully an hour later a steamer made its appearance, when the house was consumed. He claims the fire de partment was properly notified of the condition of the water mains. A lawsuit will probably be instituted, and the result of the issue will be a matter of great interest.

Dakota. Pinafore has struck Lead City.

The Sioux Falls postoflice took in \$9,002.48 in 1836. The Iron Hill mine is now turning out

\$1,000 a day. The Masons of Rapid City have de sided to build a hall.

An Episcopal church to cost \$3,000 is to be built at Pembin.

Lawrence county warrants are worth ighty cents on the dollar. Coat from the mines in McLeon county

s selling at \$1 a ton delivered. Liquor licenses in Yankton county have been raised from \$230 to \$390

Eight thousand railroad ties, cut on public lands, have been seized by the government inspector in Custer county. It is figured out that the wheat growers of North Dakota, in spite of the high

ates of transportation, have an advantage of 7 cents a bushel over the farmers of Iowa, 14 cents over Nebraska and 16 cents over Kansas, on account of the diference in the price of land. Four horse thieves, viz: Jack Wol-bank, James Pierson, Oscar Bangs and

John Marston, were captured in the Turtle mountains last week and it is reported two were lynched. The others made their escape during the night. These men have been stealing horses in the Missouri valley for a number of years. It is learned before Wolbank and Pierson were lynched they confessed to having stolen over 100 horses and killing a farmer named Oleson, who lived on the west bank of the Missouri river five years ago.

Mark Twain's Lost Idea Pittsburg Dispatch: Mark Twain says that the funniest thing he ever wrote ame to an untimely end and was lost to the world. It was in the early western days, when he was a reporter on the Chronicle of Virgmia City, Nevada. In those days, when the saloon was the social centre of town, and the opening of each new one a matter of general inter est, it was the custom for the proprietor of a new venture in liquid refreshments to send a basket of his choicest wares to the newspaper office, and for the editor to return the compliment by giving a glowing account of the opening. One day a basket of unusually choice wines from a saloon that was to be of an un isually aristocratic order inspired Mark with a brilliant idea. He wrote a few lines in straight good English, but the next began to be pretty badly mixed, and as he represented one bottle after another as having been sampled, approved and emptied he drifted on into worse and worse confusion, until he finally brought up in an inextricable tangle concentration, such as might be suppose to possess the brain of a man who ha drank a basket of mixed wine. But when the paper came out he searched in over and over in vain for his cherished article It was not there. But he did find a brief paragraph, setting forth in the most commonplace, conventional way imaginable the fact that a basket of vines had been received from Mr. that they were very fine, and that "we bespeak for him the liberal patronage he deserves." With fire in his eye and profanity on his lips, Mark started on an in-

vestigation, and soon settled the blame upon the head of one of the printers. "Why," said the fellow, "I couldn't make head nor tail out of the copy, and I concluded Mr. Clemens must have been pretty full when he wrote it. I heard the editor say last week that if he get full again he'd discharge him, and I thought if that stuff got into the paper he'd have to go sure. So I tore it up and wrote this myself. Just thought I'd save his place for him if I could."

Before this honest friend, whose zea for his welfare had not left a piece of hi prize article as big as a nickel Mark could say no more. But he could not reproduce it. It had been the swift and brilliant inspiration of the moment, and was completely gone. But he mourned long over the fate of what he always beleyed to be his most brilliant production

The South American journals say his Majesty Dom Pedro was recently much amused, on landing at San Paulo, by being received by an Italian gentleman with a hand-organ, who played national air. The emperor listened with gravity to the musician, and then asked him in French to play 'L'Air pour l'Italie.' The musician did not know it but proposed to play the Brazilian air over again. And the emperor listened to the repetition with apparent delight.

The Chinese public school in San Francisco has now thirty-eight pupils, all though it started a year and a half ago with only siv. It is under the charge of Miss Thayer, who finds the young celes lial very bright in learning English and the common branches. Her hardest task is to enforce silence; the little fellows like to chatter in Chinese about their les-sons. Three of the pupils are girls. All wear the Chinese costame, and all take a two weeks' honday at the Chinese New

The coast of Norway is sinking gradually, while that of Sweden is emerging more and more and the Baltic sea is be-coming shallower. Land marks made on the Swedish coast by the celebrated naturalist Linnaeus, at the beginning of the eighteenth century, show that this neaval raises that coast about four feet in the course of a century.

Merchants Hotel, Omaha, Nat Brown burdens of all the neutions valuations state is now fully 50 per cent larger than Candidates are multiplying for the valuations at the most prosperous era of slavery. Cant position of lieutenant extend of the All street ears from depot pass house.

SERF-SKETCHES OF SIBERIA.

How the Political Prisoners and Criminals of Russia are Punished.

RICH INVOLUNTARY EMIGRANTS,

The Vast Army of Exiles-Weary March of 4,000 Miles-Details of the Journey-Good Guards and Bad.

For nearly two centuries Siberia has

been famous, or infamous-writes Thomas W. Knox in the Cleveland Leader-as a place of banishment for those who offend against the social or political laws of Russia. Péter the Great began the transportation of criminals to Siberia in 1710 previous to that date the country had been used as a land of banishment for officials whom the government wished to get out of the way without putting them to death, but the number of these deported individuals was not large. Ever since Peter's day the work of exiling criminals to Siberia has been kept up; the ordinary travel of this sort is about 10,000 annually, and sometimes it reaches as high as 12,000 or 13,000. Outside of this deportation is that of revolutionists, nihilists and others who offend politically rather than eriminally, though any opposition to the autocratic power of the czar is likely to be regarded as criminal in the eyes of the Russian government. After every revo lution in Poland the number of exiles is rapidly augmented; in the year following the revolt of 1863, 24,000 Poles were sent to Siberia, and for two or three years afterwards there were from 10,000 to 20,000 unhappy lovers of independence who traveled the same route. Sometimes the political prisoners are

mingled with the criminals, but ordinarly they are kept apart. In former times the prisonors were compelled to walk to their destinations, and the journey from St. Petersburg to the regions beyond Lake Baikal, a distance of nearly 4,000 miles, occupied two years and sometimes more, and many of the exiles died on the road from fatigue and priva tions. It was found more economical to transport the offenders in wagons or sleights, or by rail and steamboat when possible, than to require them to walk and for the last twenty years or more tive-sixths of the exiles have been carried in this way. At points varying from ten to twenty miles apart along the great road through Siberia there are houses for the lodgment of prisoners at night; they afford a shelter from the weather very little else, as they are always badly ventilated and very dirty, and occupants sleep on the bare floor or benches, with out any other covering than the clothes they wear. Sometimes in summer the officer in charge of a convoy of prisoners will permit them to sleep out of doors at night instead of entering the filthy stations, but in such a case he requires the personal promise of every exile in the convoy that he will make no attempt to escape, and he further makes the whole party responsible for individual con-Under such circumstances if one of the prisoners should violate his patrol and run away, no further favors would be shown to the rest, and they would be put on low rations of food and otherwise punished. It is needless to say they take good care that the promise is kept, This privilege is accorded only to the convoys of political offenders; the criminal classes are not considered worthy of such confi-

dence in their honor,
Prison life in Siberia is of many varicties, according to the offenses of dif-ferent individuals and the sentences which have been decreed in their cases The lowest sentence is to simple banishment for three years, and the highest to hard labor for life. The simple exile ive in a certain town, district or prov mee, and must report to the police at stated intervals. He may engage in cer tain specified occupations, or rather in any occupation which is not on the pro hibited list; for example, he may teach music or painting, but may not teach languages, as they afford the opportu nity for propagating revolutionary ideas He may become merchant, farmer, mechanic, contractor, or anything else of that sort, and it not infrequently happens that exiles enjoy a degree of prosperity in their new homes that they did no have in European Russia. Exiles and their sons have become millionaires in Siberia; a former Vanderbilt, of Irkoutsk the capital of Eastern Siberia, was the son of an exile serf; his enormous fortune having been gained in the overland tea trade. Many exiles become so attached to Siberia that they remain there after their term of banishment is ended, but i should be understood that their cases are the exceptions rather than the rule. Th wife and immature children of an exile may follow or accompany him at the ex pense of the government, but cannot re turn to Europe until his term of service has expired. The object of exile is to furnish a population to this sparsely in habited region, and it goes without say ing that a family man is much more likely to be a good citizen when his wife and children are with him than when they are thousands of miles away. name of "prisoner" or "exile applied to the banished individuals. It the language of the people they are called "unfortunates" and in official documents they are termed involuntary emigrants.

Of those sentenced to forced labor some are ordered to become colonists they are furnished with the tools and materials for building a house on a plot of ground allotted to them, and for three years can receive rations from the near est government station, but when the years have expired they are expected to support themselves. If hey were sent to the southern therefore fertile parts of Siberia, their lot would not be a severe one, but the most of these colonists are assigned to the northern regions, where the support of life from tilling the soil or from hunting and fishing is a matter of great lifficulty. Those who are kept in prison and sentenced to hard labor are em ployed in mines, mills, foundries, or on the public roads; many of them wear chains which extend from a girdle around the waist to each ankle, and of tectually preclude the possibility of run ning away. Their life is a hard one, as their food is coarse and often limited in quantity; it is bad enough under kindhearted overseers and superintendents and terrible when the masters are cruel which happens altogether too often. the time of the first Alexander and the Emperor Nicholas, the treatment of the prisoners in Siberia was more severe than at present, but even to-day there is great opportunity for amelioration.

The Coyote and His Hannts. From the "Hound of the Plains," by

Earnest Ingersoil, in Popular Sience Monthly for January: A picture of the great plains is not complete without coyote or two, hurrying furtively through the distance.

The coyote is a wolf-a wolf about two-thirds the size of that one which haunts forests and the pages of story-books. He has a long, lean body; legs a trifle short, but sinuewy and active; a head more foxy than wolfish, for the nose is long and pointed; the yellow eyes are set in spectacle-frames of black cyclids, and the bauging, tan-trimmed cars, may be erected, giving a well-merited air of eleriness to their wearer; a tail-straight

dust-gathering coat of dingy white suffused with tawny brown, or often de-cidedly brindled.

'A shade in the stubble, a ghost by the Now leaping, now limping, now risking a

Pop-cared and large-jointed, but ever alway A thoroughly vagabond outcast in gray, Such is the coyote—genus loci of the plains; an Ishmaelite of the desert; a consort of rattlesnake and vurture; the tyrant of his inferiors; jackal to the puma; a bushwhacker upon the flanks of the buffalo armies; the pariah of his own race, and despised by mankind. Withal, he maintains himself and his tribe increases; he outstrips animals fleeter than himself; he foils those of far greater strength; he excels all his rivals in cun-ning and intelligence; he furnishes to the Indian not only a breed of domestic dogs, but in many canine races ranks as earli-est progenitor, he becomes the center of

myths, and finally is apotheosized. Our coyote is a true westerner, and typilies the independence, the unrustrained gavety and brisk zeal which enters into the heart of him who sights the rocky mountains. He is little known at present eastward of real bunch-grass plains. In early days, however, he was common enough in the open country of Arkansas, Missouri, Illinois, and north, ward, hence he received the name "prairie-wolf." Threading the passes, ne wanders among the foot-hills of all the complicated mountain system that forms the 'crest of the continent,' and dwells plentifully in California valleys.

Problem of Municipal Government, From "Misgovernment of Great Cities," by Frank P. Crandon, in Popular Science Monthly for January: standing their important relation to all that is significant or influential in national life and history, it is nevertheless true that there has never been developed anything, which even by courtesy, could be called a science of municipal government. Indeed, it is only within these latest years that the fact that there could be a science has ever been suggested. But the pressure has been constantly growing more and more imperious. Monstrosities which are the legit-imate fruit of the hap-hazard system, or rather lack of system, which characterizes the government of many cities, evils of administration and burdens of taxation that had become almost unendurable; the astounding frauds which have been brought to light within the last few years in New York and Philadelphia, and the usurpation of power by demagogues through the aid of the most degraded elements of society, have at last forced an inquiry as to what form of municipal government will most efficiently correct present abuses and reduce to the minimum the opportunities

for harm to the body politic.

Men begin to ask whether the municipal authority may not be so organized and administered it shall promote that and protect the interests of both the corporation and the individual; whether the evils to which I have alluded, and others equally apparent and subversive of the ends of good government, are inherent in our municipal system or only incident there-to. And some effort has been made to ascertain the principals which underlie a legitimate municipal authority and the most efficient means of making the ap-

plication of these principles practical. Not a very great deal has been accomplished by this study. The problem is complicated and many sided. Its solu-tion depends on careful and extended observation, and on the concurrent action of wise, patient, self sacrificing, and public spirited citizens. In this study the conclusions of purely theoretical political economists, and of those men whose thought and experience have been limited to special aspects of the subject, are alike unsafe and misleading; the first, because political communities never afford the proper conditions for the application of abstract principles, and the second, because the entire machinery of government is so interdependent and complicated that successful modificaimply special dep corresponding changes in all the asso-ciated agencies. But whatever difficulies may embarrass the subject, we have good cause for congratulation in the fact hat the problem is being studied, and not altogether studied in vain.

A Bargain. 182x132 feet S. E. cor. Douglas and 8th

sts., \$17,820. C. E. MAYNE, N. W. Cor. 15th and Harney. Real Estate Transfers Filed January 7, 1887, reported for

he BEE. Wm. E. Hawley et al to J S Woodburn et al. lot 6, blk 1, Exchange place, w d-\$700, Margaret Lange to Caroline Lange, lot 3, blk 196, Omaha, w d-\$10,000. Adolph Brown and wife to John Killen, lot 10. blk "D." Lowes 1st add, w d—\$500. John Tideman to John Wherth, n 22 ft of lots I and 2, blk 2, Campbell's add, except 10 ft off of wend, w d—\$1050 and dedication.

West Farnam street asso (building), to Edward Fairenild, lot 39, blk 6, w d \$750. West Farnam St Building asso to Nels H. Nelson, tot 38, blk 6, Jerome Park, w d-Wm J Wagoner et al. to T W Blackburn, Will Wagoner et al. to 1 W Blackburn, lot 6, blk 3 Fowler place, w d — \$200.

Hugh McCaffrey and wife to T W Blackburn, n 48 ft of 250 ft, lot 8, blk 8, J I Redicks sub, w d — \$250.

Norman A Kuhn to Geo B Christie, lots 10 and 11 in sub of blk "A" reservoir add, w d — \$1600.

Byron Reed, et al to John Tidemann, lot 5, a M/A/blk 9 Cambells add, w d — \$1400.

s w 34 bik 2 Campbells add, w d-\$1,400.

John Tidemann to Morris Morrison s 66

ft of lot 1-2 bik 2 Campbell's add, w d-\$2,250.

E GBallou and wife to C H Paul, lot 18, lk 4, Ambler place, w d—\$400. W E Hawley, et al to Gerhard S Renewa, W E Hawley, et al to Gerhard S Renewa, lot 4, blk 3 Exchange place, w d—\$700.
W E Drury, et al to S T Benewa, lot 6, blk 7 Plainview add, w d—\$750.
J D Hodge to Smes A Hawley, lot 30, blk 8 Hanscom place, 4 c—\$1.
Hillike (Mrs 1.) to the public plat of Hillike, being 8.21 a-res in 3-15-13 dedication. Byron Reed, et al, to Joseph Kottel, lot 4, blk 3, Campbell's add, w d—\$450.
A H Briggs, et al, to Henry Reiser, lots 11-12 blk "K" Saunders and Himbaugh's add, w d—\$680.

Wd-5680.
WL Selby, et al. to H W Spaulding, et al., lot 10, blk 4. Rush and Selby's add to Omaha-w d-\$425.
Chas C Housel and wife to Joseph Nevill. p 17 ft of s 50 ft of Jot 8, blk 339, Omaha, w d Chas A Shaw and wife to H B Barkley, lot

bik 3, Paddock place, w.d. 53,000. Omaha Real Estate & Trust Co to Edward. Wolfert et al, 101.17. Washington square. w d—81,700. Paul Nelson et al to II F Miller e 22 ft lot 8, and e 22 ft of s 9 ft, lot 7, blk 3, sub of J. 1. Redicks ad, w d \$5.000. Nelse H Nelson to Eleazer Wakelsy, lot 38,

blk 6, Jerome park, w d=81,500.

E M Fairfield to Eleazer Wakeley, lot 39, blk 6, Jerome park, w d=81,500.

Adolph Kline and wife to Isaac Gillinsky, lots 16 and 17, blk 2, Rush & Selby's add, w J H Gue to Wm A Gardiner et al. lot 9, bik Meyer, Richards & Tilden's add, wd

Alpha C. Pearson to Edwin Casey, parts of detions 19, 15 and 15, w d—\$11,109, parts of cettions 19, 15 and 15, w d—\$11,009.

Henry A Koster et al to Margie Carroll, of 2, blk 2, Koster's ad, w d—\$500.

Joseph Burker and write to O F A Hagelins of 55, Gise's add, w d—\$750.

Jehu H Hungate trustee to Wm H Baldwin, r. jot 16, blk 6 Bedford these w d—\$7500. y cell 17 Hangae draw of the control of the black of the control o

Attention.

Special meeting of the Young Men's Sodality of St. Philomenas cathedral this (Monday) evening, January 10th, at 7:30 sharp in the ball, 6th and Howard sts.

Buy a Few

Of those elegant lots in ALBRIGHT'S CHOICE and double your money before spring. Albright is making tots of money for lots of people who purchase as a pointer's—also fox-like. for it is bushy beyond the ordinary lopine type, and a shaggy, large maned, wind-ruffed, to buy a lot