THE DAILY BEE.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, } s. s.
County of Douglas, }

Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending Jan. 28th, 1887, was as follows:

Saturday, Jan. 22	14,350
Sunday, Jan. 23	13,250
Monday, Jan. 24	14,085
Tuesday, Jan. 25	14,055
Wednesday, Jan. 26	14,075
Thursday, Jan. 27	14,045
Friday, Jan. 28	14,025
Average	14,158

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Subscribed and sworn to in my presence this 29th day of January A. D., 1887.

N. P. FEIL,
[SEAL.] Notary Public.

Geo. B. Tzschuck, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of the Bee Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of January, 1886, was 10,378 copies, for February, 1886, 10,595 copies; for March, 1886, 11,537 copies; for April, 1886, 12,191 copies; for May, 1886, 12,439 copies; for June, 1886, 12,298 copies; for July, 1886, 12,314 copies; for August, 1886, 12,464 copies; for September, 1886, 13,030 copies; for October, 1886, 12,989 copies; for November, 1886, 13,348 copies; for December, 1886, 13,237 copies.

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of January A. D. 1887.

[SEAL.] N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

IT is a real estate boom with a Big B.

AN enlargement of the county of Douglas so as to afford room for a half dozen more additions to the city of Omaha will be the next matter strictly in order.

THE defeat of Omaha's charter would mean a loss of millions of dollars to our citizens and a heavy blow at our future development. Are the men who do not blush at being owned by the corporations ready to shoulder the responsibility of playing into the hands of the railroads?

SECRETARY BAYARD is quoted as saying that the president and cabinet are in perfect accord on the fisheries question, and that the recent rumors to the contrary are without foundation. Secretary Manning's characterization of the course of the Dominion authorities as "brutal" indicated the feeling in administration quarters.

A MEETING of trunk line presidents is to be held in New York on Thursday to discuss the inter-state commerce bill. It is not understood that this meeting is called with the design of taking action that shall have an influence at Washington, but rather to determine the course of the railroad companies connected with the pool in case of the bill becoming a law.

THE striking coal handlers of New York and New Jersey are very naturally appealing to public sympathy by citing the monopolistic character of the coal roads and companies with which they are in conflict, and it must be confessed their argument is not without force. If the injury and hardships incident to this trouble could fall wholly, or even largely upon the soulless corporations who employ the dissatisfied labor there would be little regret at the occurrence, but unfortunately such is not the case. There has already been a great deal of suffering and loss among the people of the region affected, and there is certain to be much more. Meanwhile those upon whom the penalties ought to fall are experiencing no privations, and except as they may be anxious regarding their contracts are not manifesting any serious solicitude respecting the situation.

IT WILL be unfortunate if the house of representatives shall succeed in defeating the extension for seven years of the treaty between the United States and the Hawaiian islands. The effort to do so has no other motive than to benefit the Louisiana sugar growers. It is not probable that the privileges accorded to the Hawaiian sugar interests would work the least harm to the home industry, but if it should do so it would be very largely counterbalanced by the political and commercial advantages gained by the country from the present alliance with the islands, which constitute the most important port in the Pacific, and affords us an invaluable point of vantage in reference to Asiatic nations. England and Germany are known to be very anxious to secure a hold on the islands which we now have, and if we relinquish it, one or the other of those powers will certainly step in and rob us of the only available coaling and victualing station between San Francisco, Japan and Australia, and will thus, moreover, divert to Europe the valuable trade with the islands which is now exclusively our own.

THE long senatorial struggle in Texas has happily ended in the election of John H. Reagan, who will succeed Senator Maxey in the upper house. Reagan's election will be hailed with pleasure throughout the country. He has fought a desperate fight against the corporations, backed by a following of devoted supporters, and has won. For long years he has been the apostle of the regulation of inter-state commerce in the house of representatives, laboring manfully to advance the cause of anti-monopoly and to impress his ideas upon the public from the public rostrum. Mr. Reagan is the father of anti-monopoly legislation and the veteran enemy of corporate jobbery. For this reason the railroads made a desperate attack upon his candidacy and fought it to the bitter end. The battle of the ballots in Texas has been in progress for nearly two weeks, during which Reagan's following never wavered. Deaf to threats and allurements, they never swerved from their duty. Half the devotion on the part of the men chosen by the people to return General Van Wyck would have made his election sure.

Let Them Beware.

The methods by which the confederated corporations of Nebraska are trying to control legislative action at Lincoln calls for decisive action on the part of the people. For the second time in two years the corrupting agencies employed by the railroad managers have brought about a flagrant betrayal of public trust and defiance of the popular will as expressed through the ballot box. Two years ago the proposed railroad commission amendment was rejected by nearly two-thirds of the voters, but the pernicious influence and pressure of the railroad bosses, headed by Holdrege, of the B. & M., and Thurston, of the Union Pacific, forced upon the state a fraudulent railroad commission.

The present session has witnessed even a more reckless reversal of the popular will through the same agencies. With the money wrung from the toiling producers the satraps of Wall street gamblers and Roston railroad kings have debauched the lawmakers and brought our legislature into general disrepute.

The time is now at hand for something more decisive than indignation and popular resentment. The railroad managers who are engaged in this villainous work must be made to understand that they are no better than the scoundrels whom they employ to do their work of bribery and corruption. The people must, if it becomes necessary, teach a lesson that will not be forgotten. The men who conspire to defeat legislation by wholesale corruption are worse than burglars or common highwaymen. They are outlaws against whom the people cannot protect themselves without taking the law into their own hands. This is plain talk, but we only give voice to the deep undercurrent which is setting in the direction of vigilance committees. Let the railroad managers, who are at the capital outraging justice by tampering with the legislature, beware. They are treading on dangerous ground. An outraged and exasperated people are determined to put an end to their infamous methods. There is such a thing of wearing out the forbearance of a long-suffering and patient people.

Side-Tracking the Omaha Charter.

Mr. Andrew J. Poppleton, who has made himself so useful to his railroad employers in the charter committee, has made another flank movement to bulldoze the Douglas county delegation and gull the legislature. He called a star chamber caucus of the defunct committee, secured the attendance of nine members, and by his one-sided appeals induced a majority of this faction to adopt a resolution requesting the legislature to reject the charter as introduced by Mr. Lininger and substitute a bill which suits Mr. Poppleton and his corporate employers. Instead of treating the Douglas delegation with due courtesy, which required that the resolution be directed to them as representatives of Omaha, he had the resolution sent to Mr. Shedd, who has no business whatever with it.

This is a piece of railroad strategy to deceive the legislature as to the true interests and wishes of the people of Omaha.

It was a high handed proceeding in full keeping with the crooked and disreputable course by which it is attempted to foist a charter upon Omaha framed purely in the interest of the giant corporations. It was a studied attempt to treat the Douglas delegation as mere dummies.

Mr. Poppleton has overshot the mark. The charter committee was not organized to dictate to the delegation, but merely to furnish the skeleton for the charter, which the delegation was expected to father, and for which it, and not Mr. Poppleton and the railroad employes of the committee, will be held responsible.

If Mr. Poppleton was honestly laboring for Omaha and the state instead of playing decoy for the railroads, he would not meddle with the charter as agreed on by the delegation. He has misrepresented Omaha and the state on the committee and it is high time that the mask be dropped.

On behalf of the people of Omaha we resent this attempt to misrepresent their wishes. The seven men who joined Mr. Poppleton in passing the decoy resolution did in no sense voice the wishes of this community. Four out of the seven are on the pay-roll of the railroad and express companies, and the others were misled by Mr. Poppleton's jug-handled representations.

The people of Omaha have full confidence in the delegation. They heartily approve the charter provision levying city taxes on railroad estate, which is the bone of contention. Mr. Poppleton of course had no trouble in enlisting in his cause the rock-rooted railroad organs of both parties, but he underrates the intelligence of the legislature if he imagines that they cannot read between the lines. For our part we want this issue publicly discussed. Mr. Poppleton and the other railroad attorneys will presently discover what our citizens want in the premises. There will be no star chamber meetings but a popular demonstration that cannot be misunderstood or disregarded.

Will They Dare?

The railroad lobby at the state capital has never been more numerous or powerful than at the present session. The senatorial election showed this fact clearly enough. It verified the charge made by this paper early in the campaign that the railroads had pooled their issues to join in opposing the expression of the popular will. The success of these corporation cormorants has made them more audacious in their threats and boasts than ever. The political attorneys of the allied monopolies are now openly boasting that no measure of whatever nature which directly or indirectly affects corporation interests in this state can pass the legislature without their sanction. They are threatening a city of 80,000 people with chaos in its government and a permanent check to its prosperity through the defeat of its charter unless the Douglas county delegation yield to their wishes in the amendment of the bill. With a brazen assumption of personal ownership of the two houses at Lincoln, they boast that no charter for the city of Omaha can secure a passage which has not been stamped with the seal of approval at railroad headquarters, and received the assent of the corporation lobby.

It remains to be seen whether the venal crew who make traffic in men's souls and barter and sell the consciences of representatives of the people can carry out their threats. Will the legislature dare to deliver themselves body and soul into the hands of the confederated monopolies? Will they venture to risk the results of violated pledges, broken political vows and brazen-faced treachery to their constituencies? Can they afford, in the face of the undisputed popular sentiment, to play fast and loose with their own convictions of decency and fair play? With the demand for legislation to remedy the wrongs from which Nebraska is suffering at the hands of these corporate extortioners will they dare to close their ears to the plea of the voters and tax payers of this state regardless of party who have committed to their hands the sacred trust of righting their wrongs?

Operating on the President.

The signal failure of the railroad corporations to exert any appreciable influence upon congress in opposition to the inter-state commerce bill did not lead them, as it should have done, to abandon further effort to defeat the will of the people. They determined to play their game to the end, and as soon as the measure had gone from the legislature to the executive branch of the government, the corporations turned their attention to the president, and have since been bringing to bear every pressure at their command to receive a veto. A convenient instrument was found in Attorney General Garland, who while in the senate opposed the Cullom bill as unconstitutional, and this is the ground on which the corporations have now taken their stand. The president has until next Friday in which to approve or veto the bill, and in the meanwhile the attorney general is expected to furnish an opinion regarding the constitutionality of the measure. To help him in this task he has received from the attorneys of the corporations written briefs, elaborately setting forth the views of Mr. Garland when in the senate, the later opinions of Senator Evarts to the same effect, and such additional and original arguments on the question of constitutionality as these astute lawyers are capable of presenting. The general feeling seems to be that notwithstanding some material changes in circumstances and conditions since Mr. Garland in the senate opposed this kind of legislation, he will be found not to have changed his position, and the corporations are said to be very hopeful of securing a favorable opinion from him. In that event they will storm the white house with tremendous vigor. There is reason to believe that the corporations could hardly have a more impressible and trustworthy friend in the present juncture than the attorney general.

The latest opinion from Washington is that the president will sign the bill unless Mr. Garland is able to fully convince him that it is not constitutional. This is not entirely reassuring. There are reasons for thinking that Mr. Cleveland is not enthusiastically in favor of such legislation, and it may not require very weighty argument to produce the conviction in his mind which the corporations desire. But there is another influence to which the president is very susceptible, namely, the possible political effect of a veto, that will undoubtedly receive very grave consideration. The great majorities by which the bill was passed in both houses of congress were an unmistakable declaration of the popular will—the result of years of earnest and patient effort by the people to secure relief from the selfish and unjust methods of the railroad corporations. It was the most signal triumph in the history of the country of the people over corporate power and monopoly. It has been heartily welcomed by the people at the beginning of an era of independence of corporate dictation and control. To defeat or seriously obstruct the full consummation of this work must be fatal to the political hopes of any man responsible for the failure, partial or complete. Will Mr. Cleveland take this risk? Will he even with the support of the attorney general, array himself against the people and the nearly unanimous action of their representatives, in the interest of the corporations, on a proposition the determination of which can be safely remitted to the courts? We are strongly inclined to thing he will not. However well he may think of the opinion of his attorney general, assuming that it is still the opinion he held as a senator, he will hardly permit it to outweigh the judgment of scores of others equally able who found no constitutional impediment to supporting the bill. However highly he may esteem the friendship of the corporations, he will hardly fail to see that it would be largely overbalanced by the loss of popular confidence that would follow adverse action upon the measure he now has in his hands. We do not believe Mr. Cleveland will make the grave political mistake of interposing the executive opposition to this legislation.

The Business Situation.

The last week of the month has closed with a fair but by no means unusual activity of business in any quarter. Labor troubles east have seriously embarrassed shipments to the interior. Western points report good trade and a gradual improvement in commercial conditions. Omaha as is her habit shows a steady increase in business over the past year. Consumption is keeping pace with production is most departments, and in several, as in iron and steel and some of textile manufacturing, the demand is calling for an extension of plant and a larger output. This healthful condition of affairs promotes a cheerful feeling in trade circles, and merchants generally look forward to a satisfactory expansion of business as the season advances toward spring. Wool continues firm with advices of a rise of 10 per cent in the prices secured at the colonial auctions in Liverpool. The prospects are regarded as favorable for a goo trade in manufacturers of wool of all kinds, but selling agents find it very difficult to advance prices above the level of values ruling a year ago. The iron and steel industry continues in a strong position. Large orders previously placed keep mills and urnaces actively employed, but new business is restricted by the high views of makers and sellers, and consumers in many instances are awaiting a clearer discernment of future conditions before placing new orders.

Grain markets continue weak. Export demand is small. The wants of foreign buyers are being supplied by large arrivals off the coast of the United Kingdom from American Atlantic ports and from California, and in the presence of ample stocks for immediate wants English buyers are temporarily holding off. Clearances have been smaller this week owing in part, to the labor troubles in New York harbor; and as the interior movement of spring wheat has increased a little the tendency to a decline in visible stocks has been momentarily arrested. These features of the situation and the peaceful tenor of the foreign news have caused a weaker feeling in the market, the effect of which is apparent in the decline in prices. The weakness is chiefly noticeable in the late options, as the actual property is largely banked against contracts, and is not freely offered for sale. The lull in export demand is regarded as unlikely to continue for any length of time, and there is an underlying feeling of confidence in the market, as attested by the small decline in futures and the comparative steadiness of the cash grain.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has signed the bill to complete Fort Russell in Wyoming and repair and rebuild Fort Robinson in this state. By agreement between General Sheridan and Senator Manderson, a sum sufficient to complete Fort Niobrara, will be allowed from the fund appropriated by the sundry civil bill. Both of Nebraskas frontier posts will now be placed in a condition demanded by the interests of northwestern Nebraska and the large population of settlers along the southern line of the Sioux reserve.

BRITISH journals are said to be amused at Senator Ingalls' speech in which he expressed a desire to sail through seas of English gore. They are probably no more amused than Mr. Ingalls' constituents, who compare our navy of three plug gunboats and a score of old hulks with England's magnificent fleet and place our army of 25,000 men, including cooks and officers' servants, side by side with England's columns a half a million strong. Mr. Ingalls hails from Kansas. If he contemplates a sailing expedition of the kind mentioned he should promptly organize a fleet of prairie schooners.

MR. CRANE was in favor of raising the age at which girls could consent to their ruin, to seventy-five years. If the age at which members of the legislature could consent to their political ruin had been raised to an equal limit some years ago, Mr. Crane would be in a better position before his constituents.

THE law making elections day's state holidays if passed, will benefit every one except the newspaper men.

PROMINENT PERSONS.

Justin McCarthy is to lecture in Chicago Feb. 8.

Whistler, the well known London artist, is a native of Baltimore.

Mrs. Frank Leslie wears diamonds the size of bird's eggs on fashionable occasions.

Lester Wallack will be sixty-eight years old this month. He has snow-white hair and is a little lame from gout.

Mason Bey, formerly an officer in the confederate navy, is the only American now in the service of the khedive of Egypt.

Minister Phelps is much censured in London for his somewhat rude refusal to attend the dinner given to Stanley, the explorer.

Judge Albion W. Tourgee, the author, has made application to be admitted to practice as an attorney in the courts of New York.

Miss Clara Foltz, the successful lady lawyer of San Francisco, is conducting an important land suit in the federal court at Kansas City.

Minnie Hauk will leave her Paris home in March and make a professional tour through Germany and Austria, and afterwards test again the flexibility of the English purse.

A. J. Drexel and George W. Childs of Philadelphia subscribed the greater portion of the $100,000 to be used in the endowment of the Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia.

Lord Randolph Churchill spent last week examining the points of racehorses at Newmarket. If he fails to make the people see how big a man he is, it is expected he will abandon politics for the present, and go in for a sporting life.

George H. Pendleton is home from Germany, and there is no minister from this country now at Berlin, Vienna or Constantinople. The dignity of this great country is largely sustained abroad by the aged and useless Phelps and the youthful and accomplished Cousin Ben.

Mr. Barnes, of Georgia, is the heaviest member of the national house of representatives. He weighs over three hundred pounds. Messrs. Sawyer, of Wisconsin, and Stanford, of California, are the portliest men in the senate and have the fattest pocketbooks. The smallest man in congress is General Wheeler, of Alabama; the tallest man is Mr. Stewart, of Texas, who stands six feet three inches in his boots.

Lights Out.

Roger Pocock.

The sentry challenged at the open gate,
Who passed him by, because the hour was late;
"Halt! Who goes there?" "A friend!"
"All's well."
"A friend, old chap!"—a friend's farewell,
And I had passed the gate,
And then the long, last notes were shed,
The echoing call's last notes were dead;
And sounded sadly, as I stood without,
Those last sad notes of all, Lights Out!
Lights Out!

Farewell, companions! We have side by side
Watched history's lengthened shadows past us glide,
And worn the scarlet, laughed at, paid
And buried comrades lowly laid,
And let the long years glide;
And toil and hardship have we known,
And followed where the flag had gone,
But all the echoes answering round about
Have bidden you to sleep: Lights Out!
Lights Out!

And never more for me shall red fire flash
From bright revolvers—on the crumbling ash
Of life is hope's fruition. Fall
The withered friendships; and they all
Are sleeping. Fast away,
The fabrics of our lives decay,
The robes of night about me lay,
And the air whispered as I stood without
Those last sad notes of all: Lights Out!
Lights Out!

Hence His Defeat.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

Van Wyck is full of marked peculiarities that separate him from the close councils of the republican party, two of which are his rugged honesty and his sworn enmity to monopolies. Hence his defeat.

He Will Be Missed.

San Francisco Call.

Van Wyck has been a thorn in the republican side for several years. He is one of the few senators who talk right out in meeting whether it pleases the congregation or not. He is a good man to have in a legislative body composed largely of respectable fossils, who care more to preserve the appearance of virtue than to be virtuous. Van Wyck was honest and outspoken. If he saw sham, he would attack it. He will be missed in the senate. In many respects he has not left a successor.

The Rushers are Wrong.

Philadelphia Record.

Thomas A. Edison, who spent his strength in the strain after fame and fortune, is so much better that he has turned away from death's door and has planned some southward journeylngs to meet and greet the spring. Mr. Edison did a lifetime's work in ten years. He is an example of the rushing ways of the age. What he accomplished all of us know of and honor him for; but to say that the rushing method is right would be to offend good sense. The rushers are wrong. Who wants all of his lightning in one minute and all of his thunder in one hour? Our fathers were better men in some ways than we are.

STATE JOTTINGS.

Hon. H. W. Ross, county treasurer of Thayer county, died suddenly Monday night.

Podunk is the euphonious title of a new town on the South Loup in Custer county.

The general merchandise store of George C. Drew, at Taylor, was with contents, destroyed by fire a few evenings ago, causing a loss of $4,000.

An engine wipe at Grand Island started out on a hunt for chickens with a gun loaded to the muzzle. The first shot sickened him and the bird escaped. He has taken a thirty-day lay-off with a broken shoulder.

When Hiram Weeks dug his own grave in a well near Anselmo, and covered up with thirty-five feet of earth, his fellow workmen, Ross and Munger, did not cry out for help, but gazed into the cavity and bid him a tearless farewell. A few days after they concluded to notify the coroner, but Hiram was still in the hole at last accounts.

The Lincoln artist who photographed a soul on its flight through space, has developed a mania for body snatching. His latest "stiff" is one of the rankest cadavers ever exhibited in public print. Prince Richard Thompson, L. L. M., of McCook, has abdicated the throne of the Forty Liars and tendered the kingdom and all its royalties to the rising genius of the Saline suburb.

The wild blizzard of Bazile Mills, known in political circles as George A. Brooks, is so enthusiastic over the election of Paddock that he proposes to banquet the "straights" of the county as soon as a sufficiency of internal paint can be had. Brooks is the fellow who gained some notoriety in Chicago, after the nomination of Blaine, by painting his plug hat to match the sunflower on his smeller.

The advent of the Kansas City & Omaha road has infused considerable life in the commercial veins of Sutton. A board of trade was organized Monday night with representative men at the head. The officers-elect are: L. P. Fowler, president; F. M. Brown, first vice president; F. C. Mattison, second vice president; I. N. Clark, treasurer; J. W. Johnson, corresponding secretary; Daniel S. VanValkenbergh, recording secretary.

Abraham Thiessen, a member of the Russian colony and citizen of Jefferson county, recently visited his old home in the dominion of Czar Aleck, and now come dark and bloody rumors from the state of Beatrice that Thiessen has been beheaded, cast into prison, and hurried off to the dismal tombs of Siberia. Meantime friends of the deceased or the imprisoned, as they choose to take it, can rest in peace, with assurances that the friendly offices of Uncle Sam will rescue Abraham from the claws of the bear.

Brigadier General Colby, commander in chief of the state militia, 578 officers and men, reports that during the past two years white-winged peace held a tight grip on the affairs of the commonwealth, and that nothing occurred to mar the brilliancy of the Camp Dump and Pegleg Griffin campaigns. As a consequence the munitions of war are musty, the accoutrements rusty, and the fringed collar of the brigadier is bathed in dandruff, calling loudly for a liberal appropriation.

True and False Democracy.

The Free Press, St. Paul, Neb.

For the last fifteen years the charlatan of the Omaha Herald has been using the democratic party of Nebraska as an article of merchandise, and has successfully kept his cloven foot hidden from the democrats of the state. But the late senatorial contest has uncovered him, and the Herald stands out boldly as the champion of jobbery and the tool of republican jobbers. The present legislature has a large democratic representation who were elected by the anti-monopoly vote of the state, and for the purpose of representing the people of Nebraska, instead of the Omaha Herald and its constituency. These democratic representatives come from the people who have long suspected the Herald of treachery to their interests and of being the subsidized agent of the enemies of the best interests of the masses. These representatives of the people refused to cast a complimentary vote for a tool of monopoly, the editor of the Omaha Herald, and this is the secret of his wrath. He no doubt had contracted with the monopoly interests of the state to hold the democrats out of the senatorial fight and allow the monopoly majority of the republican party to elect a railroad tool to the United States senate. But twenty-five of the democratic representatives of the people refused to do his bidding and attempted to elect C. H. Van Wyck, whom the people of Nebraska asked to have elected. For this the pirate of democracy puts C. D. Casper, J. M. Higgins, S. N. Wolbach, C. J. Wright, Philip Andres, J. G. Gilmore and C. J. Harrison on his black list and holds them up to scorn. But each and every one of these gentlemen will have cause in the future to thank his political god that his name appears on the roll. In the future of Nebraska democracy these gentlemen will only have to produce a copy of the Omaha Herald to prove that they are true democrats and kept faith with the people whom they represented. The time is coming, and is here, when a democrat must define his democracy before he can claim the support of honest men, and any man who worships at the shrine of the Omaha Herald will be scorned as a false pretender and montebank by an indignant and loyal people. We say all honor to the loyal seven. They have proven themselves, in the face of corporate power backed by sniveling sycophants who blacken the character of all who refuse to bow to organized wealth, to be honest and fearless men. Their names will be on the roll of honor with the people in the future, while the Omaha Herald will be despised by every citizen who has honor or self-respect in any degree.

Mail Matter.

To the Editor of the BEE: I doubt the propriety of a person thrusting open the door of a family residence, unawares to the inmates, and unceremoniously tossing upon the floor documents of importance transmitted through the mail. And especially if there be persons present to receive the mail. I do not know whether others have cause to make the same complaint or not, but I say without hesitation that it would be pleasanter for me to have to call at the postoffice and get my mail than to receive it in such an indecent way as I have for some time past.

CUMING STREET.

WAGE-WORKERS' MEETINGS.

Where Occasional Excitement Always Ends in Calm Deliberation.

GREAT GOTHAM GATHERINGS

How Reporters are Received—Editors and Professors Take Part—How the General Business is Conducted.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—[Correspondence of the BEE.]—There are few occupations more interesting and instructive than that of mingling with and observing the workingmen who are making a mighty effort to accomplish something in politics. Perhaps the leaders of the established parties might succeed better in regaining the allegiance of the workingmen would they adopt such a course of action. As it is, those who stand outside and aloof, from any reason whatsoever, fail generally to estimate with any approach to correctness the intelligence of the men in the movement and their devotion to it. They are noisy and disputatious in their protracted conventions; they are suspicious to excess of all men not known to be partisans of their cause; they are now and then intemperate in their denunciations of laws and persons; it may be admitted for the sake of argument that they are given to absurd, preposterous theories. But through it all the candid observer will see a steadfast determination to arrive at a desired end, will see that there is a strong undercurrent of harmony that no clamor and incidental bickering can turn back. Clamor and confusion frequently obscure the harmony for hours, and then it will suddenly appear with astonishing force, quelling tempest and babel and carrying off all jealousies and contentions with a rush. Let me try to sketch a scene or two in a typical labor convention, such as sits here in this city once every week.

TYPICAL LABOR MEETINGS.

It is about half past 8 and the delegates have been assembling for upwards of an hour. A sergeant-at-arms guards the door and admits no one who cannot present a card of admission issued by the executive committee in exchange for the delegates' credentials. The only exceptions are a dozen or so reporters whose faces are well known to the official as bona fide newspaper men. The reporters calmly take possession of the small platform, leaving the chairman and secretary just room enough to perform their respective duties. It is not every time that the reporters get their privilege of admission to the meetings of the workingmen, and they are inclined to make the most of it when they do. John MacMackin is the chairman of the convention, but he is usually seen on the floor of the house delegating the gavel to the first vice-chairman, Frank Ferrol, the popular colored man. Ferrol makes a picturesque presiding officer, and on the whole a satisfactory one, as no one questions his intention to be fair. It is said that the people in Harlem know when he has the chair by the incessant rumbling that results from his pounding the convention to order. He is an engineer, but he has the form and the muscle of a blacksmith. His gavel is made of particularly heavy and tough wood, and he broke it in two at the last session of the convention. At the first session he and the secretary, James P. Archibald,

OCCUPIED THE SAME TABLE,

and Ferrol pounded so much and so violenty that Archibald could not take notes. At the next meeting Ferrol was provided with a small stand especially to pound on. He is punctillious about maintaining order and he manages to secure it by making about twice as much noise as the delegates themselves. He is not always as quick witted as might be desirable, and there is nothing like a labor convention to take advantage of an unnecessary pause in the proceedings. The slightest excuse is seized by the score of men who have a speech to make in advocacy of this or that, and then Ferrol shuts his expansive lips together, looks blandly at the ceiling in the back of the hall, and pounds steadily whack, whack, whack, with an occasional "Gen'lm'n, come to order," until the delegates get tired of his noise and wait his pleasure. He starts the meeting off in good shape by refusing to allow the secretary to read the minutes until every man in the hall has been seated and stopped talking.

CUSHING RULES.

Every man of the delegates is a parliamentarian, and nothing can be done without the strictest adherence to the procedure as laid down by Cushing, for whenever the chair attempts to save time by allowing some motion calculated to expedite matters at the expense of mere formality, there is always some one to spring up with objections and points of order to insist on things taking their regular course. Among the delegates are men who have been cherishing hope for the rise of the party for years, and their interest in it is as tender as that of a mother's. They watch the proceedings with patience and anxiety. Now and then one of them rises to appeal for the laying aside of petty differences on unimportant questions that the party may make ready for a lively campaign when the election of delegates to the state constitutional convention comes on. As a rule they are heard in perfect quiet and now and then their speeches have the desired effect; but generally the convention insists on going on in the painfully slow, noisy way, and all efforts to save time are thrown away if anybody suggests that an attempt is being made to enforce a gag law.

THE PREVIOUS QUESTION IS MOVED

about once in five minutes, but it is voted down almost every time if any delegate shows a desire to have a further say on the matter pending. A vote invariably settles a dispute at once; theoretically it does in other bodies, but here what appears in debate to be the utmost acrimony gives way to majority decision and becomes nood nature. There is now and then a suspicion of discontent when several delegates claim the floor at once and the chairman's recognition is palpably mistaken. Ferrol got out of a difficulty of this kind once by saying:

"Mr. Jones, you have de flo' now, next you, Mr. Smith, and den you Mr. Johnson."

This was satisfactory and the speakers were heard in the order announced. A striking feature of the meetings is that when a delegate of pronounced ability contends for the floor, he usually gets it by the sheer will of the house. Such men are Louis F. Post, formerly editor of Truth; David De Leon, of Columbia college; Dr. McCarthy, John MacMackin, Colonel R. J. Hinton and William McCabe. The latter is an earnest, modest man, a type setter by trade, and one of the pioneers. He can make an excellent speech and is profoundly respected by his associates. These men get the floor whenever they want it, not through the breaking of any parliamentary rule, but because the house howls for them when they rise and the speaker who has the floor finds it advantageous to get through quickly, and

AFTER HIM NO ONE CAN BE HEARD

to call for the chairman's attention except the leader who happens to be on his feet. Another interesting feature in connection with this is the fact that the educated professional men among the delegates disagree upon the questions before the house as radically as the storming workingmen themselves. Many a time it has seemed as if an earnest speech from De Leon, advocating a certain sensible course, might prevail if Post did not immediately get up and make an equally strong speech for just the opposite. De Leon does a great deal of hard work for the body in drawing up documents, and it grieves him a bit to have them picked to pieces in the heat of a debate. He would like to have the convention take for granted that his carefully considered plans are the things needed, but the workingmen won't have it, with all their respect for the professor and gratitude for his valuable assistance, and more than that, the professor's educated colleagues are more likely than not to be found on the side of the flaw pickers. After the cavilling and long-winded debating upon the minor matters that come before it, it is wonderfully refreshing and astonishing to see the convention settle down to profound quiet in the discussion of some really significant measure, to hear what the educated man is accustomed to call "a common workingman," get up and make a clear, terse, grammatical speech, and see the keenness with which discriminations are grasped by the delegates generally.

OMAR JAMES.

Senatorial Elections.

San Francisco Chronicle.

The defeat of Van Wyck in Nebraska will tend very strongly to convince the people of the United States of the necessity of a radical change in the method of electing United States senators. In Van Wyck's case, notwithstanding the popular sentiment had been clearly and legally indicated in his favor, some members refused to be bound by the express wish of their constituents, and refused to support Van Wyck.

The only possible legal remedy for such a breach of trust as this, and such a defeat of the popular will, is to adopt an amendment to the constitution of the United States depriving legislatures of the power of electing senators and making them dependent for their positions upon the direct vote of the people of the several states.

The idea upon which the constitutional provision for the election of senators by state legislatures was found has lost all actuality. At the time of the adoption of the constitution a feeling of intercolonial jealousy and distrust was eager and intense. The new republic was an experiment attended with many doubts and fears, and it was thought expedient that the balance of power should be preserved as exactly as possible, at least in the senate. For this reason it was insisted that each state should be regarded as an entity, separate and distinct from the people of the state, and that while the people should be directly represented in the house of representatives, the states, as such, should be represented in the senate. For this reason the number of senators in each state was made the same, irrespective of population; and to take away the idea of the senate being in any respect the representative of the people, the selection of senators was committed to the legislatures, as the concrete expression of the state.

Of late years, and more especially since the civil war adjusted the real relations of states to the union and disposed of much of the fungus growth which had crept over and hidden the true idea of states' rights, it has been seen that the states are the people; that California or Nebraska has no meaning, no existence, no potentiality, if segregated or distinguished from their citizens and residents. In addition to this, the old-time jealousies and distrusts, each of the other have very largely died out or worn away, and the more perfect union which the preamble to the constitution recites as a moving cause to the adoption of that instrument is seen to depend rather upon patriotism, devotion to the country and national pride than upon an evenly adjusted system of independent sovereignties, held together only by a written compact, even though that compact be the constitution.

It is a well-known legal maxim that when the reason for a rule ceases the rule should cease also. That is precisely the case with the election of United States senators. The reason for the rule of electing them by state legislature has ceased; the rule should also cease and their election be committed directly to the people.

But there is another and pregnant reason why such a course should be adopted. The election of a senator by a legislature is the fountain-head and source of all that stream of corruption and bribery which sweeps unchecked through the legislative halls of nearly every state in the union. The member of the state senate or assembly who allows himself to be improperly influenced, either by money or promises, in the election of a senator, is like a woman who yields her honor; she may struggle back into the path of virtue, but the odds are largely against her. If a member of the legislature surrenders his integrity in respect to a senatorial election he becomes a mark for the attacks of the lobby, and he cannot consistently refuse a bribe a second time, having taken one once. From the first slip his descent is rapid, and he finds plenty to assist him on the downward path.

We cannot expect or even hope that such a sweeping reform can be effected this year or next, nor may be for ten years. Public sentiment must first be educated to its importance and necessity, but when it is so educated nothing can prevent the change. It may take numerous other instances of the will of the people being thwarted and their positive instructions disobeyed, but each will but emphasize the absolute truth of the sentiment that all power is inherent in the people themselves, and that it is far better that the people should select their own servants to do their bidding in both houses of congress, than to delegate the authority to state legislatures, by whom they are but too often deceived and betrayed.

SACRED HEART CONVENT.

An Interesting Programme Rendered Monday Night.

The last of the literary entertainments given on the occasion of the semi-annual examinations at the Sacred Heart convent, occurred Monday night. All the participants acquitted themselves creditably and it is to be regretted that lack of space will not permit a detailed review of the programme. At its conclusion the semi-annual prizes were awarded to the successful contestants.

The programme carried out last evening was as follows:

AN HOUR WITH WORDSWORTH.

Introductory ..... Miss C. Babcock
White Doe of Rylstone ..... Miss S. Lowe
Laodamia ..... Miss S. Nash
Peter Bell ..... Miss A. Babcock
Heart-Leap Well ..... Miss J. Gregg
The Excursion ..... Miss A. B. Jones
The Growth of a Poet's Mind .....
..... Miss C. Creighton

MUSICAL INTERLUDES.

Entree—Tyrolean Song ..... Kufka
Misses Dwyer and McShane.
Sweet Tears—Vocal Duo ..... Pacini
Misses C. and K. Creighton.
Last Hope ..... Gottschalk
Miss L. Dellone.
It is Better to Laugh than be Sighing.
Vocal Solo ..... Donizetti
Miss C. Babcock.
Postillon D'Amour ..... Behr
Misses M. and N. McNamara.
Moonlight on the Lake—Vocal Quartette ..... White
Misses C. Creighton, S. Lowe, J. Gregg and A. McNaughten.
Polish Serenade ..... Kufka
Miss May Miller.
Protect Us Through the Coming Night,
..... Novello
Misses K. Creighton, C. and A. Babcock.

Laundresses are wild over Electric Lustre Starch. Try it.