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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

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ISEAL!

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, 12,449 copies; for September, 1886, 13,030 copies; for October, 1886, 12,989 copies; for November, 1886, 13,338 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.

THE backbone of winter is not yet

broken, In sending Mr. Reagan to the United

THE BEE congratulates Council Bluffs, the twin sister of Omaha, upon the real estate boom and other booms which have

FANNIE DAVENPORT'S diamonds, valued at \$35,000, have been stolen by a Memphis hotel clerk. This time, it seems, the diamond racket is not an advertising

THE latest addition to Omaha is on the east side of the river. It is called East Omaha. The next thing on the programme is the building of that longtalked of bridge. Hurry it up.

THE legislature, or rather the selfstyled stalwarts in that body, are pressing a vote of thanks to Senator Manderson for putting through the famous Knevals bill. The same fellows were willing to snuff out Senator Manderson

ingratitude by trying to defeat the charter, which would compel it to pay city taxes on the property donated to the road. Will the citizens and tax-payers of Omaha tamely sit by and allow Mr. Poppleton to dictate or defeat the char-

to make laws for them, and they alone are responsible for charter legislation. Were Mr. Poppleton a member of the legislature from this county he would certainly consider such a method of bulldozing as beneath contempt.

revenue cutter seized several British vesthey had unlawfully taken seals there. It was claimed in justification of the seizure that all the waters of Alaska over which Russia had exercised control and claimed chased from Russia, and that as the seal fisheries were the most valuable consideration in connection with the purchase this country possessed the unlimited right to them, without regard to the three-mile line. There was some plausibility in this position, although it was urged that it involved a renunciation of the principle which this government had always maintained rethen insisting upon in the fishery dispute with Canada. The matter has been under consideration at Washington, and it is announced that an opinion has been rendered by the attorney general that the British vessels were unlawfully seized, having been outside the three-mile limit. This adheres to the position always held by the government, and which for obvious reasons it could not judiclously surrender at this time.

Do the people of Nebraska really need relief at the hands of the state and 'national legislatures? Are their burdens any heavier or more grievous than those imposed on other states which have been under the iron rule of the railway corporations? These are questions which present themselves to the legislative while it is grappling with the railway problem. Nobody desires to cripple the railroads or to confiscate their property. They have a right to earn fair interest on an honest investment, and fix their tolls to meet the conditions of traffic. No fairminded man can, however, justify legalized highway robbery.

Unheard of Things.

that the railroads pay city taxes on their

viso in its revised statutes: Page 126, section 4, says: The buildings of every railroad corporation or as fixtures outside of its located right-ofway are subject, to taxation by the cities and towns in which the same are situated as other property is taxed therein, and

shall be regarded as non-resident land. There is also another little clause, page 135, section 41, which says: An annual excise tax is collected by the state for railroad franchises and 1 per cent on the value of railroad stocks, which form the basis of the franchise, is paid over each year by the state to the towns and cities through which the railroads pass.

An Indiscreet Friend. operating expenses of her roads only another candidate, and Phelps on being told that such was the case laughingly remarked that he had tried the proposi-

If all this were not so entirely like the New Jersey congressman it might be at once discredited as a mere invention. But it is quite in line with the habit of Mr. Phelps of claiming to know the most secret political views and purposes of Mr Blaine, and of arrogating the prerogative of speaking for that gentleman and committing him to a certain policy or action, as in the instance above cited. He made himself conspicuous in this way in the last national campaign, and there is reason to believe not a little to the injury of Mr. Blaine. He was charged with being measurably responsible, in consequence of some remark he made, for the feeling of Edmunds toward Blaine, and it is certain that his officiousness and presumption did the republican candidate no good in some quarters. If

he is pursuing a similar course now, as would appear from the statement of the Washington paper, he is very sure to do Mr. Blaine further injury, for it cannot be otherwise than to his disparagement to have it understood that his political confidence is reposed in a man who has not the discretion to protect it, and who assumes to prejudge or dictate his action. Mr. Phelps may be a good local politician. He is a man of education and wealth. He is serving his second or third term in congress, and thus far has not distinguished himself as a statesman. We suspect that the political fortunes of a presidential candidate are too large a matter for him to manage, and Mr. Blaine will

Sunken Fortifications. General Sheridan, in an interview with the representative of a New York paper. discloses a plan of sea coast defense which certainly presents strong advantages and displays him as a theorist of no mean order. He proposes to sink his fortincations under ground, so that the guns shall be perfectly safe from assault when not in action and are only momentarily exposed when raised while being fired. General Sheridan explains that the idea first struck him when he was forced to adopt fortified cellars on the plains to protect the old stage stations, and he has developed the idea with all the resources of the leisure of recent years and the insight of a mind fertile in expedients. Imagination is the last quality we associate with great soldiers, yet there is no place in life where the capacity of cutting loose one's mind from the usual and the common-place and of discerning with accuracy the ideal is more necessary. It was this quality which projected Sherman's march to the sea, and General Sheridan shows it now in his scheme of sunken forts. He is opposed "to putting up marks which can be fired at," but would excavate forts, protect the rims of the pits with steel plates, and raise the guns with hydraulic or pneumatic power for firing. The plan will save expense and will at the same time afford perfect shelter for both gunners and artillery.

General Simon Cameron will be accompanied on his Bermuda trip by Wayne Mac-

Patti will entertain at her home in Wales,

in a short time, President Diaz of Mexico and his wife.

The comts de Paris has attracted much attention in Ireland this winter by his fine skating.

Dr. Peters, an equipent Paris physician, repudiates and denounces M. Pasteur's famous treatment for hydrophobia. Miss Dawes, daughter of the senator, has

established one of the nnest literary clubs in the country in Pinsaeld, Mass.

Edward Blake, the Canadian liberal leader, is the best orator in Canada. Lord Dufferin used to say that he is a "perfect orator." Theodore Tiston has rooms in a former pal-

ace of the due de Nemours in Paris. He is passing the time quietly, reading and writing. Mrs. Lozzie Pauline Sawyers, of Washington, and Mrs. President Cleveland are so much alike that they cannot be distinguished from each other.

General Spinner, whose pleasing pot-hooks graced so many million greenbacks, celebrated his eighty-fifth birthday anniversary at Jacksonville, Fia., a few days a.o.

Mr. C. C. Lancaster, a Washington lawyer of Kentucky antecedents, will wed the eldest daugi ter of Samuel J. Randall February 8. There is no protective tariff on the Randall

Ex-President Santos, of Uruguay, is visiting Paris in great state, with a retinue of sixteen persons. Urugury has less than 500,-(0) inhabitants. When the emperor and empress of Brazil traveled in Europe last they had in all only ten retainers. Brazil has some 12,000,000 inhabitants. When General Grant went around the world he had six companions and has a warsattent of a nation panions, and he was ex-president of a nation of 50,000,000,

A Hint to Adjourn.

Chicago Tribune If the inter-state commerce bill, with its anti-pass provision becomes a law before string, how on earth are members of the legislatures to get home?

St. Paul's Progress.

A St. Paul paper says that "the star of mest packing empire is taking its way westward and northwestward from Chicago." Evidently somebody in St. Paul has opened a new butcher shop.

There Was no Need of It.

Philadelphia Press, "The Rev. Sam Jones refused to address a gathering of newspaper men in Boston. He was probably unwilling to waste time in scattering the doctrine of true goodness around where there was so little need of it."

More Action Wanted, or Less Talk Dedicated to Congress by the New York Sun. To no power in creation

The Yankee banner dips; We'll night like all tarnation, But first we want some ships! Each insult from John Bully

To these United States Shall be made good most fully When we've more armor plates!

Does Bully put his ban on Our seamen in his ports? We'll talk to him with cannon: When we've built the needful forts!

No fear nor foe may rattle Columbia's sturdy sons; But they shant be snot like cattle, By John Bull's long-range guns!

Make safe the teeming cities, Bulwark the helpless coast, Or fruitless all our grit is.

And lying all our boast! STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings. Hartington wants a court house. Hastings has revived her board of

Smutty corn stalks have killed a number of cattle in Beaver Valley, Boone county.

The Plattsmouth Waterworks company has been granted till the 1st of April to complete the plant.

President Potter, of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, is said to be consider-ing the project of a fast mail train be-

tween Omaha and Kansas City. The authorities of Hastings and Adams county will petition the legislature for amendments to the law giving counties the right to vote bonds for the erection of

Envious Nebraska City reports that Plattsmouth had no funerals last year, and cruelly adds that "her dead are still in business at the old stand." This calls for blood or a back down.

The Union Pacific engineer corps is camped on the Nebraska shore opposite Sioux City, having completed a survey from Norfolk to that point. The route taps the counties of Pierce, Wayne, Cedar, Dixon and Dakota. Couch and Foster, the weather prophets of Nebraska and Iowa respectively,

have furnished a variety of weather for the west, but Prophet Przyblowics, of Kansas, is entitled to the medal for his prediction that February will be a slumky, freezing and thawing month. The people around Rushville are satisfied that there is as much coal underlying Sheridan as any county in the state. but they are not going to fret themselves about hunting it. The supply of wood in the Pine Ridge country on the north

and the Niobrara on the south, is sufficient to last for several years. Charlie Fields, editor of the Clearwater Headlight, received last week commissions as postmaster of the town and a father. There is no mistake about the latter. It is a bouncing baldheaded baby boy, with an enlarged idea of his im portance. As a consequence the Head-

light shone brightly last week. "A stranger on horseback," with a new railroad in tow, dismounted at Beatrice Monday, and set speculators agog. He gave it out that he was examining a route for a bee line from Omaha to the gulf and incidentally to corral a section of the legislative lunch and lemon peel He tarried in sight of the tankark.

Iowa Items, Bar's wire is the favorite drink in

Mount Pleasant. A planing mill and furniture factory threatens to settle in Sioux City. The Faucet family of Muscatine, seven in number, have moved to Kansas. They are expert druggists.

Sioux City capitalists are investigating the cable car system with a view to build ing a line in that city. "A conservatory of music" is one of

the promised flowers that will bloom in the spring at Des Moines. The board of supervisors of Washingon county have raised the bounty on wolf scalps from \$1 to \$3.

There will be a conference of the publishers of afternoon papers in Iowa at the Aborn house in Des Moines on the 10th

Colonel Keatley, of Council Bluffs, is named as the editor of the democratic Herald to be started at, Sioux City this What Cheer revels in prosperity. A Chinaman has established a washee factory there, the coal mines are booming and seven new buildings are billed to ap-

pear in the spring. George Brown, who robbed the Hamburg postoffice and started on a tour around the world, plead guilty in the United States court at Keokuk and got one year in prison.

Dakota. Gary spent \$31,000 last year in improve-

A number of Pierre citizens will go to Alaska in the spring Stockmen report that the cattle and

The county commissioners of

horses on the range near Rapid City are now in excellent condition.

Homme county have fixed the retail liquor license at \$400 for the present year. The artesian well hule at Marion June-

chine arrives.

The bill granting the Elkhorn Valley road right of way through Fort Meade reservation has passed the lower house of congress. This will enable the com-pany to push on to Deadwood the com-

I. H. Newby, who was reported as the man caught at Omaha by a decoy letter by the able-bodied sheriff of Turner county, turns up to be the able-bodied sherill himself, while the decoy letter victim is George C. Thompson, about twenty-two years of age, Upon returning to Parker, Thompson waived examination and was held to the grand jury in the sum of \$500. Failing to give bonds, Sheriff Newby will take him to Sioux Falls to-day for safe keeping.

A convention of range stockmen will meet in Denvernext Tuesday.

The Denver Circle railroad has been sold to a New York syndicate for \$750, A mountain breeze last Sunday blew eighteen cars and a caboose from the track of the Denver, Marshall & Boulder

road. Real estate in Leadville has advanced 60 per cent in two years. Enthusiastic residents estimate the mineral output for 1887 at eighteen millions.

The revival in Denver is netting a score of sinners a day. Even the legislature has been touched by the gospel healers and almost unanimously agreed to pay for morning prayers.

The Astor mines in Clear Creek county have been sold to an English syndicate for \$1,225,000. The property transferred consists of eleven full-sized mining claims and mines, giving a length of three miles along the richest mineral veins in the county, together with two mill sites, the plant of machinery, and all the improvements on the Astor proper-

GEORGE'S LAND THEORIES Intelligently Combated Last Evening

by J. T. Moriarty. M. J. Toriarty delivered a lecture

Tuesday night at the Omaha Commercial college on "Henry George's opinions upon the land question.'

Mr. Moriarty maintained, in substance, that Henry George was in favor of the total abolition of private property in land and that the latter's opinion on this subject was based upon the following grounds:

1. That private property in land antagonized the natural rights of the human race.

2. That, owing to certain distinctions between things personal and real, the rights of property, while justly attaching to the former, could not attach to the

That private property in land gave rise to nearly all the cvils with which society is allicted. speaker contended that these

grounds do not now exist, or, if they do, that theories based upon them may, with equal propriety, be urged against the right of property in things personal as

well as real.

Mr. Moriarty then synopsized the plan of land-holding which Henry George proposed to substitute for the present system and then contended that, to it, with equal force applied the same objections which George charged against the present system. He next set forth the method which Henry George advocated to do away with the present system property holding and putting his theories into practice, and insisted that the method proposed by George was, 1, impracticable; 2, founded on bad faith,

and 3, grossly unfair and unjust.
Each of these points were admirably developed. Mr. Moriarty displayed great familiarty with the vagaries of Mr. George, all of which he considered and combates in a rational and learned man ser. Mr. Moriarty is a ready-speaker, a cogent reasoner and withal, a debater whose intelligence and honesty cannot be questioned. His remarks throughout were followed by an attentive and intelligence, whose appreciation was frequently manifested by hearty applause.

DIDN'T SUCCEED.

A Landlord Who Tried to Smoke Out

a Tenant. "Judge, I want to get a warrant for a man that tried to smoke me out of my

"Smoke you out of your house," replied the judge to the speaker yesterday morning, an old gray-headed Irishman named Thomas Welch. "Yes," answered the first speaker

'that's what I want the warrant for." Welch then went on to tell a story of how his landford, Jorgensen, had tried to get him out of his house because he had not paid his rent for the last month. Jorgensen had stopped the chimney and tried to smoke him out. Failing in that, he had taken out the windows and en-deavored to freeze the Welch family

Jorgensen was promptly arrested and fined \$10 and costs.

A Decided Convenience, For the convenience of the public, es

pecially of those whose time is occupied during the day the American express company has established a number of branch agencies in different parts of the cityfor the sale of its money orders, which are issued payable in about 1,000 places in the United States and Canada, and the principal cities of Europe. These orders are cheap, and a very convenient medium for the transmission of money. At the company's main office, corner of Farnam and Twelfth streets, the order can be procured during the day up to 6 p. m., and at the following named branch offices during the day and evening: Branch office at B. & M. passenger depot. E. Wyman's book and stationery store, 118 South Fifteenth street near the postollice; M. B. Powell, druggist, etc., corner Thirteenth and Jackson streets; W. J. Whitehouse, druggist, etc., corner Sixteenth and Webster; O. L. Bang, druggist, etc., 2503 Cuming street.

This is a very convenient arrangement and the public will no doubt appreciate the efforts of the company to please. A New Customs Building Needed.

Custodian Jordan, of the federal build

ing, said yesterday morning, with refer ence to the introduction of Senator Mand erson's bill for improvements in the present government building, that he had changed his mind on enlargement of the present structure. He he is now satisfied that no enlargement which may be made will satisfy the growth of this city for more than five years at the present rate of pro-gress, and then the same work will have to be done over again. His opinion is that steps ought to be taken immediately to erect a new building upon a new and larger site, which will anticipate the needs of the government here for at least fifty years.

The Insane Tax. The county commissioners have re-

turned from Lincoln, where they went to look after the bili abolishing the per capita insane tax. They appointed a party to watch all laws tending to affect this county, in the legislature. They feel that the bill for the aboution of the Bon | tax in question, will be passed.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE

Extortions of the Railroads -- Sixty Millions Wrung From Nebraska in Three Years.

CHARTERED HIGHWAY ROBBERY

lowa, With Double Mileage and Twice the Population, Has Paid Less Than Twenty Millions in the Same Period.

The people of Nebraska do not realize to what monstrous extortions and oppressive tolls they have been subjected by grasping railway corporations. It is only by a careful compilation of the facts and figures furnished by the railroad manuals that we can form a correct estimanuals that we can form a correct estimate of the enormities which the people of this state have patiently borne for years. We doubt if the railroad managers themselves have any idea to what extent they have pillaged the producers and shippers. The standard work on American railway statistics is Poor's Manual, made up from official returns from the railroad officers themselves, and will therefore not be called in question by

railroad men. The following exhibit speaks for itself: From Poor's Manual we compile the following facts concerning railroad returns

FOR THE YEAR 1883. Nebraska—Total mileage, 2,481; share capital, \$56,049,400; funded debt, \$138,-814,385; total investment, \$208,412,097; cost of road and equipment, \$169,256,412; earnings—passengers, \$4,699,548; freights, \$14,414,203; from all sources, \$21,197,632; net earnings, \$10,754,661; interest paid, \$5.124,122; dividend on stock, \$4,262,788. lowa—Total mileage, 3,194; share capital, \$66,616,471; funded debt, \$45,093,120; total investment, \$116,892,055; costs of roads and equipments, \$109,054,900; earnings—passengers, \$1,394,981; freights, \$4,582,908; from all sources, \$6,317,430; net earnings, \$1,994,630; interest paid, \$2,088,942; dividend on stock, \$1,438,280.

FOR THE YEAR 1884. Nebraska—Total mileage, 2,482; share capital, \$64,735,000; funded debt, \$124. 108,297; total investment, \$192,231,306; earnings—passengers, \$4,423,252; freights,

\$12,274,828; from all sources, \$18,826,369; net earnings, \$9,076,526. Iowa—Total mileage, 3,515; capital stock, \$63,690,621; funded debt, \$54,198,-820; total investment, \$118,956,767; earn-ings—passengers, \$1,166,889; freights, ings—passengers, \$1,166,889; freights, \$3,800,096; from all sources, \$5,190,646; net earnings, \$1,480,359.

net earnings, \$1,480,359.

FOR THE YEAR 1885.

Nebraska—Total mileage, 2,987; capital stock \$65,497,000; funded debt, \$128,996,194; floating debt, \$25,259,466; total investment, \$251,410,839; cost of railroads and equipments, \$177,457,960; earnings—passengers, \$4,421,703; freights, \$13,217,078; earnings from all sources, \$19,121,443; net earnings, \$8,821,494.

Iowa—Total mileage, 7,503; capital stock, \$49,302,974; funded debt, \$49,789,258; floating debt, \$6,542,871; total in-258; floating debt, \$6,542,871; total investment, \$105,635,103; cost of railroads and equipments, \$98,367,081; earningspassengers, \$1,337,745; freights, \$4,337. 358; carnings from all sources, \$6,028,718

net earnings, \$1,698,418. SUMMARY FOR THREE YEARS. Nebraska-Passenger earnings, \$13,-544,403; freight, \$33,906,109, Earnings from all sources, \$59,145,444. Net earnings, \$28,652,681. Iowa-Passenger earnings, \$3,899,615 freight, \$12,720,362. Earnings from al sources, \$17,536,194; net earnings, \$5,173,

SENT TO YORK.

Ziegel's Remains Forwarded East-Mr. and Mrs. Cassler.

eased has relatives.

The linking of the name of Mrs. Cassler, the woman who was to have married Ziegel, with this case has called forth some little discussion of the character of that lady and her husband. The latter, as already stated in the BEE, has been in jail since August last. He was arrested at the instance of his wife, who claimed that he tried to kill her. He was unable to give bonds to keep the peace towards her, and has consequently been rotting in jail ever since. A friend of his told a reporter that a year ago this winter Cassler separated from his wife because he could not live with her, and went to visit relatives in Pennsylvania. Three months later he returned, and again went to living with his wife. He lived with her until August last, when the trouble occurred which caused his arrest and imprisonment Since that time, it is claimed, Mrs. Cassler has treated her husband unhumanly refusing to allow her children to see him or to send him his clothes, which have been in her house since his arrest. Cass-ler's friends accuse Mrs. C. of having sent her husband to jail, in order to make room for Ziegel. Mrs Cassler's friends, on the other hand, claim that Mr. C. was a most inhuman husband, and that he was continually drunk and abusing his

The Midwinter Number. For February is of unusual interest and va

riety. Its notable features include: THE BAILING OF JEFFERSON DAVIS. When accused of complicity in the assas-sination of President Lincoln. A remark-able chapter of inside history compiled by Gen. Parsons Lathrop. FICTION.

Serials by Frank R. Stockton and George W. Cable, the latter's illustrated by Kemble, together with two illustrated short ABRAHAM LINCOLN: A HISTORY.

By John G. Nicolay and Col. John Hay. Lincoln's career in Congress, and the na-tional questions of the period, and his six years' law practice. The history is told with many anecdotes and ketches of prom inent men, and accompanied by numerous portraits and other illustrations OTHER FINELY ILLUSTRATED PAPERS

The Stars. By Prot. S. P. Langley. A Midwinter Resort. By Win. C. Recent Art Discoveries in Rome, The Oldest Church in London. Illus-

FURTHER CONTENTS

Comprise two articles, with portrait, on Father Taylor, the famons Boston preacher, by Walt Whitman and the Rev. C. A. Bartol, "Lee's Invasion of Pennsylvania," by Gen. Longstreet; "The Relative Strength and Weakness of Nations," by

Edward Atkinson; a sketch, with frontis-piece portrait, of President McCosh; Poems by E. C. Stedman, Joaquin Miller, and others, Topics of the Time; Bric-a-

Brac; Open Letters, etc. Price, 35c. \$4.00 per year. New Subscribers beginning with the Jan-uary number can have November and De-cember numbers free, if claimed when or-

der is given, thus beginning the volume Sold by dealers everywhere and by Tus CENTURY Co., New York.

ast Chance

To secure a lot in that beautiful addition.

PLACE.

All lots left on Feb, 1, will be advanced 25 per sent in price. Now is the time to buy and get the benefit of the raise. Several lots were sold in

Lipton Place

Before it could be staked out. Do not be deluded by additions advertised to be nearer than Lipton Place, but come and take a ride out and see for yourself that what we tell you is true.

CARRIAGES

Going out at all Times

A lumber yard will be in operation as soon as a switch can be laid. We are also negotiating with Kansas City parties to locate a patent

Roofing Manufactory

The remains of John M. Ziegel, the Here which will employ from 40 to 50 suicide, enclosed in a costly casket, have | men. This is a sure thing, as they are been shipped to York, Pa., where the de- | waiting to decide which of two pieces of

To you who want

HOMES IN S. OMAHA

be sure to see Lipton Place before buy-

Not more than 15 lots left in

ing elsewhere.

Cotner & Archer's

ADDITION. which has only been on the market 30

Improved and unimproved property in all parts of the city.

days.

Lipton Place

The most of lots we have sold here are to be built on in the spring on account of their nearness to the packing houses and stock yards, as people living in Lipton Place and working in the stock yards and packing houses have plenty of time to go home to dinner and get back to work again in less than an hour.

D. R. ARCHER

AND

C.H. SOBOTKER

Room 9 Redick's Block,

1509 Farnam St.

THE DAILY BEE.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. For Three Months
The Omaha Senday Brr, mailed to any address, One Year.

All communications relating to news and edi-torial matter should be addressed to the Ent-ton of the Ber.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

Geo, B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Pally Bee for the week ending Jan. 28th, 1887, was as Saturday, Jan. 22......14.350

itself with glory. August Spres and Miss Nina Van Zandt have been married by proxy. This style of matrimony is not likely to become popular.

States senate the Lone Star State covered

recently been inaugurated in that town.

Mr. POPPLETON was educated in the Omaha claim club school, but the methods of the club applied to the railroad outlaws, who are corrupting the legislature, would probably not suit him at this

like a tallow dip by the secret ballot which would have elected Thurston. OMAHA donated over a million dollars' worth of real estate and bonds to the Union Pacific railroad. And now the Union Pacific exhibits its indecency and

THE Douglas county delegation owes it to itself as a matter of self respect to resent the insult which Union Pacific Attorney Poppleton has deliberately put upon it when he engineered that resolution through a fragment of the defunct charter committee. If that committee represented the wish and will of this city, instead of merely registering the decree of the railroads, it would have been content to make a respectful request of the delegation to recede from the changes which were made in the charter by the delegation. But Mr. Poppleton, with the insolence and arrogance of an autocrat, ignored the delegation and issued his mandate through the lieutenant-governor who is a fit tool of the railroads and rep resents no constituency. This is carrying things with a high hand. No delegation that has ever represented Douglas county would have submitted to such insolence. They are the representatives whom Omaha and Douglas county have chosen

SEVERAL months ago a United States sels in Alaska waters on the ground that jurisdiction passed into the control of the United States when Alaska was purspecting the three-mile limit, and was Do They Need Relief?

construction of the necessary openings,

The exhibit which we make in ano ther column affords proof positive of the monstrous impositions to which Nebraska has been compelled to submit for years. It may be startling, but it is a fact, based upon the reports made by the railroad managers through Poor's Manual, that Nebrasks, with one-half of the population and less than one-half of the railway mileage of Iowa, has been forced to pay three times as much railroad toll in the aggregate as Iowa. In three years, ending with 1885, Nebraska rathroads have wrung from the people of this state \$59,145,444 in tolls, while Iowa during the same period has paid to her

railroads \$17,586,794. In other words Nebraska during three years has been taxed \$32,500,000 in round figures more than Iowa, and the net earnings of the Nebraska roads exceed by over eleven millions the gross earnings of the Iowa roads. If Nebraska was not a fertile country and her people frugal, energetic and industrious, she could never have borne up under such a terrible burden. A comparison of the figures which we have compiled is very suggestive as to the prime cause of the oppressive exactions. The 7,503 miles of Iowa railroads are capitalized at a fraction of over \$49,000,000, and bonded for about an equal amount, making in all a fraction over \$98,000,000. They carry in addition a floating debt of \$6,500,000, making in all an investment of \$105,000,000, which is only \$7,000,000 above the estimated cost of the roads and their equipment. Nebraska with 3,000 miles of road at the end of 1885 had capitalized their stock at \$65,000,000, which is \$15,000,000 more than the stock of 7,500 miles in Iowa. The Nebraska roads are bonded for nearly \$129,000,000, and carry a floating

debt of over \$25,000,000, as against a total debt of \$55,000,000 for the Iowa roads. In other words, Nebraska has been mortgaged by her railroads for eighty millions more than Iowa with double the mileage, and the floating debt, created by the Nebraska roads, exceeds by eighteen millions the debt of the Iowa roads. After being made to pay the interest on over one hundred millions of fictitious capital and fraudulent debt Nebraska has been bled by the railroad cormorants to a degree unheard of outside of California and Nevada. In the year 1883 alone she was made to contribute over four millions in dividends, after paying over five millions of interest and eleven millions for operating expenses. During the same year lowa only paid two millions on interest and a million

amounted to four millions as against eleven millions in Nebraska. Such stubborn facts are a terrible commentary. They speak volumes for the forbearance of our people. They strike dumb all the apologists for the existing condition of affairs. How much longer can this state sustain such burdens? With the millions extorted from their patrons the railroads have been able to defy the popular wish and will. They have subsidized legislatures, impeded the ends of justice by packing our courts through conventions organized by railroad machinery. At this very

and a half in stock dividends, while the

hour they menace good government by poisoning its well-springs with their corrupting methods. They are a law unto themselves and above all law. Do the people need relief? Will they have to take the law into their own

hands and deal out justice to their

recreant servants?

Coast Defenses. Public interest in the subject of coast defenses has been greatly increased since the fishery dispute has become more aggravated. People who hitherto have taken very little interest in the matter have been brought to see that it is really of very serious concern, and those who have always understood the national weakness in this particular are urging their views with greater zeal and effect. Nobody seriously believes that this controversy will eventuate in nostilities, although it is not doubted there are a great many who would like to see it take that course. The sober second thought on both sides, however, will not permit the issue to develop into war, for which this country is certainly not prepared, and which Great Britain has many reasons to

avoid. The occurrence will, however,

awaken the country to a realization of

the fact that war is at all times a pos-

sibility, and with so much at stake as this

country has exposed to an enemy, that it

is a duty to provide adequate protection for these great and valuable interests. The necessity for a more complete system of coast defenses is more generally conceded now than ever before, and it is hardly possible that congress will fail to give heed to this feeling. Two plans of coast fortification have recently been promulgated, one by General Sheridan and the other by Henry Bessemer, the inventor of the process of making steel that bears his name. The plan of General Sheridan is the rifle-pit system, adapted to the rifle cannon, the pit furnishing protection to the gunners against horizontal fire at all times, ex-

cept when the pieces are actually being discharged. The guns would be raised and lowered by mechanical devices. This plan is similar to that a little while ago presented by a distinguished English engineer. General Sheridan proposes to withdraw the garrison and the guns from the enemy's fire altogether, except when in the act of firing. As to an enemy's vertical fire or mortar practice, the gunners would be rather less exposed than they are in the old system, since a fort or earthwork furnishes a broad mark for the enemy's mortars as well as for his horizontal fire. General Sheridan says

sources he expresses full belief in its practicability. The plan of Mr. Bessemer proposes to

the system he proposes is the result of

much thought, and while acknowledging

its conflict with other plans from capable

surround the garrison and guns with a solid steel enclosure, impenetrable to the heaviest artillery that can be carried and handled on shipboard. The fort would be cast in one solid piece by erecting furnaces on the ground to be enclosed and pouring the molten steel into a brick mold of the size and shape of the proposed fortification, instead of casting the plates and fastening them together as an outer shield. Saving in the cost of construction, greater solidity, and more perfect

It is not hkely, however, to be seriously considered. Other plans will undoubtedly be forthceming whenever congress shall decide to proceed with this work, and it ought not to be very difficult to settle upon a system of defenses that will be thoroughly effective and not too costly, and which, furthermore, will not consume a generation in the construction. If congress sees its duty it will make provision to start this work at the present session.

are the advantages claimed for this plan.

We have been told by the railroad attorneys time and again that the demand real estate and buildings the same as other property owners is an unheard of thing and without precedent. The state of Maine, which never has been aillicted with grangerism, has the following pro-

sociation, whether within or without the located right-of-way, and its lands and

A Washington paper is authority for the statement that Mr. William Walter Phelps, who represents a New Jersey district in congress, and who plumes himself upon being very deep in the confidence of Mr. Blaine, has been recently talking somewhat freely about the chances of the Maine statesman being the next republican candidate for president and his feeling in the matter. Mr. Phelps is represented to profess a doubt that Mr. Blaine will be the candidate and to say that his consent to be so will depend upon the decision of the republican leaders that his nomination is a necessity to party success in the election. It is furthermore stated that in talking to a group of republican representatives, who were canvassing the availability of possible candidates, Phelps remarked: "Gentlemen, there are seven of you. If you will, within twenty-four hours, agree upon a man that will in your judgment be stronger than Blaine at the polls, I will, within a few days, or as quickly as the mails can bring it, give you a letter from Mr. Blaine that will absolutely preclude him from being a candidate before the convention in 1888." The story goes that the seven failed to agree on

tion more than once with the same result.

consult his interests by relieving Mr. Phelps of the responsibility.

PROMINENT PERSONS

tion is down 652 feet, and work will be pushed as soon as a diamond boring ma-