# THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1887.

### THE DAILY BEE. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

#### TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

Daily (Morning Edition) including Sunday BEE. One Year. For Six Months For Three Months The Omaha Sanday BEE, mailed to any address, One Year. 2 00

ONARA OFFICE, NO. 214 AND 228 FARNAM STREET. NEW YORK OFFICE, ROOM 25, TRIBUNE RULDING, WASHINGTON OFFICE, NO. 513 FOURTEENTH STREET.

### CORRESPONDENCE:

All communications relating to news and edi-torial matter should be addressed to the EDI-TOR OF THE BER.

### BUSINESS LETTERS!

All business letters and remittances should be addressed to THE BEE FURIASIING COMPANY. ONAMA. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas. | 8. 8. Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending April 1st, 1887, was as follows: inday, Mar. 27. .....

tion.

Monday, Mar. 28.		
Tuesday, Mar, 29		
Wednesday, Mar.	. 30	
Thursday, Mar. 3	1	
Friday, April 1		
Average		14.467

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of April A. D., 1887.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24 day of April A. D., 1887. 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 av-erage daily circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of March, 1886, 11,537 copies; for April, 1886, 12,191 copies; for for May, 1886, 12, 439 copies; for June, 1886, 12,298 copies; for July, 1886, 12,314 copies; for August, 1886, 13,464 copies; for September, 1886, 13,039 copies; for October, 1886, 12,039 copies; for November, 1886, 13,343 copies; for August, 1886, 18,464 copies; for January, 1887, 16,306 copies; for February, 1887, 14,198 copies; Geo. B. Tzschuck, Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of March, A. D. 1887. [SEAL.] N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

In society as in church, preparations are in progress for the joyous Easter-tide.

WITH gambling only a misdemeanor in Missouri now, poor old St. Louis may experience a boom.

THE Salvation army is becoming a nuisance. Mayor Boyd should order the police to suppress it.

THE season for cyclones of the "ringtailed peeler variety," as youthful Bill Nye has said, is upon us.

SINCE the inter-state commerce law has gone into effect, a Milwaukee milkman has been fined ten dollars for adulterating his milk.

**POSTMASTER GENERAL VILAS denies** that he is a candidate for vice president. It appears rather early to commence de nying presidential campaign jokes.

THE town-lot boom has made star-gazing an unprotitable business in St Joseph, Mo. Accordingly Prof. Proctor will go to Florida and divide his time between astronomy and alligators.

vill soon publish a nevel on Washingto society. If a true picture is presented, several "great conspiracies" will doubtless be portrayed within its pages."

Stick a Pin Here. A village editor has furnished the newspaper combine at Omaha and Lincoln Cleveland has determined to hedge, another mare's nest. He has made the They admit that "the administraastonading discovery that the circulation | tion of the BEE, as computed by its published of receipts from subscription, do not tally | defray an apprehension that the path he with the claim of over 14,000 daily and 30,000 weekly circulation. The Lincoln member of the combine goes so far as to assert that the BEE only claims to have received \$50,000 in subscriptions during the last year, which indicates that it has

about 4,200 daily and 4,000 weekly subscribers who pay. The figures of the village calculator are practical politics. no less startling. If it is really true that less than one third of our daily and oneseventh of our weekly patrons have paid their subscription for the last year, the

BEE is indeed in a terrible condition. The figures published by us were copied from the annual balance sheet of the BEE Publishing company, and are correct to the best of our knowledge and belief. These figures do not, however, in the least discredit our statements of circula-

For the year ending February 1, 1887, the total receipts from daily subscribers were \$61,298.48, and from weekly subscribers, \$53,632.51, or a total from subscriptions of \$114,930.99, which is \$64,-930.99 more than we are credited with by the Lincoln lightning calculator.

As a matter of fact the raw print paper consumed by the BEE last year aggregates over \$50,000. These figures quoted are exactly as they appeared in our issue of March 14, 1887. They represent the net receipts from subscription after de-

ducting commissions to agents. The city circulations at Omaha, Lincoln and Council Bluffs are leased at rates that enable the lessees to pay their own carriers and collectors and stand all losses. The lessee of our Omaha circulation pays for an average of over 5,700 dailies, which he circulates in Omaha by carrier delivery. There are at least 125 local agents in lowa and Nebraska who purchase papers for local patrons at the dealer's

rates. The village donkey has gone to work and figured out that 14,000 dailies for 365 days, would make 5,110,000 papers a year, which at 2 cents each should yield about \$102,000. Our exhibit of receipts makes the amount only about 11 cents for each paper, therefore, our sworn statement of circulation must be a fraud. The trouble with these calculators is that they purposely misquote our figures and misrepresent the facts. In the first place the BEE only commenced the publication of a Sunday edon the first day of August, ition 1886, which reduces the number of publication days for the year ending February 1, 1887, to 339. In the next place, the BEE does not claim that the circulation for the year quoted has averaged 14,000. On the contrary, on the 1st of February, 1886, the total circulation of the daily was only quoted at a fraction over 10,000, and the aggregate for the entire year was about 12,000. The \$61,298.48 show'over \$5 a year for every paper turned off the press, including the ex-

change list and exclusive of all expenses to the direct pressure nuisance last of handling, delivery and commissions. fall the managers of the waterworks Now let some member of the combine called attention to the fact that the rapid compare its subscription receipts from its growth of the city would compel a reown balance sheet and verify it with MRS. GENERAL LOGAN, it is reported, sworn statements of circulation for the st year. Present Status of Civil Service Reform. The subject of civil service reform possesses an interest for two important reasons. One is, that both of the political parties have made it one of the chief issues in national politics, where it seems likely to remain if organized effort to keep it there can accomplish that object. The other reason is, that the administration, having made this reform a cardinal part of its policy, will be tried before the people largely with reference to its reform record.

this administration. They do not say what they evidently believe, that Mr. stands at the parting the ways," and clearly will choose is the one leading to a complete partisan change in the public ser-

vice. The drift in this direction has been platnly seen for some time by people whose perceptions are not impaired by that, in this country at least, is an essentially false thing. The simple fact is that Mr. Cleveland has been learning

#### Our Water Supply.

In 1881 a franchise was granted to the city waterworks company to establish and operate a system of waterworks in Omaha. Under this franchise a contract lies from other southern states will show was made with the city to supply Omaha with clear and pure water for domestic use and fire protection. The Missouri river was designated as the source of the water supply, which was to be clarified in settling basins and distributed through water mains by gravitation from an eightmillion gallon reservoir. Direct pressure was only to be used in emergencies-for putting out fires.

That the company has not strictly fulfilled its obligation is notorious. The BEE has time and again pointed out the dangerous defects of the system and urged the waterworks company to connect its works with the reservoir by a double main, so as to be in condition to keep up a continuous clear water supply from the reservoir, and avoid the danger of cutting off the reservoir supply in case of a break in its single line of pipe.

But the clamor raised by local papers for action by the council looking to a forfeiture of the charter, is senseless and ill-advised.

It is proper enough to stir up the waterworks company by expressing the prevailing disgust with its service, but it is utterly impractical to talk about repealing its franchise or cancelling its contract. Comparison of the Omaha water sup-

ply with that of Council Bluffs is simply out of question. The Council Bluffs waterworks were planned for a city of 30,000 to 40,000 people. They are more

than ample for all present demands. The water supply of Council Bluffs has plenty of time to clarify in the settling basins and the reservoir exceeds in capacity the most extensive demand for both domestic use and fire protection. Hence the water supply for Council

Bluffs can be kept perfectly clear. The Omaha water workswere planned and constructed for a city of 40,000 to 50,000 population but the demand by this time, is equal to that of any other city. of 100,000 population. The contract with the city called for twenty miles of water mains, but within less than five years from the completion of the works, we have forty-six miles of water mains. It is utterly impossible with the present settling basin and reservoir facilities to supply Cmaha year in and year out with ciear water. Water pumped directly from the river is of course hardly fit for use. When the BEE referred

vent a repetition of this mocking of human rights in Nebraska, notwithstanding the virtue the late legislators assumed, though they had it not? It is safe to say that the misrepresenta-

tives of the people, who were, soul and body, controlled by railway monopoly, would never have passed an alien land owner bill if such a statute would by any means have traversed the interests of any corporation with a lobby at the capital.

WHATEVER may be the consequences to the projected national drill in Washington next month, by reason of the refusal of white military companies in the south to participate if organizations of colored men shall be allowed to take

part, the managers should adhere to their original purpose of admitting the colored militiamen. It may be that the companthe good sense not to dishonor their manhood and their military character by acquieseing in the objection made by the Albama companies, in which case the abscene of the distempered sons of the 'restful commonwealth'' will not in the least degree interfere with the success of the event. But should every southern company make the alternative of its par-

ticipation in the drill contingent upon refusing entrance to colored companies, it were better that the enterpise be abanthe managers of the drill yield to the least extent to this southern demand, it will be the duty of every northern company entered to withdraw. Such instances as this of race narrowness and hostility serve to show that there is still a great deal to be done in the "new south" before it shall have advanced to a position abreast with the age.

Some mugwump admiration has been spent on the present national administration because a few republicans were allowed to hold their offices under the government. But, for the republican party, it would have been better if the pretense of a non-partisan civil service had not been kept up by Mr. Cleveland. Now we have some figures that show the real condition of things. The democrats have been in office a year, and the first assistant postmaster general, Adlai L. Stevenson, of Illinois, has already appointed 40,000 democrats to the places made vacant in the 50,000 of such offices under his control. Out of 2,340 postmasters who draw over a thousand dollars a year, and receive their commissions from the president, only 200 republicans remain. Now with such a wee little share

of the spoils, the republicans cannot afford to be thankful. Two more years of democratic pressure await the heroic band of old-time tax-eaters who have hung on. They cannot stand that pressure. 'I urn them out, Mr. Cleveland, and quit the hypocritical pretense of pleasing foolish sorch ead republican leaders.

NEARLY every small lawyer in Chicago. Detroit and Toledo had hopes of becoming receiver of the Wabash after Judge Thomas E. Cooley resigned to go on the inter-state commission. The refusal of Mr. Callaway to serve has brought about the appointment by Judge Gresham, of the Seventh United States judicial circuit, of General John Me-Multa, a well known politician and lawyer of Illinois, who has already managed a narrow gauge railroad. The great river. This change of base could not be things expected from Judge Gresham's overthrow of the purchasing committee

have not come to pass. The haughty

Wager Swayne has at last won the day.

The railroad lawyer and receiver, as he

has been developed by the wreck of rail-

roads and the conflict of courts, is a very

patient, resolute and persistent man.

Mr. Crawford and the alleged reform in-

tcrests that he represented have not

shown any such staying powers,

to its old haunts.

weep and do high tragedy should be asked to entertain an audience from the saw dust ring.

### THE Hon. Ignatius Donelly says that

in July his new book will go to the printer. In this wonderful book of which so much has been said, Mr. Donnelly claims to prove that Bacon wrote Shakespeare's works. As a member of the Minnesota legislature this winter. Ignatius attempted to prove that the railroads should be restricted, but his chiper failed to work.

THE eastern trunk lines obeyed the law

with reference to posting rates. It is said the Erie paid the printers \$20,000 for cards enough to serve 450 stations. If so, Prang must have printed them. Doubtless the soap men will eventually secure the privilege of supplying the rate-cards free to the poor railroads.

PHILADELPHIA has for years wanted the elevated roads to reduce fares to 5 cents. The companies claimed that bankruptcy and ruin would follow if the reduction was made. For over a month the 5-cent fares have prevailed and the cars make their trips on schedule time.

#### RINGS AND QUEENS.

Queen Victoria paid £500 for the privilege of witnessing the exclusive performance doned than to make such a concession. If which she attended at the Olympic Hippodrome.

Queen Kapiolane, of the Sandwich Islands, is contemplating a tour of the United States this year. She will be accompanied by a large retinue.

The czar of Russia will soon visit the scene of the famine in the Don Cossack country, provided his courage does not fail him before the hour of starting arrives.

Queen Victoria has signified her intention to be present at the grand review to be held

at Aldershot to celebrate her jubilee July 5. More than 70,000 troops of all branches of the service will be reviewed on that occasion. The prince imperial of Germany is suffering from b; onchitis, which has assumed such a chronic form as to cause uneasiness. The prince will shortly leave Berlin for the Tyrol, where he will spend the spring and early summer.

The king and queen of Italy will open the national exhibition of fine arts in Venice April 25. Great preparations are being made to prepare the royal palace for the probable visit of the empress of Austria. The number of artists exhibiting exceeds 1,700, among them being many English painters residing in Italy.

The Emperor William's physicians are inxious to get him away from Berlin as soon as possible, and it is expected that he will emove to Weisbaden for three weeks about April 12. The empress is then going to Baden-Baden for a month, and she will not re turn to Berlin before November.

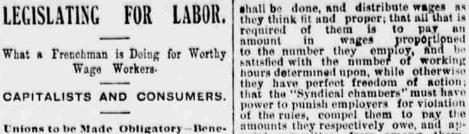
Prince Leopold of Prussia, who is making a tour of the world, designs visiting this country after leaving China and Japan. He will be landed at San Francisco and a special car or the Pennsylvania railroad will await him there and transport him from the Pacific coast. He is accompanied by Count Kamtz and Baron von Nickisch.

# Moral Verses-For Children. Somerville Journal. The ostrich is a foolish bird

That lives on sandy plains. He's noted for his feathers, but He's not renowned for brains. For when the wily hunters come To make of him their prey, He spreads his wings and swiftly runs

A inite or so away, Till finding that he's close pursued

By all the cruel band. He stops and hides his foolish head



fits Therefrom-"Syndical Chambers"-Choice of Piece and Day Work.

GUISE, France, March 18th .-- [Correspondence of the BEE. ]-The operatives of the foundries of the Familistere. or "Social Palace," in this city, which I founded, and of which I am the manager, are soon to send a petition to our legislative body, the purport of which may prove interesting to both workingmen and employers in the United States, where I understand similar evils obtain

to those under which we are at present suffering in France. Our employers have of late commenced a most disastrous competition

among themselves, by means of cutting down wages. Some among them began by reasoning to themselves in this way: "I employ, say, 500 men. If I reduce the daily wages by one franc, that saves me daily 500 francs. With these savings I could easily compete with the other establishments in my line, and make handsome profits into the bargain." Said, done! Their competitors, to save themselves, had to cut wages down lower still, and the consequence is that in many factories wages have been reduced by as much as two or three francs a day. Now, I say, and our workmen with me, that since the law protects the resources and property of the employer, it should equally protect the resources of the operative, that is to say-his wages. For that purpose it would be required to give the workers a right over the rate of wages, analagous to that which the employer has over the manufactured products. It would be requisite that the employer should no longer be able to speculate on a reduc-

tion of wages. We insist that A REDUCTION OF WAGES, if ever necessary, should not be left to the arbitrary will of the employers, and

after a serious examination of the whole

eratives. These are the reasons that lead

have the right to decide, in the last m-stance, how many hours should consti-

facturers and the stoppage of our indus-

tries. The present crisis is a result of want of equilibrium between production

and consumption, and this want of equi-

librium again is caused by the fact that

the mass of the workers are unable to buy

in 1894, legalizing trades unions; but it is worse than useless, because it depends on

the employers whether the workmen

shall or shall not organize themselves

under it. Indeed in most factories the

employers discharge those who try to do

We have here in France a law, passed

in trade; we

what they want.

that the latter are never justified in pay-The Barker Brothers Let Contracts ing lower wages than their competitors on Their Building. insist that a lowering of

The Barker Brothers have made prepwages should never take place, except arations to have their burned block on the southwest corner of Fifteenth and economic field; and we even go so far as Farnam rebuilt and that without delay to say, that it should never be resolved upon except with the consent of the op-The contract for tearing down the granite walls which have been allowed to stand us to demand that trades unions should since the disastrous fire, has been let to the contractor who is now working on the Paxton block granite work. He has tute a working day and what should be average wages. It is an economic fallacy that cheapness is the summum bonum. It is precisely cheapness which to-day causes the misery of the working classes, as well as the ruin of the manu-

and cornice work, have also been let. The element of wood will enter very sparsely into the construction of the building. The girders will be for the most iron, while the framework of the bay windows will be of the same ma-terial, instead of wood, as before. George Barker says that the iron contract will be, in fact, three or four times what it was before, so that the structure which is to be one of six stories, will be nearly fire proof. The architects, Mendelssohn & Lowrie, have the plans all prepared It is hoped to have it completed by fall

point committees from among themelves for that purpose: that the chambers interfere only in such questions, and that all establishments be treated alike. Such a law, we are assured, would have other most happy results besides the direct ones I have enumerated. Among other things it would raise the condition of the whole working class and it would enable us to make statistics of all production and consumption which would be of incalculable value to our chiefs of indastry and commerce, and finally it would put an end to our periodical crises. Our proposition, in fact, would e the beginning of the solution of the social problem. GODIN. SEWARD STREET CHURCH. Important Easter Services-A New Building Promised.

There will be special services at the Seward Street M. E. church on Easter. The church will be appropriately decorated. The pastor, Rev. C. W. Savidge, has prepared a special sermon, and some fine music may be expected from the choir under the direction of Mr. Meyers, late of Kansas City, but now with the choir of this church. The Seward Street church choir now consists of the following well-known singers: Mr. Meyers, asso; Mr. F. A. Coleman, basso; Mrs. J E. Newman, soprano; Mrs. C. R. Basaur-man, Miss Jewel McCune and Miss Katio Saields, altos; Messrs. J. J. Jones and William McCune, tenors, and Miss Bell, soprano. A cordial invitation is ex-tended to all who can come and enjoy the services on next Sunday. Seats free At a meeting of the trustees of Seward

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street M. E. church last evening a com-mittee of four was appointed by the board to consult as to the feasibility of tearing down the present building and erecting a large and fine one in its place. If this is done North Omaha will have a Methodist church second to none in the city, as the people mean business. The church is crowded to overflowing each Sunday and the trustees see the necessity of providing more room for the people.

WILL BE REBUILT.

been delayed in getting steam power for his new derrick, but will commence work in a very few days. The contracts for the brick, iron, wood

or winter. TRAMWAY NEWS.

Company-Notes.

A meeting of the stockholders of the

P. T. BARNUM, the great showman, who for years has been an earnest prohibitionist, comes out for high license against prohibition. This is one of Mr. Barnum's hobbys that is not a humbug.

This seems to have been a good year for appropriation fiends. The Illinois legislature was asked to appropriate a half million dollars more than ever known before in the history of the state.

THE anthracite coal pool came to an end April 1, and hereafter, until winter. it will be every coal corporation for itself. The next thing we hear of Omaha's street cars will adopt stoves for the summer months.

AFTER all, Mr. Cleveland has done very well. Of the great army of presidential postmasters in this country, all but 5 per cent of the whole have been changed. And yet the democrats are wondering "what are we here for?"

ANOTHER terrible death from rabies is recorded-this time at Chicago. There are several mad-stones in that city, and they always receive longer write-ups in the press than the bitten men whom the mad-stones do not save.

As illegal voter at Sacramento, Cahfornia, has been sent to prison for one year. It is safe to venture the prediction that a few such examples will make the "purity of the ballot" an existing fact, instead of a boasted sham.

THE publisher who paid the late Henry Ward Beecher in advance for the life of Christ that was never written will lose his money. No preparation was made to refund it. The moral to this transaction teaches a good business principle. Get what you pay for.

"SIR ROGER TICHBORNE," now in New York, expects to have his case re-opened in the English courts. That is, he possibly hopes to have a chance to get back m Pentonville prison. He makes a fair freak in the dime museums, though by no means so good a freak as the walking man of Hartford, Md.

WE are not alarmed over the report that the gas company is laying pipes to capture the next council with a view to raising the price of gas. We can safely predict that the gas company will be content to let well enough alone. Its present rate is profitable enough.

THE late Charlotte Wolf was, after the marriage of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts. perhaps the richest spinster in the world. She leaves \$600,000, it is said, to be expended, under the direction of Bishop Potter, in the erection of an Episcopal cathedral, thus following the example of the late A. T. Stewart, She is therefore even with Stewart on cathedrals, and far shead of him in the general run of good deeds, for which she was noted. It can he said by the fair sex that their wealthy representatives make a better use of their money than do the rich men, all things ensuidered.

A special committee of the national civil service reform league has just comearliest possible time. pleted one elaborate report. Inasmuch as the reformed state and municipal sys-

tem has been introduced in only two states, New York and Massachusetts, the report deals almost entirely with the national aspect of the subject. The reformers composing the committee were careful to say that they entered upon their task with the feeling that it was no part of their duty "to extol the administration nor to accuse it nor to apologize for it, but to take a reckoning." Interest in the result lies wholly in the character of the reckoning. This is not altogether favorable to the administration. There are indications, despite the professed complete impartiality of the committee, that it was disposed to find excuses for the president, and it seems that it has done in this respect rather more than the facts justify. The effect, however, instead of extenuating the shortcomings of the administration, is rather to increase the damaging force of the facts which the committee was compelled to see and acknowl-

The report credits the president with having done well as to the department at Washington, notwithstanding his mistake in appointing, as the heads of those departments, men who were not in full sympathy with the reform policy. During the first lifteen months of the administration the removals in the departmental service were only 61 per cent. But when the committee extends its inquiry to the country outside of the national capital it does not find the results so satisfactory. It discovers that, very generally, the president has not shown adequate care to appoint only such men as were known to be friendly to the reform policy, and what is worse, the avowed hostility or indifference of ofticials to the cause of reform has not been made a reason for their removal. If it be granted that a fair excuse might be found for appointing a man not favorable to reform, there can certainly be none for retaining him in office after his hostility to the policy had been unmistakably shown. The president has done this, after conclusive evidence was presented to him, and has justly subjected himself to a suspicion of insincerity.

The committee concluded, from the facts, that "the course of the administration in regard to appointments, removals and suspensions has been irregular, inconsistent, and sometimes inexplicable." The justice of this judgment cannot be successfully questioned. The report very plainly implies, also, that the reformers who prepared it are not sanguine that the reform they champion is likely and imposes cut-throat leases on his to receive any further advancement from thousands of tenants. What is to pre-

made until the city charter was amended to authorize the condemning of land, at' the new location for basins and reservoir. Machinery with capacity to operate works for supplying a city of 150,000 population is to be substituted for the pumps and engines now in use and the entire system will have to be reconstructed on an extensive plan. In view of these costly proposed improvements we regard it as unreasonable

moval of the works several miles up the

for the council to require the company to make any further outlay at its works. All the council ought to do in the premises is to insist that the company shall take prompt steps for the relocation of its works and their completion at the

# Alten Land Owners.

The Nebraska legislature, which adjourned last week, first of all offered its attention to the needs and behests of corporations. As a mere blind, it gave its odd hours to a little work for the people. Of course, there were laws to be passed which the people demanded, and which the corporations already on the ground did not oppose. To such light tasks the corruptionists applied themselves occasionally, rather for the sake of deceiving than of helping the masses. For the public interests they cared nothing. Thus they passed a law forbidding to aliens the ownership of land in Nebraska.

So far, good. Such a law would be a departure of advantage if it should compel land ownership by actual settlers, or at least by American citizens. But does the law effect any such thing? While a foreigner may not own land, what is to prevent him from buying stock in any American corporation, and what

is to prevent that corporation from owning all the land it can grab or buy?

A land-owner, when he is a man, dies in America, his sections are divided into quarter-sections, and his quarter-sections into forties, that his four sons may start alike. By that means the forefathers expected to prevent entail. But a corporation lives forever, and has no sons. Its corporate powers are immortal. In its uttermost to provide for the traveling eternity of youth all other things, includpublic." Omaha also has room for a ing the rights of the people, pass away. family hotel and patronage enough to The railroads of Nebraska are corporagive it a healthy support.

tions. They may own all the land they can acquire. And the lords of England may own the stock of these corporations. What use is there in passing a law against individuals that does not reach corporations? How will the law, for which the Nebraska boodle legislature takes so much credit, prevent the formation of syndicates of aliens, who, organized as American corporations, may own a piece of land as wide as the state and as long

as the Platte river. Of what virtue is a law that prevents Sir Morton Frewen from buying land in Nebraska, when this same Sir Morton Frewen may, if he choose, organize the Bay State Cattle company, and the Bay State Cattle company may buy any amount of land begin-

ning with 10,000 acres ? We all know the wickedness of the foreign ownership. The county of Livingston, in Illinois, on a line half way between Chicago and Springfield, is already under the sway of an Irish landlord, Scully, who, without let or hindrance,

evicts farmers, controls local elections,

Among the brush and sand.

The rest of him, of course, meanwhile, Is all exposed to view; And he gets caught. I think that he 1s very dull-don't you?

### MORAL

Now children, dear, this lesson learn, You'll find it worth your pains; Fine feathers always make fine birds, But they can't compare with brains.

The Music of "Home, Sweet Home.

London Telegraph: The doubt as to the authorship and nationality of the beautiful and popular melody of "Home, Sweet Home," still appears to be un-settled. Controversies are every now and Two years ago the Missouri legislature passed a law which made gambling and the keeping of public gambling houses a felony. When the law went into effect then started in the newspapers on the there was an exodus of the sporting men subject. With the view of putting an end to them once for all. I write this from St. Louis and Kansas City, where they had been flourishing for years. The etter-so that the publicity it will obtain Kansas City gamblers found in the widely read pages of the Daily Telegraph—if you will be kind enough a harbor of refuge across the to give it a place—will be sufficient to prove to the most incredulous that the Missouri line in Kausas City, Kansas. But East St. Louis was too unhealthy air is English, and was the composition and too remote for the St. Louis dealers of the very eminent and gifted musician the late Sir Henry R. Bishop. During the progress of our work on the "National Melodies of England," published in the Illustrated London News, in a series of and bankers. A few days ago a repeal as far as possible, the same. 7. That the two "syndical chambers" of employers and emof the Missouri gambling law was smuggled through the legislature in a bill "syndical chambers' of employers and em-ployes may meet together as one body, or separately, as they choose; that, if the former, employers and employes shall have an equal number of representatives, and every representative one vote, a majority to decide all questions. 8. That, in case the two cham-bers meet separately, and disagreement arises, each chamber shall elect two delegates is excluded by the second amending the criminal code. And now musical supplements to that journal the sporting population will flock back commenced in 1851 and continued at ntervals until 1854. I was thrown into friendly and constant intercouse with that gentleman. In one of our very many con-THE decision of the supreme court versations on well-known English meloagainst the national banks of New York cannot agree, they are to choose an umpire ties I took occasion to ask him for and New Jersey is an important victory information on the subject of "Home, Sweet Home," the authorship of which and if they cannot agree on such unpire, then the president of the local council of "Prud'hommes"—a legally constituted body of master tradesmen and workmen—is to act as such. 9. That the "syndleal cham for the people. The banks believed they could evade a levy of \$2,000,000 of taxes was often attributed to him, and as often denied by many who claimed it as a nain two years, and did evade the payment tional Sicilian all which Sir Henry had of the tax for that space of time. That discovered and rearranged. He there-upon favored me with the whole history. ber" of the operatives, as guarantees to b given to the working class, shall have sol the highest tribunal has taken the side of the people when there was a good plea oower, in the absence of a sufficient number He had been engaged, in his early manof employers for deliberation, to fix the num ber of working hours, and the average wages to be paid in all establishments of the indus hood, by the once eminent firm of for both complainant and defendant ioulding, D'Almaine & Co., musical pubshould be remembered to the credit of lishers, of Sono square, to edit a collec-tion of the national melodies of try which is represented by the chamber, considering the similarity of their products, and the competition between them; and that no establishment shall be able to disregard the supreme bench, which has of late been the object of much popular critiall countries. In the course of his labors he discovered that he had no Sicithe decisions thus made. 10. That every "syndical chamber" can compel every in-dustry that competes with those it represents lian melody that he thought worthy of reproduction, and, as a "Sicilian mel-ody" had been announced in the prosto send representatives to it. pectus which Messrs. Goulding and D' Aimaine had issued to the trade, Sir Messrs. Goulding and When thus the institution of Unions Henry thought he would invent one. of workers and of employers, as well as The result was the now well-known air of "Syndical Chambers," to settle all questions of labor enumerated in the law, of "Home Sweet Home," which he composed to the words of the Amer-ican author, Mr. Howard Payne, n the demand of the unions, has become then resident in England. When obligatory, employers can no longer act published arbitrarily in regard to their employes. collection was the the melody became so popular that, to use a common phrase, "it took the town Let us now see what would be the prac-tical working of such a law. Suppose the averages wage, established by the "Syndical Chamber," be \$1 a day, then an establishment which employed 100 by storm," and several music publishers, believing it to be Sicilian, and non-copy an establishment right, reissued it at a cheaper rate than that at which it could be procured from Messrs. Goulding and D'Almaine. The workers of all kinds would have to pay its staff of workers \$100 daily; another that occupied, 1,000 persons would pay \$1,000. The president and secretary of result was a series of actions for piracy and breach of copyright against the pub the union in each establishment would exercise control, and if the employer did lishers who were implicated. When the cases came on for trial Sir Henry Bishop not pay a sum, equal to the average wages muliplied by the number in his was called as a witness, and deposed on oath to the fact as above set forth, and as employ, he would be compelled to pay he stated them to me many years after-wards. Messrs, Goulding and D'Almaine the difference to those entitled to it. All establishments of the same industry obtained a verdict on this evidence against the pirates, with purely nominal would thus be placed on the same foot ing. In this way would be abolished the comdamages.

This statement ought, 1 think, to end all doubt and controversy on the sub-ject, and divide the honor of the authorship of the touching song and the beauti ful melody between the United State and England, in both of which nations it has become national in the most affectionate sense of the word. Yours truly, CHARLES MACKAY.

onism of interests between employers and employes, as well in the deliberations of the "yndical Chamber," as in the fac-tory, it should be well understood: That Michael McCullough, who died in Pittsburg recently, aged 81, was senior mem-ber of the firm of McCullough, Dalzell & the rules as to the average wage and nor-Company, manufacturers of steel-melting crucibles. He was noted for decided aversion to all forms of speculating, and fered Mrs. James Brown Potter an excellent salary to travel with his threering show. It is to be regretted that a invested his profits in real estate. He accumulated \$3.000,000. woman who can wring her hands and

so, and such discharged workmen find it impossible to get work elsewhere. The objection often made that The Council Bluffs and Omaha Bridge FOREIGN COMPETITION

necessitates low wages does not apply to our industry at Guise. Our products have no foreign competition to fear; if Omaha and Council Bluffs Bridge comour wages were higher there would not be pany, which was to have been held Monone single stove less sold, rather more of them. And as to other industries, we day afternoon, was postponed to next are assured that if once wages were reg-Saturday, on account of the absence of ulated within our country, a great step Mr. J. T. Stewart who is in Chicago. Mr. would be taken towards settling the wage Frank Murphy, one of the directors, said question internationally, as now ques the bids on the structure will be called ions of customs duties are settled for within the next ten days, and work Therefore we ask the legislature to amend the law of 1884 as follows: will be commenced as soon as possible this spring. The structure will cost in the neighborhood of \$600,000 and the

amend the law of 1884 as follows: 1. To make unions of operatives obligatory in all industries. 2. To make the workers of each factory form a union. 3. To have each union appoint a committee with its president and secretary, which committee is to be the representative of the workers of each fac-tory or establishment, 4. That each union appoint delegates that are to be members of a "syndical chamber"—a trades assembly— which is to be constituted, one for every in-dustry. 5. That the employers likewise conwhich is to be constituted, one the every meta-dustry. 5. That the employers likewise con-stitute themselves into "syndical chambers," to decide All questions relating to labor, in conjunction with the operatives. 6. That the place of meeting of the two chambers be,

THE LAW'S EFFECT.

petition now made by lowering wages;

CONSUMPTION WOULD RISE

and production be regulated; all causes for strikes abolished. Competition would be changed into emulation as to who

could maye the best products and wares. But in order to do away with the antag-

TAYLOR PLEADS GUILTY. He is Sentenced to Only One Year's Imprisonment.

chances are that it will start from the

Dr. Mercer stated yesterday that his company will lay twenty miles of track under the right of way franchise granted

them by the county commissioners, in

foot of Farnam.

two years.

Charles K. Taylor, formerly clerk of the board of county commissioners, was arraigued before Judge Neville vesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock and pleaded guilty of forgery and he was sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the penitentiary. In rendering the sentence Judge Neville said that he gave the prisoner the lightest sentence provided by the law. This was done because of a resolution by the county commissioners and a potition from a leading minister and others asking leniency for Taylor, and affirming that his moral character had been excellent.

#### Round House Destroyed.

The Missouri Pacific company's round house at the end of North Fourteenth street, east of the Saratoga house, burned yesterday morning at 3 o'clock. The alarm was sounded at the engine houses, but the companies did not respond as it was not possible to obtain water at that point. The fire started in the oil room of the house, and three tenders who were engaged in washing

engines were driven out before they scarcely were aware the fire had started Four locomotives were in the building, three of which were freight engines and one a passenger. All were damaged beyond repair, except by entirely rebuild-ing. The engineer of one of the locomotives was near the house when the fire broke out and made desperate efforts to get his machine out, having twentyfive pounds of steam up. As he mounted the cab a portion of the roof of the roundhouse feil in directly above him and he was frightened out.

The loss was about \$35,000, with \$20,000 insurance. The roundhouse will be at once rebuilt.

### School District No. 53.

The annual meeting of this district was held at the school house on Lowe avenue last evening. Notwithstanding the fact that this suburban locality will be taken into the city under the new charter it was deemed proper to proceed according to law with the annual business just as if no future municipal existence was contemplated. Strange to say but two of the six trustees were present, which does not show that they take very much interest in their positions. Messrs Taggart and Higby were the only officers present. The former was called to the chair and H. L. Seward selected as secretary. The elec-tion of trustees resulted in the choice of H. L. Seward and B. P. Knight. W. H. Gibbs was chosen to fill a vacancy. A tax was voted for teachers' and general fund.

mal working day be strictly followed both by employers and employes; that, nevertheless, the employers have perfect freedom to choose piece-work or day-work, to asy during what hours work

It is said that the wife of one of the members of the last legislature threatens to sue her husband for divorce, unless he mends his ways. Every night be has a terrible night-mare. The husband claims in justification of his actions that

he imagines in his sleep he hears the Hamilton dodo, Mr. Agee, making a speech. We had hoped the legislature and its ravages were ended. JAY GOULD, speaking of the inter-state commerce bill, said : "I have perused that bill about a dozen times, and have

not yet been able to grasp its meaning." And thereupon the corporation-server of the Chicago Times got off a rash piece of wit. He said that was bad for the bill, for Jay Gould was the most grasping

# man in the country. Now the cruel jokers are saying that the venerable Adam Forepaugh has of-

cism. A Sr. PAUL paper eries aloud for a family hotel. It says upon the subject, 'The family hotel is a thing which we do not have, and for which scores of families, over-burdened with household cares, have sighed in vain. The present hotel accommodations are taxed to their