

THE DAILY BEE. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors. E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation. State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, s. s. Geo. H. Tschuck, Secretary of The Bee Publishing Company...

Sworn to and subscribed in my presence this 24 day of December, A. D. 1887. N. P. FEHL, Notary Public.

ONE of Omaha's needs is a hotel with double the capacity of any she now has.

THE erection of an ice-skating rink in Omaha is a pretty sure sign that this city will have an open winter.

THE Kansas prohibition law has been endorsed by the United States supreme court. The cork-screw must go.

MR. TURPIE, of Indiana, was sworn in as United States senator. The Hoosier gentleman has gained the first point.

THE Boston Advertiser is figuring on the death of Jeff Davis. There is nothing like that in store for us this season.

THREE polygamists have been sentenced to jail at Salt Lake City. They are now reading the scriptural injunction, "It is not well for man to live alone."

THE national contest is on once more and the great question now is whether the rules of the Marquis of Queensbury or those of the London prize ring shall be adopted when it comes to a personal encounter.

THE Kansas City Journal wants a reform in funerals. It maintains that "nowadays the burial of a man or woman in fair social standing is an enormously expensive affair," and should be modified.

EDITOR CUTTING comes once more before the people, attempting to collect his claim against Mexico. From the fact that Cutting abandoned the lecture field, a grateful American people hope he will recover his claim.

THE most graceful way for Jake Sharp to end his woe is to die. An old man with the penitentiary staring him in the face, certainly finds little enjoyment in living. Yet Mr. Sharp will probably attempt to bribe the grave digger.

THE grand jury of San Francisco attempted to look up the recent election frauds where wholesale bribery was indulged in without even an attempt to hide it. The grand jury was unable to find any irregular work. A grand jury is often like Justice—very blind.

THERE is general rejoicing among the traveling public over the recent decision of the transcontinental railroad companies to adopt a through checking system. Baggage can now be sent from ocean to ocean without rechecking. This arrangement will be a great convenience and should have been adopted long ago.

AN important decision was recently rendered in the United States circuit court at Boston. The case was an action brought by the attorney-general of Massachusetts to collect a tax of over two thousand dollars on the corporate franchise of the Western Union company doing business in that state. The latter contended that it was not.

RUOGER CLAWSON, the first person in Utah convicted and sent to prison under the Edmunds anti-polygamy law, has just been pardoned by the president. He was sentenced to three years and six months and to pay a fine of \$800. His case created great excitement in the territory at the time. This is no doubt a wise step on the part of Mr. Cleveland, as it is possible Utah may become a democratic state before his term is up.

A COAL famine in the country and a bread famine in the mining regions are the bitter fruits of the policy which the mine owners of Pennsylvania are carrying out in order to crush the unfortunate miners or bring them to terms. The situation in the Lehigh region is represented to be deplorable, while in many portions of the country there is much suffering among the poor who cannot pay the prevailing high prices for coal.

It is reported that the barons are intending to import miners from Belgium, but it is not probable that these conscienceless monopolists will supplement their utter disregard of the public interests by an attempt to defy the law which forbids the importation of foreign labor under contract. They are not incapable, however, of doing even this.

The Inter-State Commerce Report.

The first annual report of the interstate commerce commission will encourage and strengthen the faith of the country in the law under which it is acting. After an experience of eight months during which the act to regulate commerce has been in operation, the commission feels justified in saying that it has, in general, been beneficial. In many quarters there was at first some inconvenience resulting from the operation of the law, and the business of some parts of the country is not even yet fully adjusted to it, but in the main the principle and policy of the regulation for which the act provides have been vindicated. In putting an end to rebates, drawbacks, special rates on freight business and free passes in inter-state passenger traffic, the railroads have been really the gainers, while the results have been eminently satisfactory to all that portion of the public which did not derive special or personal advantages from these favors. With regard to the abolition of free passes the commission states that there has ensued some reduction in passenger fares, especially in the charge made for mileage tickets in the northwest. The exceptionally large volume of freight traffic for the year the commission believed was in no small degree stimulated by a growing confidence that the days of rebates and special rates were now ended, and the report remarks that "the reflex action of this confidence among business men has been highly favorable to the roads." Thus far, therefore, the act, while largely fulfilling the conditions demanded by the people for their protection against unjust discrimination, has at the same time contributed very substantially to the advantage of the railroads.

The commission suggests very few changes in the law, and most of these relate to matters of detail and provisions for enabling the commission to more thoroughly and efficiently perform its work. With regard to the general features of the act, the commission says they are "grounded on principles that will stand the test of time and experience, and only time and experience can determine whether all the provisions made for their enactment are safe, sound and workable." Notwithstanding the law was the outcome of years of deliberation in both branches of congress, the fact that after eight months of operation, with every possible obstacle thrown in the way, so few defects have been found in it, is an exceptional and gratifying experience most creditable to the framers of the act. There is perhaps no one who any longer doubts that the regulation of inter-state commerce as provided for by this act has become a permanent policy, and there are perhaps very few who would advise its abandonment. It has been shown to be wise, just and necessary, and all that is now required to simplify its operation and extend its benefits is that the five hundred corporations subject to the provisions of the act shall willingly and faithfully regard them.

Making Slow Progress.

How little in a political way has been accomplished toward getting rid of the railway car stove, and substituting therefor some other method of heating, is shown by the results of inquiries addressed by the Railroad Gazette to companies operating 51,000 miles of road and having 12,000 cars that must be heated in some way. The reports obtained show that on these roads 1,392 cars and 407 engines are fitted with apparatus for continuous heating by steam taken from the locomotive, and two-thirds of the cars and more than half the engines are on the elevated roads of New York city. When the fact is noted that there are fully 25,000 cars in use in the United States that require to be heated it will be seen that the traveling public must still during the present winter very generally encounter the stove, with all the direful suggestions destructive of peace of mind that may spring from its presence. The Gazette makes the gratifying statement, however, that most of the roads continue experimenting, and the number of cars equipped for trial is increasing daily, so that it is possible there may be an extended system of steam heating before the winter is over. It is understood that the New York Central will inaugurate heating by steam this week, and several other roads in the east are said to be preparing to do so as soon as possible. The expense of putting in the steam heating apparatus is considerable, and many companies will undoubtedly yield to the reform very reluctantly, but the demand for it is imperative and must ultimately be universally complied with. It may be remarked to the credit of the eastern roads that they appear to be manifesting more interest in this matter than are those of the west.

Dakota's Prosperity.

Notwithstanding the fact that all residents of Dakota are busily engaged in the admission business, recent figures show that she has been paying some considerable attention to agricultural pursuits and her mining interests. In stock raising, too, the great northern territory is rapidly advancing, and whether admitted to the union, or left out with its cold, a few years will witness wonderful changes. The fostering of the sheep industry and dairy interests; the establishment of creameries; the development of tin, coal and copper mines so abundant in part of the territory, together with the wonderful wheat crop grown yearly, there is every reason to believe that in a very short time Dakota will distance all western states in the matter of wealth and population.

Iowa's Failure.

The effort of Iowa to establish prohibition has proven a failure. While the organs of the prohibition school insist that the banishment of the legalized saloon is a success, statistics, police court records, newspapers who want to be honest about it, and citizens knowing the facts, all agree that a more ineffective statute was never written. In Sioux City, Dubuque, Des Moines, Croston and dozens of other towns and cities, the saloon or the "hole-in-the-wall" is conducted on a paying basis. There is of course no regulation, and these illegal places of business are run on the broad-gauge plan—with the motto "to get while you are getting," and the consequence is that unrestricted and wholesale selling of the vile is indulged in by the violators of the law. An occasional "raid" or "fine" has but little if any terror to the evil doer, and while the prohibitionists are resolving that prohibition prohibits, the habitue of the "joint" and "hole-in-the-wall" is partaking of the midnight orgies of the gilded up-stairs or down-cellar "jug saloons," regardless of all law and claims of those who insist that Iowa is a model prohibition state.

A Question to Be Solved.

In the northern part of Nebraska are two Indian reservations—the Omaha and Winnebago. At the last election in Dakota county, poor Lo grided on his armor, painted his face in the colors of the war-paint, substituted election tickets for the scalp-lock—and went forth to battle with the ballot. The old brave who had ambushed the pale face from the sage brush and rent the air with his wild war-whoop, exercised the right which made him a sovereign, without his eligibility being questioned by the white man who had given him gin-mill gratuities for his support. But the younger braves—some of whom were less than sixteen years of age—became imbued with a desire to vote, and the good democrats, it is alleged, contended that they should exercise the rights of citizenship, and accordingly the ballots were deposited for Mr. Davy, who was the candidate for treasurer. Dr. Wilkinson, the republican candidate for the same office, beaten by one vote, will now contest the election, and it will be determined whether or not an Indian buck less than twenty-one years of age, whether soaked with fire water or fed on government rations, has a right to shape and form the destiny of a county ticket and its candidates.

WIKES James Gordon Bennett projected a Paris edition of the New York Herald there was some doubt as to the wisdom of the enterprise. The opinion was that American newspaper methods would not be favorably received in the French metropolis, whose people have been educated to something quite different and could not readily be induced to forego their prejudices in favor of the French style of journalism. The result thus far, however, has vindicated the sagacity of Mr. Bennett, and the Paris edition of the Herald is pronounced a success. The enterprising publisher gave on Sunday, to both Paris and London, a notable example of American newspaper energy. The election of a new president of France was an event of international importance, warranting the most liberal expenditure of journalistic effort, and the Herald was equal to the occasion. The Sunday edition contained not only a full account of all the proceedings and incidents connected with the important event, but was also freely illustrated with portraits of those who were candidates for the presidency. Thousands of the paper were sent to London, where they arrived in the evening and were eagerly bought from an army of newsboys, thus freely acquainting the people of the English metropolis with this most important news of the day twelve hours in advance of the London papers. It was one of James Gordon Bennett's master strokes, and merits the heartiest admiration and commendation of American journalism.

A Comprehensive Name.

They have a Baroness Blanc in New York. The name of Blanc, however, covers the entire duode family. Better Than the Salt Water Variety. When you have to pay a dollar an hour for a one-horse sleigh it is easy to understand what is meant by a revenue cutter. Ethical Culture in Chicago. Chicago has an ethical association. It may be necessary to expatriate to St. Louis people that ethical culture is a leading grade of leaf lard. A Foolish Editor. The editor of an English health magazine has died from foolishly adhering to his own rules of hygiene. Sensible saloon keepers never insist, wise doctors never take their own medicine, and shrewd gamblers never "buck" their own games. Or Anything Else. Some people who want the earth will take your umbrella if they get a chance. The Paper-Maker. Those pieces of rags be quick and bring! The dirty old shreds are just the thing—For pulp, for pulp to record life's wrong, For pulp, for pulp to record a poet's song. Comes out smooth and glossy and thin, From rollers and wheels and cylinders din. For lords and ladies their notes to indite; For petty poets, who scrawl by night. And newspaper scribblers who bluster and blow; For little love letters where compliments glow; And stories in which the affliction of men Are wretchedly told by an unskilled pen. On just such rags as once wiped away The tears, whereat who weep to-day? In Their New Quarters. The new reading rooms and private offices of the United States National bank are perhaps the most superb in this city. The decorations are simple but elegant. The fixtures are of old oak and are very massive. The two vaults have time locks. Taken altogether the United States National has one of the handsomest buildings in the city. Thomas H. Thorp, of Des Moines, Ia., is at the Millard.

SHANG ANDREWS IS NO MORE.

Inglorious Wind Up of a Gifted Newspaper Man. HIS CAREER WHILE IN OMAHA. Stories That Old Settlers Tell of Him While He Tarried Among Them in the Early Days of the City—Reminiscence. Heating in His Grave. Early comes to Omaha and old settlers still have remembrances of "Shang" Andrews, who, during the year 1870 and a part of 1871, acted in the capacity of reporter on the Republican and Herald. He was a man of extraordinary ability, a crusader, and a genial, jovial soul. By the aid of his manifold peculiar gifts he found no difficulty in working himself into public notoriety and respect, and even to this day the old timers take special delight in reciting "Shang's" escapades and greatness. "Shang" came west of the Missouri early in 1870, and secured a position on the local staff of the Republican. The scribbles on the newspaper papers discovered a year in the past, reveal a man whose ambition in life was to "scoop" them on current happenings, and in this he succeeded admirably. 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