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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS. E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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

Sworn and subscribed in my presence this 2d day of January, A. D. 1888. Notary Public, State of Nebraska, Geo. B. Tschuck.

It is a very poor town in Nebraska that can't get a bill introduced in congress for a public building.

A HUNDRED dollar fine is liable to make the saloonkeepers close up at midnight and otherwise obey the law.

MAXWELL, the St. Louis murderer, has presumably given up all hope of escaping the gallows. He joined the church recently.

It looks now as if Mr. Chamberlain will have to return to England with the fishery problem unsolved. The method adopted to settle the dispute was impracticable, anyway.

BEN BUTLER is nothing if not peculiar. He announces that he will not be a candidate for anything this year.

CONGRESSMAN MARTIN, of Texas, obtained a firm grip on fame by blowing out the gas in his room. At the president's reception on New Year's day he was an object of general interest.

THE Hawaiian islands now wish to be annexed to the United States. This is a commendable desire, but it is doubtful whether Uncle Sam is willing to grant it.

THE anti-Chinese act does not work to the satisfaction of Californians. A large mass meeting was held in San Francisco last week at which strong resolutions against coolie immigration were adopted.

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Sherman's Speech.

Senator Sherman, agreeably to promise made before the holiday recess, addressed the senate on Wednesday in review and discussion of the president's message. The speech was expected by the country with a great deal of interest.

The telegraphic abstract of Senator Sherman's speech very likely does not do it full justice, but so far as it may fairly be judged by this presentation the senator appears not to have added anything new to the controversy that can be cited to the advantage of his side.

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be sought through the state board of transportation, if the jobbers fail to get redress from the railroads.

The pretense that the Chicago & North-western and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, having lines of their own in Nebraska, compel all other roads to adopt their discriminating tariffs will not hold good before any fair tribunal.

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demands the earth and a part of Bohemia, is silent upon the subject.

The HER has been silent upon the subject because it has the inside track on the city printing by reason of being the lowest bidder. If the council is in doubt there will be no difficulty in finding an expert calculator, who will very easily convince them that the HER's bid is not only the lowest, but by far the cheapest.

PROMINENT PERSONS.

Captain Mackenzie, the chess player, is in Cuba. W. T. Sherman has dropped the "general" since his retirement.

If John G. Whittier had not been a poet he would have been a shoemaker, so he says. It is reported that W. K. Vanderbilt intends making England his future home.

Congressman Martin of Texas, is devoting his time at present to denying that he blew out the gas in his room at Willard's. Thomas Bailey Aldrich is not rich. He does not earn more than \$5,000 or \$6,000 a year, including his salary as editor of the Atlantic.

Herbert Spencer is at Bournemouth in very poor health. The insomnia which recently afflicted him has returned and he can find no remedy for it. Carl Schurz is said to be permanently crippled by the result of the fall on the ice last winter that he first believed to have been a strain.

Senator Farwell, of Illinois, has a trinity of presidential candidates—Gresham, Sherman and Sheridan. Either of these, senator thinks, can be elected. The primary cause of the death of the late ex-Secretary Manning is ascribed by his physician to the miserable sanitary arrangements in the treasury department.

Dr. Gatling's new police gun, a seventy-eight pounder, is warranted to kill a thousand rioters in five minutes. Not much chance for the "innocent spectator" there. Hon. Butler has not sent in his bill yet to the Chicago anarchists. Lawyer Tucker wants \$500 and his bill is still unsettled. All the money has been spent giving the martyrs funerals.

Zola has a mania for brick and mortar, and all the time he can spare from his writing he spends in superintending the additions which are being continually made to his villa at Medua. Wait Whitman's health is better this winter than it has been for fifteen years. He is living quietly at Camden, N. J., and though seventy years old, he has not lost much of his old-time enthusiasm.

Charles Dickens, the younger, is quoted as saying that he had thought of becoming a citizen of the United States, but changed his mind on discovering that none but native Americans are eligible to the presidency. The mortality among state governors has been remarkable of late. Within a comparatively few months Governor Bartlett, of California, Governor Bodwell, of Maine, and Governor Marquand, of Missouri, have died in office.

Miss Laura Bridgman, the blind, deaf and dumb inmate of the Perkins institution for the blind in Boston, recently gave a reception to her friends to mark the fiftieth year of her residence in that institution, as well as the fifty-eighth anniversary of her birth.

Omaha's Stocking.

The Bee says Omaha may confidently expect a \$1,500,000 office in one stocking and a \$1,000,000 hotel in another from Santa Claus by next Christmas. The trouble is Omaha's stockings are not large enough to hold them.

A Remarkable Man.

The annual convention of the Republican party in Omaha, Nebraska, January 1. The annual convention of the Republican party in Omaha, Nebraska, January 1. The annual convention of the Republican party in Omaha, Nebraska, January 1.

Make Me a Song.

Out of the silence make me a song, Beautiful, sad, and soft and low; Let the loveiest music sound along And wing each note with a wail of woe, Dim and dreamy.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Findings.

Nebraska City is enjoying a pile bridge over the river. The commissioners of Cass county estimate the expenses for the present year at \$84,200, an increase of \$12,000 over last year.

The Otter county poor farm cost the county \$1,665 last year. The products raised netted \$482, and the expenses of operating the farm were \$2 more than the receipts.

The movements of surveyors in the northwest has convinced the rushers of Rushville that the B. & M. cannot escape making the town a division. The innocents of Rushville have not yet had an introduction to the town site company.

Selfishness and avarice combined to rob Nebraska City of a park a few days ago. The land was supposed to be for the benefit of the city, but it has passed into the hands of lessees for twenty years, and the generosity of Mr. Morton balked by the grasping greed of speculators.

The Crawford Crescent came out in a handsome pink holiday suit of twelve pages, decorated with illustrations of town and country scenes, and the editorial brain bureau. It was filled with meaty facts and entertaining descriptions of the country's progress. The edition is a monument to the skill and enterprise of Messrs. Short and Edgar.

The Plattsmouth Herald says: "The state railway commission, which has had an eye single on the prosperity and railway advantages of Lincoln, has again been in session. The force of the hearing complaints from over the state has again gone through with, but unless it is something sensational nothing will be done except it will inure to the special benefit of Lincoln. To note the acts of the board, a disinterested observer would say it was organized for the special benefit of Lincoln as against any other point in the state."

Speaking briefly of the tariff the Norfolk News condenses a volume into the following: "The theory of the protective tariff is that whenever an industry becomes profitable and powerful through its operation, new establishments would spring up, and in this way home competition would reduce prices and prevent monopoly. The theory is correct, but by the formation of trusts and combinations of manufacturers it is inoperative in practice. It is in this fact that the danger of destruction of the American system lies. If congress will throttle these monopolistic trusts and combinations and make home competition possible, it will have taken a long step toward reduction of the surplus."

The Crawford Crescent announces authoritatively that the B. & M. extension to the Black Hills will cross the Elkhorn Valley road at Crawford. Two corps of engineers under the management of S. W. Wesley and E. L. Billings, numbering sixteen men in each party, have charge of the locating. The former is running the survey from the summit to the railroad crossing at Crawford, while Mr. Billings superintends the work between the summit and Hemingford, a survey of about eighteen miles. The grade from Crawford to the summit is one and fifty-five one hundredths part of a foot for every one hundred feet. This is an exceptionally steep incline, in fact one of the heaviest in Nebraska. The entire route over the Pine Ridge has been a very difficult piece of engineering, and reflects great credit on that gentleman's ability. During the past week the party located here was strengthened by the arrival of Prof. Tucker, superintendent of construction for the B. & M. company, who intends remaining here until the completion of the road.

The proposition to cut down passenger rates to 2 cents a mile while freight rates and discrimination riot indignities are being levied upon the independent press of the state. The Beatrice Democrat says: "Attorney General Leese seems inclined to get a little cheap notoriety in his parade as a reformer, and in demanding a reduction to 2 cents a mile on passenger rates. The attorney general may be acting in good faith, but many of his recent breaks are so extreme, and so contrary to all reasonable business measures, as to create the impression that he is in the employ of railroads. The board of transportation can hardly be expected to place passenger rates in Nebraska at a lower figure than it obtains in other states east of us, where the travel is so much greater. The trouble is, that the railroad question has for years furnished a profitable field for demagogues, and nothing the demagogues have done, as yet, has given any relief to the people. The railroads should not be allowed to discriminate between individuals or localities. They should be required to give the public a good service, and good accommodations, but demagogues and blatherskites should not be permitted to impair the efficiency of the service in their attempt to gain a little cheap notoriety."

The Western Normal college at Shenandoah, has an attendance of 700. Prophet Foster, of Burlington, predicts a storm and cold wave for to-day. Senator Wilson is operating a belt paid around the legislative pasture in Des Moines. Mrs. Mary Casper, of Muskeviller, while handling a skillet of boiling lard, fell and spilled it over her person last Saturday evening, scalding her arm and face frightfully. Attorney-General Baker questions the authority of Judge Stannard's decision declaring the registry law unconstitutional. He doubts that it is a material abridgement of any man's right to vote.

Colorado.

The hay crop of the state for the past year is valued at \$5,000,000. The Leadville mineral district has produced gold and silver since 1800, \$122,890,939. Colorado ranks fourth among the states in the building of new railroads during 1887. Kansas leads, Nebraska comes next and Texas follows. Never in the history of Colorado has there been such a scramble for public land as during the year just closed. Nearly five million acres of land were filed on at the several land offices in the state.

The total bullion production of the state for the year is placed at \$24,576,045.79, which is a little more than \$2 per acre on the average. The value of the different metals produced was as follows, in round numbers: Gold, \$5,000,000; silver, \$14,000,000; lead, \$5,400,000 and copper, \$240,000. Colorado's coal output for 1887, as reported to Inspector McNeil, shows that the grand total of 1,791,735 tons, which at the rather low average of \$3.50 per ton, represents \$6,271,072.50. In 1888, with the prospects now in hand for increased development, and the stimulus given by the B. & M. railroads, the total will reach \$10,000,000.

A recent fire in Hoxeman destroyed property valued at \$100,000. Two hundred tons of silver bars valued at \$6,000,000 were shipped from Butte last year. The copper product of the mills of Butte for the last year reached the enormous total of 73,700,000 pounds. The National park is now a sort of Gretna Green for young people in eastern Nebraska who want to marry, but whose parents object. It is a free choice in there. The new smelting works to be erected at Helena will involve the outlay of \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000. Henry Villard, Governor Hauser and other capitalists are backing it.

The Northern Pacific shipped out of Montana the past season 57,274 cattle and 84,800 sheep. The Stockgrowers' Journal estimates that we marketed \$3,166,240 worth of beef during the season, which of course includes the cattle slaughtered for export to the east.

The Livingston & Castle Mountain railroad company, incorporated by ex-Governor Hauser and some Livingston capitalists, has been organized with a capital stock of \$1,000,000. The road is to run from Livingston to Meagher county, thence north to Shields river valley, thence to a point near the headwaters of the Musselshell, and thence to Castle mountains.

There are now in operation in the territory thirty-five silver and gold mills containing 975 stamps, and eleven gold smelters having a total capacity of 4,400 tons. The mills treat a total of about 2,000 tons of ore daily, which, added to the amount handled by the smelters, gives a grand total of 6,430 tons of fine gold and silver produced in Montana very twenty-four hours.

The Union Pacific Conductor W. H. Jackson was the recipient yesterday evening of a handsome silver lantern, a token of appreciation for his kind and courteous treatment of the Exchange hotel, South Omaha.

SOMEbody GETS IN A HOLE.

The Investigation, at South Omaha Strikes a New Vein.

CHARGES AGAINST COUNCILMEN.

Removal of Bribery Which Breaks Forth at the Council Meeting Last Night—Marshall Rice's Case.

South Omaha's Council.

Last night's meeting of the South Omaha city council was in decided contrast to the previous one. Members dropped in quietly and spoke in subdued tones about the weather and the number of the council. They smoked and chatted about anything and everything except the object of the meeting, until at last Councilman Rafferty presented, and a quorum was obtained. Then it was found that neither the city clerk nor the city attorney were on hand, and inquiry showed that as both of these gentlemen had been, indignantly "fired" from the last star chamber meeting of the council, they had publicly announced their intention of staying away and not again suffering the indignity of expulsion. This caused a short delay until it was decided that the acting marshal should go and hunt them up, which he tried to do but failed and so reported. Mayor Savage then took the floor and announced that the object of the meeting was to investigate the case of Councilman Marshall Rice, and he would therefore appoint Councilman Loescher as chairman of the committee. The councilman took the chair and a debate followed as to who should act as secretary in the absence of the clerk. Councilman Glasgow was nominated, and Councilman Smith was elected secretary. Councilman Smith was elected secretary. Councilman Smith was elected secretary.

Here's a paper signed by the citizens of South Omaha, charging our city marshal, Rice, with this to be a star chamber investigation" asked Mayor Savage. No one seemed to know, and Mayor Savage again took the floor and announced that the meeting had been called for the city council only, and that consequently all others should vacate. A motion to that effect was accordingly put and carried, and while the reports were being read down and Councilman Marshall Rice and his attorney, Malkepiece, stood next to him. It was finally decided that they should remain and the meeting continued.

Then the question arose as to how the charges could be investigated when there were no witnesses present. Councilman Glasgow moved that they be read the report of the marshal, and that he be allowed to plead. Councilman Loescher said that he had made the charges from the report of affidavits produced, but the charges in the city clerk's hands and not available to the meeting as that official was not present. "I brought the charges of making money he was not entitled to, and..."

"Did you make the affidavits?" asked Councilman Rafferty. A general wrangle then ensued but the appearance of Attorney Grace caused a temporary calm. Mayor Savage explained the position to the attorney and asked his opinion, but Attorney Malkepiece raised the point that the affidavits were not in his hands until they knew the names of the accused. Attorney Grace advised that the papers in the hands of the absent clerk should be sent out to the council, and that the case go on on the affidavits produced. These were then read, and are the same as already reported in the Bee, claiming that the Marshal Rice took \$100,000 from the presence of her mother and one William Glynn, while James Kearns was only fined \$250.

"Are those people of good reputation?" asked Councilman Rafferty. "I know Della Kearns to be a perfect lady," said Councilman Loescher. "About James Kearns, I don't know so much, but over Mrs. Kearns I know that she, too, is a lady. I don't want to say this man Glynn is not what he ought to be, but I don't know about him. He came into my saloon once or twice and tried to raise a row, but I told him I could not do it. I can't say much about him."

Attorney Malkepiece then read the affidavit of Marshall Rice, setting forth that old man Kearns had been fined \$250, but the judge Reuther had remitted \$5; that he had thrown charity thrown off his own fee of \$1 and had returned \$2.50 to the judge, as the books showed. The affidavit was then read, and the support of this was also put in, and as the case stood—three affidavits against two—it resolved itself into a question of the reliability of the witnesses.

Attorney Malkepiece spoke at some length on this point, claiming that no sensible people would believe a fine for a fine they already knew was not \$250. "If Jim Kearns has a few drinks in him he is not human," said Councilman Loescher. "I saw him once and when he was drunk he was taking him up for the fine, and he was so drunk he couldn't tell whether the marshal was taking him home or to jail."

"I would like to ask the council," said Marshall Rice, speaking for the first time. "How could Kearns be as drunk as Councilman Loescher says after he had been twenty-four hours in jail? I am a sober man when he came before the judge, he was sober when the judge remitted his fine, and when he was taken out of jail he was sober. She would not let me out, but his daughter had a \$5 bill and a dollar. I told her it was \$2.50 and the only thing I could do was to take her \$2.50 and she took it and she borrowed \$2 to make up the amount and paid that and nothing more."

A little general conversation followed and as the councilman Loescher proposed the following: "I would like to ask Councilman Rafferty whether he would do it citizens of South Omaha came to him and presented charges against one of our police force."

"I would wash my own hands first, before I would wash a charge against any one," answered the councilman. Silence fell on the meeting and it was only broken by Councilman Savage, who said, as it was a matter of public record, that he would speak under the rules, but only remark that charges had been brought against one of our police force. If he were proven guilty, then he would be first to take the case to the court, but if he is not, then he would exonerate him, and that publicly. It is a duty we owe the people to bring charges against a man, and if we are to bring charges against a man, we must be able to prove them. I may say here that there are rumors floating around the streets that need investigating, and if I enter into this investigation then I will carry it out to the bitter end."

Councilman Loescher re-echoed the words of the mayor, and said that if councilmen were guilty of crooked work, they should be made to fight it out. "If I have done wrong," he continued, "I am ready to stand the punishment. When Councilman Rafferty said that he would be first to take the case to the court, I would be glad to do so. I have had men come to me to-day and say I'd get myself in a hole about some street railway, or some bribery or something, but if any one has any charges to bring I will face them."

"If you or any one else thinks I've done wrong in any way, please come forward and bring charges against me," said Councilman Rafferty. "I'll be glad to hear of them."

"When any one comes and tells you that things are going wrong, wouldn't you demand an investigation?" continued Councilman Burke. "It's what we're here for."

About this time the subject was changed, and it was decided to adjourn until the next meeting, which was set for Saturday night. At that time both sides will have all their witnesses present, and the case will probably be brought to an end. A motion to adjourn was then put and carried.

A Delightful Reception.

The Ladies of Trinity cathedral gave a pleasant reception to the cathedral parishioners yesterday, which lasted from 7.30 p. m. The ladies in charge were Mrs. Judge Doane, Mrs. Nathan Shelton, Mrs. M. C. Nichols, Mrs. Dr. Neville and Mrs. C. V. Wagner, and they succeeded in making the occasion a delightful one. Miss Mabel Ponda, who happened to be present, received very acceptably a dramatic selection for the entertainment of the guests. The dean was also present and discussed with the ladies various measures for the improvement of the church. During the afternoon chocolate was daintily served. These receptions are a novelty, and in a growing city like Omaha they are necessary for the purpose of promoting the church with old ones. Arrangements were perfected yesterday for the next reception, which is to occur before Lent. The following ladies will have charge: Mrs. Frank Caldwell, Mrs. John Heth, Mrs. Frank Heller, Mrs. Crandall, Mrs. Wells and Mrs. Clemens Chase.

Fined For Cursing a Waitress.

While eating dinner in the New York restaurant yesterday Ephraim Levan had his cup of coffee accidentally upset by Julia Splan, one of the waiters. Unusual with the general run of restaurants, the coffee was hot, and the position of a striking Levan's hand, he put it up to protect his face and with pain. Seeing Julia staring at him in astonishment he let loose his rage by calling her names and threatening to knock her down. Julia complained to the police of the matter and was fined \$10 for cursing and taken before the police judge. After hearing the story the judge told Ephraim that he would have to pay the fine or go to the reformatory and threatening language. He then said with a grumble, remarking that he "could not see the justice of being scolded and then being fined for kicking about it."

Hugo Wasserman's Blind Rage.

Hugo Wasserman and William Cuberton, neighbors near Tenth and Pierce streets, had a fight over a trivial matter yesterday afternoon in which Wasserman got the worst of it. He had a quarrel with Wasserman, who rushed into his cabin and commenced shooting his revolver promiscuously. Not satisfied with this demonstration he drove his fist through one of his windows, cutting his hand, and then he proceeded to throw stones and was very weak before medicine help was sent for him, and the blood was stanching. At latest accounts he was believed to be in a critical condition. Wasserman was charged with assault on his light, was arrested and lodged at the city station. Both men are shiftless fellows, living in rough and churlish cabins.

The Cold Flag is There.

The cold wave signal will wave from the halliards on the weather signal headquarters until to-morrow, orders to that effect having been received from the United States signal office at St. Paul, Minn., last night. About sunset the cold wave signal was hoisted over the city and turned the sleet and mist that fell during the day into ice of the slipperiest kind. Locomotion was hazardous, and it was difficult to get along. Falls were numerous, but no serious results were reported.

The Trusts vs. the Laborers.

Chicago News. There are unmistakable indications, now the various so-called "trusts" have been organized in the interest of capital, and in direct antagonism to the interest of consumers and the public, that they next propose to seriously reckon with the labor of the country.

Nothing can be more clearly evident than that in any state or community the price of products, including that of labor, can only be economically determined on the principle of free competition. It may be claimed that a protective tariff tends to raise the value of labor as well as of the profits of capital. This is true, but it is also true that still there are influential work which, under the stimulus of an exceedingly high system of protection, will force the manufacturing capitalists to combine to depress the wages of labor. It is not necessary to go far to recoup themselves for the losses due to excessive home competition; for it cannot be denied that protection carried to an abnormal degree will so multiply manufacturers as to cause a glut of their products. The result of this glut is that their system will so cheapen production as to enable its beneficiaries to compete with the manufacturers of even free trade countries. These gentlemen, meanwhile, take no heed of the fact that when the manufacturers of a protected country reach this stage of the system they must be prepared to cut down not only the profits of capital but the wages of labor also, in order to place themselves on a par with the superiority in international production.

Now, no one will care to maintain, as regards Great Britain, our principal competitor, that the profits of capital in the United States can be cut down to the point where they are no longer remunerative. For one thing, interest on money is more than double in the United States what it is in Great Britain; for another, rent, taxes, and incidentals are much higher here than there; for another, raw material is much cheaper here than here.

There remains, then, and will for years to come, to those trusts only one possible way by which this country can internationally compete with a powerful foreign competitor, and that is, by which it can preserve the semblance of home-manufacturing competition. That is by reducing the wages of labor. So far our tariff has given a great artificial stimulus to manufacturers at the expense of the principal protected class, the fact that the latter's profits are rapidly diminishing. The result is an enormously increased home competition, accompanied by decreased profits. To recoup themselves by a cut in their prices, the principal protected industries have formed themselves into so-called trusts. One object of this is to regulate competition. Another is to regulate the wages of labor. The iron and steel industries have formed a trust, the fact that the principal protected class, the cotton, the wool, the sugar, the oil, the flour, the paper, the glass, the book, the cigar, the cotton, the wool and shoe and other manufacturing interests. Having formed a trust, the principal protected class, the fact that the latter's profits are rapidly diminishing. The result is an enormously increased home competition, accompanied by decreased profits. To recoup themselves by a cut in their prices, the principal protected industries have formed themselves into so-called trusts. One object of this is to regulate competition. Another is to regulate the wages of labor. The iron and steel industries have formed a trust, the fact that the principal protected class, the cotton, the wool, the sugar, the oil, the flour, the paper, the glass, the book, the cigar, the cotton, the wool and shoe and other manufacturing interests. 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