

THE DAILY BEE. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily Morning Edition including Sunday. One Year, \$10.00. Six Months, \$6.00. Three Months, \$3.50.

ADVERTISING. All communications relative to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the Editor of the Bee.

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

THE DAILY BEE.

Special Statement of Circulation.

Table with columns for dates (Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday) and circulation figures. Total average circulation is 18,125.

The articles incorporating the Nebraska, Dakota, Wyoming & Pacific railway company with an eastern terminus at Omaha, just filed at Lincoln, once more revive the projected line between Omaha and Yankton.

With a bank-clearing record for the week of three million seven hundred and eighty-five thousand, a gain of thirty-six per cent over last year, Omaha ought to eat her Christmas dinner with no little satisfaction.

The White Caps of Illinois have sent significant warnings to the coal dealers to give full weight on coal, and if they do not they will feel the black snake across their backs.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to THE BEE asking the date for the meeting of the legislature. The statutes of Nebraska provide that the sessions of the legislature shall convene at 12 o'clock noon on the first Tuesday in January in the year next ensuing the election of members thereof.

DR. BILLINGS, of the long named patho-biological laboratory of the state university, is out with a glittering scheme to establish a bureau of agriculture and live stock for Nebraska. What will the legislature say to this "bureau" which is to have a list of officers as long as the roster of the state officials whose salaries will not be less than that of the governor? The scheme is a good one.

The council passed an ordinance some weeks ago for the opening of Fourteenth street under the Union Pacific tracks. Similar ordinances have been passed by the council time out of mind. The Union Pacific company, however, has paid no attention to the council in the past, and is likely to ignore its present ordinance. The question is, how long will that company be allowed to set itself above all reasonable municipal control?

HONEST JIM CREIGHTON says when the city hall proposition is voted on in February, we shall see such an election as has never before been seen in Omaha. Are we likely to see anything worse than was seen in the Third ward three weeks ago when Honest Jim was collared by a policeman for importing a repeater into the ward, and begged off from being taken to jail by pretending that he didn't know the fellow had voted before in the ward?

The people of Manitoba are jubilant over the fact that the supreme court of the Dominion has decided in favor of their appeal in the fight with the Canadian Pacific. The right of the province of Manitoba to charter a railroad free from Dominion control is sustained by the court. This is a great victory. The domineering spirit of the Canadian Pacific has been broken, and the people have been relieved from the oppression of a grinding monopoly.

W. F. GRIFFITHS, who aspires to a secretaryship upon the state board of transportation, has always been an open advocate of the pooling system of railroads. He recently declared that the only salvation of the railroads of this country lies in legalizing the railroad pools that for years have existed in this country. Before Mr. Griffiths or any other railroad man can make pooling legal in Nebraska, we must have a constitutional amendment adopted that will change the clause prohibiting pooling of railroad earnings in this state.

The American Pomological society, whose purpose is to foster an interest through the country in the cultivation of fruits will hold its twenty-second biennial session at Ocala, Fla., February 20, 1889. This widely known society, which has exerted a great influence in husbandry since its organization, looks forward to a successful convention. Delegates from pomological, horticultural and agricultural societies in the United States and Canada will be present, and the cause of agriculture will be materially advanced by the discussions and exhibits to be made by the society.

THE CHRISTMAS TIME.

The day that stands first among anniversaries in the Christian calendar is at hand. More than four hundred millions of people give it welcome. In every land beneath the sun there are some to do it reverence. Wherever on earth there is one who accepts the teachings of the Son of Man, this anniversary of His birth brings a revival of affection, impressive and wholesome aspirations. All the influences of Christmas are perennial in their force and freshness. Time does not impair their vitality or diminish their effect. For all who recognize it, this anniversary has its useful lesson, its healthful inspiration, its invitation to good deeds. Fortunate are they who are so favored as to derive from these influences the largest measure of gratification and benefit.

Out of the mass of suggestions which the recurrence of Christmas brings, there is one that always needs to be especially urged upon the attention of those who are in sympathy with the demands and obligations of this day. That is, that they forget not the office of charity. None in a position to observe among kindred and friends the gladdening customs of this season need to be advised of their duty or the pleasure of its performance, but how few of these ever reflect that there is a demand upon them, peculiarly strong at this time, to make glad the hearts of the less fortunate, and by a little kindness and generosity revive their hopes and strengthen their faith. To do this is to perform practical Christian work, and it is to obey the injunction of Him who pleaded as none other ever did for the poor. Having taken excellent care of number one during all the rest of the year, may we not put aside selfishness for one day and hold out a helping and comforting hand to our less fortunate brother? There will be gladness in so doing for him and for us.

The Christmas time is a right good time, and we doubt not is growing better year by year. There is a growth of beneficent sentiment and of the spirit of kindness. All men can agree as to the value of this. In the hope that no reader of THE BEE will have occasion to be unhappy during this glad season, we heartily extend to all the salutation of a merry Christmas.

VICTORIA'S LITTLE SPEECH.

The British parliament has been prorogued, and the statesmen of England will enjoy a considerably longer holiday than the American congressmen. But the former receive no pay for their services. The occasion was signalized, as usual, by the reading of what is called the queen's speech, a production, however, with which the queen has really nothing to do, except to give her assent to its contents. These so-called speeches are invariably the tamest and least instructive among the public utterances of national rulers, and the one at hand is no improvement upon its predecessors. It is more notable for what it touches upon in the most perfunctory manner. The purpose of the prime minister in preparing this speech seems to have been to withhold from the people as much information as possible regarding the affairs of the great empire.

The only matter in the speech of interest to Americans is the reference made to the failure of the fisheries negotiations. There is a profession of regret that the arrangement agreed upon between the representatives of the two governments did not commend itself to the approval of the United States Senate, but the assurance is given that immediate inconveniences will be obviated by the temporary arrangements adopted. We should perhaps infer from this that it is the intention of the British government to hold Canada to a course of good behavior, pending further negotiations, though there is no intimation of a purpose to re-open negotiations, or of any policy on this subject. It would seem that a question affecting so largely the friendly relations between the two countries should have been treated less cursorily and with less apparent indifference. The president, in his annual message, expressed his solicitude for the settlement of the fisheries controversy and invoked the earnest and immediate attention of congress to the question. Lord Salisbury, speaking through the queen, might, with entire propriety, have shown a greater degree of interest in the settlement of an issue which certainly as deeply concerns Great Britain's American colony as it does the United States. To have done so would perhaps have made easier the way to future negotiations.

A PROPER PURPOSE.

The purpose manifested in congress to surround the Nicaragua canal; if that enterprise is ever completed, with the most ample protection against foreign control or interference, is wise and proper. The subject was one of the last considered in the house before the recess, and several important amendments to the bill, in the direction noted, were adopted. One of these provides that the directors of the canal company shall be citizens of the United States, and Nicaragua, and a majority shall be citizens and residents of the former. Another provides that there shall be no change of concessions by Nicaragua and Costa Rica affecting the rights of American citizens or of the government to have a voice in the control or use of the canal, until the consent of the United States shall have been first given. Still another provides that the United States government shall not be stopped from exercising at any time any rights or powers that now exist by virtue of the law of nations, or that may be acquired through treaty stipulation, relative to the transportation of American citizens and their property through the canal.

Although this canal is to be constructed wholly by private capital, it is obviously important and necessary that it should be protected by such governmental safeguards as will maintain it secure against the intrigues or interference of foreign governments. If the expectations of its projectors should be realized it will become a vastly important highway of

commerce, very likely to invite the cupidities of other nations and set them to intriguing with Nicaragua and Costa Rica, and with the company, to secure control of it, were the government of the United States not to make such conditions as would effectually preclude intriguing or defeat its object. One of the advocates of the bill in the house said he did not think it would be necessary for the United States to maintain a large navy to protect American interests on the isthmus, nor did he think the prosecution of the enterprise would involve the country in a foreign war. Doubtless this is so, but it does not do away with the expediency of taking every precaution which the government properly may take to prevent any foreign government obtaining the slightest power or influence in connection with the enterprise before or after its completion. It should be wholly and permanently in American control. The virtual collapse of the Panama scheme has given an impetus to the Nicaragua project, and the outlook for the latter enterprise appears to be highly favorable.

CALIFORNIAN SUGAR.

If there was one feature in the senate tariff bill which was eminently successful in obtaining almost universal assent it was the cut in sugar. But there are some republicans, as it seems, who are prepared to act in opposition to their own party upon this very matter. Senator Stanford, of California, who during the whole session made himself hitherto conspicuous by his absence, now looms up serenely and says he shall vote against the measure. Mr. Stanford declares that the cut is not satisfactory to the sugar interests of the Pacific slope. Nor is he alone in his madness. Representative Felton, also of California, has obtained a promise from the senate finance committee that a delegation from his state shall be heard on the proposed reduction in the sugar duty. He desires to show that the development of the beet root industry in California has been so great as to justify a strong probability that it will attain great importance. It was commenced under the belief that the existing tariff would be maintained, and it cannot possibly survive the contemplated reduction.

What Senator Stanford means must be left to his own conscience, for it is impossible to comprehend his action. With regard to the declarations of Representative Felton, it is proper to say that he represents in this, not California, but only Claus Spreckels. When this wily and conscienceless monopolist is interested in raising sugar in Hawaii, he was largely instrumental in engineering through congress a treaty with those islands, by which Hawaii sugar was admitted to America free of duty. When Kalkana and Claus Spreckels ceased to speak as they passed by, he determined to go into the beet sugar business in California, and built recently a sugar mill at a place called Watsonville. Another sugar mill was also built this year in Alameda county, and this constitutes the whole beet root business on the Pacific slope. There has been just one crushing of the beets, and sugar from this source has not yet been put upon the market, nor indeed has it yet been made, but it will be during this winter at the sugar refinery owned by Spreckels and his sons. The result is yet in doubt, and the only development entitling Representative Felton to make any protest in the name of California is that beets raised in the state show an extraordinary amount of saccharine matter, double indeed the ordinary per centage. When time has demonstrated what can be done with beet sugar making in California it is not impossible that the lowest duty on foreign sugar will be found to have no appreciable effect on this new industry. It may be that the glorious climate and soil of the Golden state will develop beets that will be saccharine beyond all possible present hopes. Under such circumstances the Californian industry would have nothing to fear from the competition of foreign sugars, while on the other hand eastern manufacturers of sugar might well dread the competition of Claus Spreckels. They do not forget that when he was getting his raw sugar from Hawaii duty free, he threatened the eastern refiners that if they did not pay him blackmail, he would ship sugars to the east, and knock down prices in a way that would astonish them. So they paid him a yearly subsidy to confine his efforts to California. But California, of course, reaped the benefit of his duty free sugar. Oh, no! Claus Spreckels charged eastern rates plus transportation charges. That is the sort of patriot he is. It is to be hoped that the senate tariff bill will be maintained in its integrity.

The action which certain St. Louis parties have instituted to recover the possession of some eighty acres valued at nearly two millions in the northern part of Omaha is not likely to interfere with the present holders. Whatever title the plaintiffs may have had in 1855, they have forfeited their claim three over. The laws of the state provide that an action for the recovery of the title or possession of lands can only be brought within ten years after the cause of such action shall have accrued. In other words, the statute of limitations began to run after the years 1865. For thirty years the claimants have allowed the possession of the land to pass into other hands. No court of equity can grant relief after the cause of such action has passed for so long a time. It seems like an Arabian Nights' tale, however, that land which thirty years ago fetched but sixty-five dollars should now be valued in the millions.

A SUGGESTION to the charter committee must not be out of place at this time. Under the present fast and loose system various city officers collect money under ordinances regulating fees, for building permits, boiler inspection and licenses for vendors, expressmen, etc. This affords a chance for speculation, overcharges and even embezzlement. The proper thing is to forbid any city officer, except the police judge, from handling fees. All applicants for permits and licenses should be required to procure a receipt from the city treasurer, who is the proper custodian of all the funds of the city. The handling of public funds by minor officers is an incentive to dishonesty and leads to abuses that can be obviated by restriction through the charter.

Because You Can Rub It Out.

It's called a cabinet slate because you can rub out the names on it as often as you please.

It Will Be a Big Surprise.

It is dollars to cents that Harrison's cabinet will be nearly as big a surprise to the country as was Grant's.

Significant.

The only republican paper in the country that is not publishing Harrison's cabinet is the Indianapolis Journal, the only paper that knows anything about it.

Our Poor Unprotected Stage.

The infantile cry for protection raised by some of our native actors amounts to nothing less than an acknowledgment of hopeless inferiority, and no other interpretation will be put upon it by the general public.

The Robert Elmer of America.

Mr. George William Curtis, the Robert Elmer of American politics, feels quite lonely since the election. He evidently wishes he hadn't made that bad break of four years ago.

Honest John Sherman.

Whether Senator John Sherman goes into the cabinet or remains in his present commanding position, not only himself, but the people of Ohio, must feel greatly honored by the thousands of flattering compliments called forth from every section of the country by the mention of his name as a cabinet possibility.

A Question Before Congress.

How much longer the railroads of the United States shall be permitted to do as presently they please is a question just now most difficult of determination. Congress,

enlightened and far-seeing financiers in congress been of that state. The country is not a mere annex of New York, and it has out-grown Wall street ideas. There is ample and excellent financial ability in the west, and it should be represented in the next administration.

It has been the fate of large cities to fall into the hands of professional politicians, rings and combines. They have been misgoverned for the reason that the taxpayer and reputable citizen have shirked their responsibilities as citizens. Local self government under such conditions is a sham and has led to abuses. The leading cities of the country have been forced to the remedy of putting important local boards and commissions out of the influence of ward-politics. The governor and the legislature of the states of New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Missouri, control more or less the local government of the cities of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City. Omaha is coming under the influence of the governor and legislature of Nebraska has not attempted an experiment. It has simply followed the inevitable law. The results, moreover, have been gratifying. The board of fire and police commission, appointed by Governor Thayer, has given Omaha an efficient fire and police service, free from the influence of ward-politics, and the control of political bosses and rings. It is patent that the powers of the governor could be enlarged for the better government of our city. The placing of the right to grant liquor licenses in the hands of an excise board, such as the present fire and police commission appointed by the governor, is a necessary step to remove the present source of corruption in local affairs.

GOVERNOR MCKEAN, of Wyoming.

In justice to himself and to the territory, he has very properly corrected his report touching on the population of Wyoming. He bases his judgment on the number of votes cast for delegates in November. The vote was eighteen thousand, from which the governor calculates the real population to be about fifty-five thousand. This is certainly a much more conservative figure than eighty-five thousand, as was first reported. The ratio of the number of people in Wyoming to the number of votes cast is necessarily much smaller than in Nebraska or Kansas, due to the larger proportion of unmarried men in that territory. But Wyoming need not apologize for her comparatively small population. Her mineral resources are varied and boundless. Her fertile valleys and plains afford rich pasturage. In a few years Wyoming will be quickened by the hand of development and her population will number into the hundred thousands.

STATE JOTTINGS.

A whisky-raising society has been formed at Lincoln.

A belated crop of potatoes was dug in Kearney Saturday.

Newport expects to have a bank shortly, with a capital of \$25,000.

The names of Sioux county have formed an alliance and elected officers.

A big wolf hunt will be indulged in by the Dustin sports on New Year's day.

The general merchandise firm of H. A. O'Brien, at Oakland, made an assignment Saturday.

Forty wolves have been killed this season by a pack of hounds belonging to a Sioux county ranchman.

There is one man at South Sioux City who has positively declared that he will not take the postmastership.

It is said that Cherry county, with an area larger than several eastern states, hasn't a practicing physician within its borders.

Harper, the man who was beaten at Humboldt by Sherman Davis, died from his injuries Saturday night. Davis is in jail at Falls City.

A prominent Nebraska City man is said to have three wives living, and there are prospects of a sensational bigamy trial in the near future.

"No foreigners need apply." is the watchword of the hosts in the new county of Rock who are struggling to elect a full quota of county officers.

Three burglars, in the persons of Tom Cody and Mrs. H. Bulbit and daughter, have been arrested at Ogallala. They were caught in the act of taking grain from a warehouse. Cody is an old offender.

Fairbury mourns the loss of two excellent citizens, the death of Hon. James W. Means and O. Ruggs. The former was at one time county judge, and later a member of the state senate.

The Omaha Times offers to wager a new hat that there is in that village a woman with the biggest mouth, longest tongue and less brains than any town in the state.

The arrival of a gang of tramps scared the people of Long Pine the other evening, and they staid up all night to prevent stores and residences from being raided.

Hay Springs landlady allowed a tramp to spend the night in the hotel office, and in consequence was obliged to settle with a traveling man for a missing overcoat and "go."

A Sheridan county teacher invited her scholars to ask her questions, and was unable to answer the first two fired at her: "What does a dog wag his tail?" and "How many legs has a bedbug?"

through sheer imbecility, appears to be incapable of doing either good or evil on his own. He sometimes is bewildered. They know that they are being grievously hurt, but they do not know what hurts them. Even Mr. Adams, with all his frankness, ability and candor, does not tell them. He merely forewarns them that it will be much worse before it is even a little bit better.

LABOR NOTES.

Electricity has been adopted as a motive power in a number of shoe factories in Massachusetts.

During the last ten years the wages of the cigar-makers of Buffalo have been doubled for farming purposes, possessing a soil of remarkable fertility. The natural consequence of the triumphant development of the refractory ores of the Black Hills will be to double the mining population, at the very least, and this will largely increase the already excellent home market to which our farmers owe their great prosperity. Deadwood has been somewhat neglected by the railroads, but it has prospered in spite of this neglect, and water is coming to it, and they will be a party of ten thousand inhabitants in a very few years. The new year will begin with most excellent auspices.

Helena, M. T., seems to be a good place for carpenters and builders out of work. The August, 1887, \$3,150,000 worth of buildings had been erected there, and there is apparently no cessation of the building epidemic.

The great central station at London, which is to supply electric light on an extensive scale for the city, is being built with facilities for furnishing 350,000 incandescent lights for burning, and a final capacity of 1,000,000 lamps.

Bremen cigar makers get from \$1.50 to \$4.00 a 1,000. They average 2,000 cigars a week. The men's work begins at 7 o'clock. At 7:30 a half hour is allowed for breakfast and time for a dinner is taken at 2 in the afternoon. Work is suspended at 7 p. m.

A quantity of petroleum oil seems to gain ground slowly. It has been tried in Detroit with a saving of about 41 per cent of the cost of coal-burning furnaces. Methods for burning it seem to be defective, however, and so far no adequate test has been made.

Prof. Chandler Roberts, the English chemist, has been analyzing the smoke which is usually hangs over London. He estimates that it contains about fifty tons of solid carbon in gaseous combination. The expense of this waste of coal is figured at \$13,000,000 annually.

An ingenious plan for testing the condition of horses' feet is under consideration by New York blacksmiths. One terminal of a battery is attached to the hoof, and the other to an animal's bit and the other to the shoe. If the horse suffers from the shoe or nails he will suffer under the test.

A recent consular report, from American shoemakers turn out much better work than their European fellow craftsmen. Consul Schoenof took some inferior samples of American work to different European countries and found that "in every case the samples were subjects of praise so far as workmanship or general appearance was concerned." If put side by side with foreign makes.

The legislative committee resumed at the city hall yesterday morning for the contest, Eli H. Doud, city attorney of South Omaha being on the stand. He testified that there were several large gangs of graders and sewer diggers engaged at South Omaha prior to the election. There were probably 500 of them. They lived in tents and temporary structures. Mr. Doud's contention was that they were employed by 175 of these. They were mostly democratic. He understood that Condon intended to vote his men for himself. Witness then got up a ticket entitled the trader's ticket. It had on it the Harrison and Morrison names. The republican county ticket, with the exception of Gantner's name, which was displaced for that of Mr. Condon's. These tickets were distributed among Condon's men. Only eight of them were voted, and I think all the graders voted the republican ticket. The republican vote at the presidential election was 60, whereas Church, Dan Condon, got only thirty-four votes. Thought South Omaha had a population of 10,000 souls. Condon's men were well armed. The packing prior to the election, and spent a good deal of money for beer. Did not think the majority of these graders belonged to South Omaha; they were a transient class. The packing houses closed down election day at noon.

On cross-examination Doud said that he did not see a number of graders employed with Mr. Condon's brother, John. Didn't think the democratic candidates spent much money for whisky and beer in South Omaha. Don't think Mr. McMillan a very generous man, consequently did not think he spent any money. Hammond's packing house made an special list against Attorney General Leese. Republican candidates spent lots of money in South Omaha—Estabrook, Savage, Morrison and Hascall in particular. The graders were naturally democrats.

James Donnelly, one of the democratic clerks of the Second ward, was on the stand before the legislative investigating committee yesterday afternoon. Mr. Donnelly testified: "We discovered the discrepancy of 100 votes in favor of McShane for governor of the first count of the votes in the Second ward. We concluded to count them for McShane, the republican candidate, and we counted them. No other candidate got the benefit of these votes. I went home when they concluded to have a recount. The tally sheet is up in the central jury room. I had nothing to do with these election returns after I left McShane's wigwam until I was summoned before the grand jury. That report was brought to me and in my bedroom I signed it, because I knew it was right, because they said it was correct. They left the poll book and tally sheets with me. I don't know what became of the ballot box. Holmes came to me to sign it. Nolan came afterward and left the poll book and tally sheets with me. I knew nothing about the correctness of the count. I signed only what Holmes told me. I am no boss down in the ward. I have a little to do with the ward politics. Can't tell you how many people there are in the Second ward. Think that counting the votes will indicate that last night's storm was heavy and general."

Two weeks ago, at a meeting of the trades unions, a resolution was adopted favoring the day-work system of carrying out all public improvements. This action was ratified by the stone pavers and now the Knights of Labor have taken action upon the subject, as appears from a resolution which is published by the order of the joint assembly K. of L.

Whorans. It is an undisputed fact that the present method of having all municipal improvements done by the contract system, has led to fraud being perpetrated on the taxpayers and wage workers by a combination of contractors and city officials.

Resolved, That we, the delegates from the various local assemblies K. of L. in the city of Omaha, in a convention assembled, declare that all municipal improvements should, in justice to labor in particular, and the taxpayers in general, be done by the day-work system, and no money should be employed in any capacity except a naturalized or native-born American citizen.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the city papers for publication.

"MASHERS" INSULT LADIES.

A Policeman Trashes One, However, and It May Do Some Good.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 24.—Back Bay ladies are making loud complaints of the insults that are offered them by the "mashers" who frequent the promenades and corners in that vicinity. This has hitherto been one of the best and safest regions in the city for ladies. These fellows seem to abound especially about Beacon Hill, and they make it extremely unpleasant for a lady to be out after dark unless accompanied by a male escort. Even in broad daylight some of them are bold enough to approach a lady and behave insolently. Last evening a lady was returning home across the common she was accosted by one of these scoundrels, who insisted upon accompanying her home, even offering her money, and after being refused he began at once to shamelessly abuse her, using the vilest language. Upon reaching the head of Park street with this individual still following her, the lady met an officer, to whom, almost breathless with fright, she related her case. As she did not wish to be brought into court the officer did not arrest the culprit, but instead gave him a sound thrashing. Other cases of similar character have been reported at the police station.

Rain in the Northwest.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 24.—A heavy rainstorm set in at midnight and continued several hours. The mercury marked 58 degrees above zero nearly all day yesterday. There has been neither snow nor rain for several weeks. Reports from most line routes indicate that last night's storm was heavy and general.

and not as pure sulphur. When the ore has been roasted the charge is dumped on a cooling floor beneath, and thence they are transferred to the baking vats, where, first, water is run through them to disengage the basic chlorides, and when this has been run off a solution of hypsulphite of soda is siphoned into the vats. This takes up the water and iron which will be liable to double siphoned into a settling vat, where the precious metals are precipitated to the bottom as ironous sulphide, by the introduction of chloride of sodium.

The successful handling of the ores, hitherto outlawed, cannot fail to have a great effect upon Deadwood. Our city, according to a reliable estimate made by the Pioneer, has a population of about six thousand, and is surrounded by valleys admirably adapted for farming purposes, possessing a soil of remarkable fertility. The natural consequence of the triumphant development of the refractory ores of the Black Hills will be to double the mining population, at the very least, and this will largely increase the already excellent home market to which our farmers owe their great prosperity. Deadwood has been somewhat neglected by the railroads, but it has prospered in spite of this neglect, and water is coming to it, and they will be a party of ten thousand inhabitants in a very few years. The new year will begin with most excellent auspices.

AMUSEMENTS.

The demands of Christmas eve on nearly everybody doubtless explains the fact that "Later On," presented at the Grand Opera house last night, did not draw so large an audience as its merits and the general excellence of the company deserved. The work is of the farcical class, but is very much above the average of such productions. It is a lively, rollicking series of funny incidents and situations, in which the principal actors are well equipped with dancing, and amusing specialties, are numerous and of exceptional merit. The company is an unusually fine one, and several of the people deserve particular notice, but it is sufficient for this occasion to generalize. There will be a matinee and evening performance to-day, and all who attend can be assured of being well entertained. The management of the Grand Opera house has increased the lighting capacity, with the aid of a new electric theatre much more cheerful than formerly.

THE SOUTH OMAHA ELECTION.

Progress of the Investigation at the City Hall.

The legislative committee resumed at the city hall yesterday morning for the contest, Eli H. Doud, city attorney of South Omaha being on the stand. He testified that there were several large gangs of graders and sewer diggers engaged at South Omaha prior to the election. There were probably 500 of them. They lived in tents and temporary structures. Mr. Doud's contention was that they were employed by 175 of these. They were mostly democratic. He understood that Condon intended to vote his men for himself. Witness then got up a ticket entitled the trader's ticket. It had on it the Harrison and Morrison names. The republican county ticket, with the exception of Gantner's name, which was displaced for that of Mr. Condon's. These tickets were distributed among Condon's men. Only eight of them were voted, and I think all the graders voted the republican ticket. The republican vote at the presidential election was 60, whereas Church, Dan Condon, got only thirty-four votes. Thought South Omaha had a population of 10,000 souls. Condon's men were well armed. The packing prior to the election, and spent a good deal of money for beer. Did not think the majority of these graders belonged to South Omaha; they were a transient class. The packing houses closed down election day at noon.

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"MASHERS" INSULT LADIES.

A Policeman Trashes One, However, and It May Do Some Good.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 24.—Back Bay ladies are making loud complaints of the insults that are offered them by the "mashers" who frequent the promenades and corners in that vicinity. This has hitherto been one of the best and safest regions in the city for ladies. These fellows seem to abound especially about Beacon Hill, and they make it extremely unpleasant for a lady to be out after dark unless accompanied by a male escort. Even in broad daylight some of them are bold enough to approach a lady and behave insolently. Last evening a lady was returning home across the common she was accosted by one of these scoundrels, who insisted upon accompanying her home, even offering her money, and after being refused he began at once to shamelessly abuse her, using the vilest language. Upon reaching the head of Park street with this individual still following her, the lady met an officer, to whom, almost breathless with fright, she related her case. As she did not wish to be brought into court the officer did not arrest the culprit, but instead gave him a sound thrashing. Other cases of similar character have been reported at the police station.

Rain in the Northwest.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 24.—A heavy rainstorm set in at midnight and continued several hours. The mercury marked 58 degrees above zero nearly all day yesterday. There has been neither snow nor rain for several weeks. Reports from most line routes indicate that last night's storm was heavy and general.



Dutter: "Remember, missus says if you bring the clothes home again not perfectly clean and white, she will not let you have them to wash any more."

Laundress: "The clothes will be all right after this, for we bought a box of Ivory Soap. It is only when we use other soap than the Ivory that she finds the clothes not as nice as usual."

A WORD OF WARNING.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the Ivory" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

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