## THE DAILY BEE.

E. BOSEWATER: EDITOR

THE amount of debt which Tenne see proposes to repudiate is \$25,000,

THE London press comment upon President Garfield's message is universally favorable.

An English society journal says that "the Princess Louise is an inveterate painter." This exposure of a royal oflet secret is extremely ungailant.

VENNOR predicts snow and hall for the middle and closing portions of the month, and the unhappy Canadians are talking of using desperate measvres towards the prophet of evil.

BEN HARRISON mourns over that General Garfield might have appointed

Of all sad 'houghts, of tongue or pen The saddest are these, he might have, Ben.

nounced Arkansaw, we may look for Kapsas and Texas. Kansaw and Texaw will be the next deal given a helpless community.

A BILL is now pending in the legis ture at Albany to provide a pension fund for the members of the New York police force. It would be more appropriate to provide a pension fund for their victims.

through the usual diplomatic delays and the inevitable conflict is daily growing nearer in spite of the protests and conferences of the representatives of the powers.

nothing he can wash for all the city at partial public. How ill advised to prices defying competition. Members publish the motives that actuated of the Stock Exchange will be employed to do the work.

This gross oversight is likely to affect democratic success in the congressional district in which they are of view." What if

DENVER and Silver Cliff are loudly named city the water is unfit for use chinery broke down at the most inopportune moment and the city barely escaped total destruction by the flames. Omsha may congratulate herself on her narrow escape.

RAILROADS managed with a decent regard to the rights of the producing and commercial classes, are powerful aids in developing the country and in heightening the prosperity of the nation. When conducted with a reckless disregard of every principle of equity and justice they become one of the greatest curses of modern civil-

the east is being carried forward by a number of the strongest commercial bonses and wealthiest merchants of New York. And the railroad press hesitate about applying the worn out epito such men as Jackson H. Schultz. Peter Cooper, F. B. Thurber, H. B. the Treasury Windom.

THE change of the ward boundaries the constant growth of the city and is not competition, even lation is extending itself in certain di- and the competition of railroads and rections which is yearly increasing the the railroad managers are fully aware vote of the 6th, 4th and 2nd wards of the fact.
over that of the 3rd and let. It is neither just or right that a ward havhundred or fifteen hundred votes. which professes to be guided by con-This inequality which is very notice- stitutional principles, and to be able at present will become mere and founded upon liberty and justice. . more marked yearly. On this ground it would seem that some division of the wards other than the present is not only advisable but necessary.

are now crowding the executive man-sion and besieging the doors of the ly endorse Judge Black's doctrines. various departments at Washington

The crowning mistake of the late adninistration was the removal of General Woodford from the position which he had so highly honored, merely for the gratification of a personal spite against Senator Conkling and his following in New York state. This mistake General Garfield will not repeat.

On the other hand the new executive and his cabinet will find many positions whose occupants should be removed in the interests no less of the people than of the administration. Public servants who have forgotten that offices are not created solely for the personal aggrandizement of office holders, and who from long tenure or otherwise, have become inattentive to the wants and needs of the public. a soldier and a bayonet, he feel like will doubtless be given an opportunirushing south and stuffing a ballot- ty to hand in their resignation or give way to more efficient successors.

Wirst the appointment and confirmation of the cabinet the great drama of office-seeking, which has been on the boards since it was known that Garfield was elected, reached its climax, and by degrees the nation will settle down again into the peace which it is fortunate enough to enjoy on an avercabinet position to which he thinks age of about three years out of four. Looking over the feverish scremble which, starting from the four quarters of 'the nation, centered for many months at Mentor. and later at Washington, one cannot say that the picture is admirable from any point of view. If the turbulent jostling aspirants were intent merely nounced Arkansaw, we may look for on serving their country, the case instructions from the legislatures of would be different and we might congratulate ourselves upon a noble army of patriots. But out of all the candidates for appointive offices it is not probable that a single one was ani-mated by any feeling other than that selfish ambition. To get "the other fellow out" and to get himself in—to enjoy either the emoluments or the political power of the office, has been the motive of every one of them. Not a single ray of unselfishness or pa-triotism of nobility illuminate the darkness of the picture. - [Republican.

all. What must Phineas W. Hitchcock think of this sweeping statement of the basis of his aspirations for public office? Even if "to get the other fellow out and to get himself in" was his sole motive, how cruel that the secret should be exposed by his own organ to the gaze of that literary bureau in their efforts to foist a political corpse into the administration arena, and to boldly announce when the effort was not a three creeks in West Virginia which success, that "not a single ray of unwere not named in the late lamented selfishness or patriotism or nobility bill thluminates the darkness of the pic-What if the picture was "not

of all the candidates appointive offices, it is not propable that a single one was actuated by any cursing the Holly system. In the first feeling other than that of selfish ambition?' Is it necessary that the orand in Silver Cliff the pumping ma- gan which most persistently pushed the claims of one of the unsuc candidates, should tear aside the vail in this ruthless and cruel manner? If the Republican deserts Hitchcock. who will remain for him?

THE railroad organs throughout the country are taking up the cue of Stanford and Fink, and insisting that corporations should be treated by the state on exactly the same basis as individuals. They urge that individual merchants and business men are granted every liberty in the conduct of their private affairs un rammelled by all restricting laws, excepting the great law of self-interest and competition, which prevents injury to the public and acts as the balance wheel to avarloe and extortionate impulses. Even were it for a moment admitted that a corporation and an individual could be placed on the same footing, with a thets of "granger" and "communist" due regard to the interests of the state. it would be an easy matter to show that they never have been governed Claffin, J. S. Black and Secretary of by the same laws of trade, and from the very nature of their methods of their methods of transacting business. never can be. The argument univeras proposed by the committees of the sally used by the railroad consolidatcouncil was entirely inadequate to ors is that competition among railroads meet the public wants. This was as a regulator of freight tariffs has shown no less by the general disatis- been a failure. When the slightest faction expressed on the streets by semblance of competition begins to

citizens, than by the very unanimous show itself, pooling arrangements are vote of the council at their last meet. at once entered into between the ing. Any change in the present boun. roads on the ground that any compedaries should be made in a manner tition is demoralizing and unjust to which will not only equalize the pres- the public, and tends to fluctuating ent voting population in the various rates which other shippers are called wards but will also make provision for upon to equalize. Pooling extension of the line of population the pool is made by toward the city limits. The argument competing lines. Experience has for changing ward boundaries does not shown that in railroading under the rest alone on the failure of single polling present system of management, complaces to meet the requirements of a petition does not compete, nor pubfull vote. This can be remedied by the lished tariffs afford protection to the establishment of additional polling public. There is absolutely no paralplaces. But the growth of our popu- lel between the competition of trade

ing a poll list of five hundred voters reported by the cable would shame should have equal representation in the rule of the Turk. They are a disthe city council with one polling twelve grace and a reproach to a government

to the support of Judge Black's opinlon, that railways are public highways. Ex-Chief Justice Agnew, of
The swarm of office seekers which

The swarm of office seekers which to the support of Judge Black's opin-

ber of congress by the republicans, a position which he has since filled. He was speaker of the house several

of the treasury, is another Ohio man, having been born in B lmont county, that state, May 10, 1827, and is now years afterward he was elected presecuting attorney of Know county. In 1853 he moved to Minnesota, and in in congress. From that time to this he has been a member of one or the other branch of the National legislalands, in the XXXVIIth on the committee of public expenditures, and in the XXXVIIIth he was chairman of the committee on Indian affairs and of the special committee which visited the Indian tribes of the head of the committee on Indians' in the XXXIXth congress and was chair.

Nor does he tell his reader that the brought him prominently before the dous conflicts.

tor Norton in 1870, Mr. Winfor the term ending in 1877, and re-express companies, and similar elected, serving as chairman of the swindles. committee on enrolled bills, transportation, and member of the committee thentic statistics on these points he on appropriations. He is regarded as will make himself very interesting pre-eminently a practical man, and We might then be able to learn how thoroughly conversant with the in- it is that in the midst of the bankternal commerce of the country, its ruptcy of many companies, which he transportation by lake, river, canal, so pltifully deplores, the private for- and rail, and the agricultural interests tunes of men who build here and the last republican national convention he was prominently mentioned is wiped out on the one hand, and the in connection with the presidency, and the delegates from Minnesota other. were instructed to vote for him.

in health, prepossessing in appearance, and genial and hospitable to a This is the most unkindest cut of degree that makes him very popular.
Rebert Todd Lincoln, the only surviving child of Abraham Lincoln, is 37 years of age. He was born in 1843, at Springfield, Illinois. He fitted for college at Phillips' academy, Exeter, N. H. He entered Harvard college, graduating in the summer of 1864. The war was still in progress, and young Lincoln entered the army, taking a place on the staff of Ger Grant, with the rank of captain. He served in Virginia through the remainder of the war, and Was present at the surrender of Appomattex. He then entered the Harvard law school at Cambridge, and pursued the study of law. Complet-ing his law studies, he came to Chicaed ever since. Politically he has al-ways been a staunch and rather rigid republican. He has taken but little part in politics, having no inclinations in that direction.

He took no active part in politics until last fall, when as between men, he favored Gen. Grant as the republican candidate for the presidency. He was a member of the state convention at Springfield, and was appointed a delegate to the national convention. but gave up the place in favor of Stephen A. Douglas, jr. He was a presidential elector on the state ticket in the last campaign.

He was married in 1869 to a daughter of Senater Harlan, and is Mr. Lincoln is regarded as a young man of great vigor, ability and exe-cutive capacity; remarkable, like his all that he undertakes.

publican in politics.

Thomas L. James was born at Utica, N. Y. He entered the printing busi-Hartford county, Md., Dec. 20, 1813, and received an academical education in Washington City. He removed to Getting out, we found the pony gone.

bar in 1843. In 1855 he removed to Iowa, where | How long the act had been committed he was elected to the state senate the | we could not tell. It may have been following year. He was governor of before we went to sleep-perhaps Iowa from 1860 to 1864, and in 1866 after. At all events no pony was in was elected senator in congress. In sight. We walked back a mile or

South Carolina, but removed early in life to Louisiana, where he studied law, was admitted to the bar, and belaw, was admitted to the bar, and became a prominent lawyer. During the war he was a staunch union man. He was appointed by President Hayes

the Omana reservation at Diag. But the pony was gone beyond recovery.

The reader will perhaps remember He was appointed by President Hayes a judge of the court of claims, where he has made a good record as possessing great judicial and executive ability.

The reader will perhaps remember that at about the time of which I write some twenty or thirty horse-thleves had been caught and hung in Iowa by indignant vigilance commit-

Trying to Obscure the Issue.

The manifest disposition of the public to abate some of the most ob-

agencies.

Mr. Jewett, of the Erle, early employed the verviees of Mr. George Ticknor Curtis to answer Judge Black tions of railway superiority over the queer state, the laws and the public interests Thi must have done the cause it was in-

duces an array of most delusive figures to show that the people have suffered nothing whatever from the extortion

poverishing themselves. His figures very nearly 54 years of age. He received an academic education, and was admitted to the bar in 1850. Two whole mass of railways in the United States, and the relation of those earnings to the original investment, as-sumed and returned, are well calcu-et, swift and sure. The public did quiring mind. So also with the appalling proportion of bankruptcy. But Mr. Fink is careful not to recogture. In the XXXVIth congress he size the fact that the public contr served on the committee on pub- versy is not with all or even a con siderable proportion of the roads, but with the great roads, with the mono-polizing roads—in fact, with the trusk lines which he serves, and which in their efforts to crush honest open comwhich visited the Indian tribes of the petition have destroyed their rivals west in 1865. He was again at the and produced that widespread bank-

the XXXIXth congress and was chair-man of the special committee on the commissioner of Indian affairs. He served on the committee on the death another delusive exhibit, is reduced of President Lincoln, and in 1866 was by their eternal freight wars, and that a delegate to the Philadelphia loyal what is unjustly exacted from the palats' convention. Twelve years of continuous 'service in the house had fictencies occasioned by these tremen-

eyes of the people of Minnesots, and on the death of United States Sena legitimate profits of railroading, which in any honest system belong to the dom was appointed his suc-cessor. He was subsequently elected Credit Mobilier rings, fast freights,

If Mr. Fink will collate some au thentic statistics on these points he and resources of the country. At wreck there grow into the hundreds of millions, while the small shareholder

Personally, Mr. Windom is robust | EARLY DAYS IN NEBRASKA

By E. A. DAVIS.

(Seventh Paper.) The immigrant was made disheartened at the loss of his horses, and was really in a bad fix. He was neither able to stay or go away. It was a sad other portions of Nebraska, was the work of Legg and his gang, and for which the Indians were blamed and blow financially too, for the horses were valued at \$150 each, and would have readily sold them for that money, as they were large, able farm horses perfectly sound and gentle to handle. Their owner intended to use them to break prairie with instead of oxen, and would not have parted with them for double their value.

when he found we did not recover go, and shortly afterward, was admitted to the Illinois bar. In 1872 the became the law partner of Edward S. Isham, with whom he has remain
S. Isham, with whom he has remain-When he found we did not recover hired some one to take his wagon and family to Omaha, and that is the last thieves and the horses without much trouble or without going a great dis-

From that time on, the theft of horses and cattle became common in Nebraska. There was little of it done in the immediate vicinity of Fontanelle, but we could hear complaints in different directions, and many persons passed through our town looking for stolen or strayed stock.

In October of the same year I bought a handsome black pony from a Mr. Brainard who kept a store s Fon-

father, for his sound common sense and good judgment, unaffected and modest to a fault, and indefatigably industrious, laborious and energetic in store, and invited me to go home with him, and shoot ducks for a couple of Mr. Wayne McVeagh is a native of Pennsylvania, and about 47 years of age. He graduated from Yale in 1853, accepted the offer, and by five o'clock and adopted the legal protession, practicing in Philadelphia. He was minister to Turkey in 1870, and was a roll of blankets and a supply of ammember of the famous Louisians com-mission. He is a son-in-law of Simon ox team, but they were remarkably Cameron, but is an independent re- good walkers, and being headed for home made fair time. The night was a beautiful one; the moon was full. anb it was almost as light as ness at the age of 15, and afterward published The Madison County and we laid down in the wagon on hay and blankets and let the catinspector of customs in New York. He remained in this position until was almost level, being most of the 1873, when he was made surveyor of the same port. Shortly after, he became postmaster in New York city, long we lay there talking, undisturbed taking the place made vacant by the resignation of Gen. P. H. Jones. Samuel J. Kirkwood was born in ous, I do not know. Finally we went

Ohio in 1835, and was admitted to the | The rope, which was a new inch rope had been untied and the pony stolen 1875 he was again elected governor of Iowa, and in January, 1876, was elected animal; then returning to the wagon ed to the United States senate for the term expiring in 1883.

The next day we scoured the country back to Fontanelle, but to no

Ineves had been caught and hung in Iowa by indignant vigilance committees. These scoundrels had a powerful organization, extending through Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska and Kansas, to the Indian territory. This organization public to abate some of the most obvious and most grievous abuses of rallway management has awakened the managers to a full sense of the frailty of the tenure by which they hold their self-assumed power to tax according to their pleasure the business of this country, in the conduct of which they are only one of the agencies.

Indian territory. This organization had its regular officers, pass-words, grips, etc., and defied the law with impanity. The shrewdest detectives were for a long time baffled and unable to arrest any of the gang. So well were they organized, so bold and definated they become, that the people were forced to organize and arm themselves in self-defense. Hundreds of selves in self-defense. Hundreds of horses and cattle were stolen; emigrants were murdered and their team stolen, and all manner of depredations

This was an alarming state of aff-aire, and called for vigorous measures. must have done the cause it was intended to serve a deadly injury. The Inw with its vexatious delays was because of the subordinate positions under the general government at Washington man the case upon the accession of Mr. Hayee to the presidency. Efficient service is surely the best recommendation for continued tenure of office and there is little doubt that this fact will be fully recognized by the new administration Nor will predjadice or personal antagonism weigh with the new president in his exercise of the appointive power.

LEVI P. Morton is to be given the trubule to serve a deadly injury. The Tribune all along has been in a condition little short of volcanic, and the lesser organs of monopoly, maintained from the private purses of the sense regam of monopoly, maintained from the private purses of the significant of the countries under various disguises from the treasuries of the companies, are equally exercised.

James G. Blaine was born in Washington county, Pa., January 31, 1830. He taught in the south for some time and settled in Maine about the year loss. Unlike Mr. Jewett and Mr. Standond, Mr. Fink does not claim the logal right for the railroads.

Unlike Mr. Jewett and Mr. Standond, Mr. Fink does not claim the logal right for the railroads to tax the total extent of their ability to pay, or that they are wholly above and beyond the power of the state. He prefers to join the issue with the new president in his exercise of the appointive power. tended to serve a deadly injury. The The law with its vexatious delays was

every horse-thief and counterfeiter

nothing whatever from the extortion of the railroads; that the latter are not monopolies, and that the owners of those properties are bublic benefactors who have built up the country at their private expense, and enriched all other classes of traders while important him the stables and about the country at the research in the stables and about the country at the stables are stables and about the country at the stables are stables and about the country at the stables are stables and about the country at the stables are stables and about the stables are stables and about the country at the stables are stables and about the stables are stables are stables and about the stables are stables and about the stables are stables and about the stables are stables are stables and about the stables are stables are stables and about the stables are stables and about the stables are stables and about the stables are stables are stables and about the stables are the premises of men they believed to be bad citizens, and when the drop fell, when they caught them in their lated to mislead and muddle the in- not know who done the hanging. But when the people passed along the road and saw a man swinging to a rope labelled "Horse Thief," they made no inquiries, but went about their busiess and let the wretch hang. In fact t was dangerous show sympathy openly, because the sympathizer was in danger of being "shadowed" and

strung up also.

But Iowa was rid of horse thieves n a short time, and the dangerous oranization in that state broken up. t was found that many persons wh were supposed to be honest, hard working farmers, mechanics and store-keepers belonged to the gang of thieves and counterfeiters in Iowa. And this was why detection and coniction was impossible, and justice baffled for so long a time.

Legg, and his hired (?) men,

ontanelle, began to be suspected o

crookedness. Several suspicious things had transpired which caused people to

be on their guard, and it was finally hinted that Legg was a bad man and would bear watching. About this time B. W. Legg, who vas always flush with money, took s trip to Ohio, and while there was arrested and twenty-one indictments found against him for horse-stealing. He was a member and leader of the Brotherhood, and while he directed affairs and occasionally "made a trip" off, for the most part he remained a

home, in the quiet seclusion the place afforded. There is no doubt that Legg and his eccomplices stole the emigrant's horses already recited, as well as the pony spoken off, and that at the time we were hunting for those animals they were hid in one of the ravines near town, or on their way to the Missouri

and his Fontanelle property. It is evident now that the numerous thefts of horses and stock in that, and

reeper, Mr. C. H. Colvin, Lancaster. Pa., used St. Jacobs Oil on a valuable mare whose ankles had been sprained and it cured her in a short time. This is the quickest remedy I ever used, writes Mr. Colvin.

ed Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all LISHING CO.. St. Louis, Mo. I ever saw or heard of him. Had we is guaranteed to give perfect satisfacbeen as wise then as in after months we could no doubt have found both the bornes without much stied in every case or money re funded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by stied in every case or money re funded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by stied in every case or money re funded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by stied in every case or money re funded.

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56 Harney St., Bet. 14th and 15th ORDINANCE No. 446.

An ordinance to change the grade of Daven-port street from 18th to 20th streets in the city of Omsha, Be it ordained by the city council of the city of

Sec. 1. That the grade of Davenport street be and the same is hereby changed, as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the north curb of Davenbort street with the west curb of 18th treet with an elevation of eighty-one (81) above the datum line of levels for the city of Omaha so located in 1878 as to be the established grade for this point. there westward along the north the north curbs are the north the north control of the country treet with an elevation of elenty-one (81) above the datum line of levels for the city of Omaha so located in 1878 as to be the established grade for this point, thence westward along the n the curb of Davenport street with a uniform ascanding grade of 7-094 feet per 100 ft., a distance of 296 feet t an elevation of one hundred and two (102) feet at the intersection with the east curb of 19th street, thence wross 19th to an elevation of one hundred and five (105) feet at the west curb of 19th street, thence with a uniform ascending grade of 10-135 feet per 100 feet, a distance of 148 feet to an elevation of one hundred and twenty (120) feet, thence with a uniform ascending grade of 12-162 feet per 100 feet, a distance of 148 feet, to an elevation of one hundred and tive-eight (138) feet at the intersection with the east curb of 20th street, thence across said 20th street to an elevation of one hundred and forty-two (142) feet at the west curb of 20th street, so estal lished in 1873.

The grade of the south curb of Dave-port street shall be changed to, as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the south curb of Davenport street with an elevation of eighty-one (81) feet above the datum line of levels, thence westward along the said south curb of Davenport street with a uniform ascending grade of 7-77 feet per 100 feet, a distance of 296 feet, to an elevation of one hundred and seven (107) feet at the west curb of 19th street, thence across to an elevation of one hundred and seven (107) feet at the west curb of 19th street, thence across to an elevation of one hundred and seven (107) feet at the west curb of 19th street, thence with a uniform ascending grade of 15-610 feet per 100 feet, a distance of 148 feet, to an elevation of one hundred and forty-five (141) feet at the cast curb of 20th street with a uniform ascending grade of 15-610 feet per 100 feet, a distance of 148 feet, to an elevation of one hundred send forty-five (141) feet at the cast curb of 20th street thence across 20th street to an elevation

Daven port street.
Sac, III. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.
(Signed.)
JAMES E. POYD.

Passed March 1st, 1881. Attest: J. F. McCartner, City Clerk. Approved March 7, 1881. (Signed.) C. S. CHASE,



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Office of the Purchasing and Depot Com. of Subsistence,

OMAHA. Neb., February 14, 1881.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock noon, on March 21st, 1881, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing and delivery at the Subsistence Storehouse in this city, of twenty thousand (20,000) pounds FLOUR, in new, strong, single cotton sacks. To be made from No. 1 Spring Wheat, half hard, half soft, or Odessa, to be sweated before grinding, and mixed in milling; to be high ground. Sample of Flour to be sent in with proposals, and all to be delivered on or before April 15, 1881. The government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. Blank proposals can be obtained at his office. Proposals must be enclosed in sealed envelopes marked "Proposals for Flour," and addressed to the undersigned. THOMAS WILSON,

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