

The Omaha Bee.

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Nebraska Republican State Central Committee.

The members of the Republican State Central Committee of Nebraska, are hereby called to meet at the Commercial Hotel in the City of Lincoln, on Wednesday, the 31st day of August, A. D. 1881, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the transaction of such business as may properly come before the Committee.

CRETE, August 12, 1881.

SPRINKLE, sprinkle, little cart.

GURTEAU needs a hemp neck-tie.

OUR waterworks will not be finished a minute too soon.

DR. BLISS would make a splendid life insurance agent.

PROPERTY in Omaha keeps pace with the rise of the thermometer.

GENERAL GARFIELD'S marvelous vitality may pull him through yet.

OMAHA always manages to get up three or four fires on the same day.

PENNSYLVANIA is the only state where politics are discussed in the heated term.

THE city council must extend the fire limit down Thirteenth street to the U. P. bridge.

CHEAP transportation will at no distant day be the great issue before the American people.

OMAHA and Council Bluffs demand and must have a free wagon bridge across the Missouri.

SHORTER hours for overworked laboring men means better and more work turned out for employers.

DOUGLAS county is preparing for a development which will surprise her neighbors on the north and south.

If the president could only rid himself of two or three doctors his chances of recovery would be excellent.

CONFLICTING bulletins from the White House and dress agents agree upon one fact, and that is that the president is very seriously ill.

OMAHA has furnished another victim of kerosene explosion. If women are bound to have something to play with let them invest in a toy pistol.

The grain gamblers are in clover just now over the prospective shortage of grain crops in this country and the bribe demand for American grain abroad.

The line of packets between St. Louis and St. Paul is the forerunner of a fleet on the great rivers which cannot be monopolized by any one corporation or controlled by a single stock jobber.

COUNTY candidates are now parading their virtues throughout the state and explaining that agriculture is the noblest of professions. Of course this has no reference to the farmer's vote.

ACCORDING to the Cincinnati Commercial the outlook for the republicans of Indiana is not very encouraging this fall. This is more especially true of Indianapolis, where there appears to be great dissatisfaction with local republican officials.

The South Carolina constitutional commission, which has just closed its session, recommends amendments to make the terms of state and county officers, including members of the legislature, four years, thus diminishing the number of elections; another changes the time for state and county elections, making them on a different day from those for the national offices; another makes the election of judges for life or good behavior; another provides for an improvement in the educational department of the state.

THE SAME MAN.

DEAR SIR: I see so many allusions to one Tibbles in your and also many other papers that I thought I would ask you just what it all means. I have not read your paper very long but have others and have failed to read anything of his recent history, and perhaps others of your readers are in the same fix. I used to know T. Henry Tibbles well that used to live in Des Moines county, Iowa. He left there about 1870 or '71; was a sort of patent rights man and Methodist exhorter, pettifogger and dead beat generally. Is this the same man? and how about his marrying a squaw? Is he the same one that paraded the Ponca Indians over the country a few years ago? A brief sketch will greatly oblige, Yours truly, G. S.

We take pleasure in informing our correspondent that his T. Henry Tibbles is the identical Tibbles, the natural born journalist of Nebraska and the collection box passer for the Ponca Indians. Tibbles' history may be summed up in a very few lines. After leaving Iowa he settled in Nebraska as a grasshopper martyr and exhorter until, retired by the Methodists from his position on account of too much devotion to female frailty. From preaching Tibbles passed to the next best profession, that of an editor, and wandered from one Omaha paper to another in his search for notoriety. The troubles of Standing Bear, a shiftless Indian who had no standing among his own people, gave TIBBLES another opportunity to pose before the public in the role of a philanthropist. Leaving his wife in Omaha with two children to support, TIBBLES started east with Standing Bear, Bright Eyes and his Indian show, endorsed by a number of prominent men, who ought to have known better, played upon the credulity of the eastern public, and passed around his hat with golden results. While this impostor was on the tramp, his wife died and was buried by strangers, TIBBLES being too much absorbed in his work to return to pay the last sad offices of affection. Returning to Nebraska after a year's absence, TIBBLES has once more become a family man, by marrying his latest affinity. It is supposed that he is preparing for another startling departure in his chase after notoriety.

One of the most serious drawbacks this city has in the past experienced, is the high rate of taxation. When foreign capitalists who desire to invest in Omaha are told that our city and county taxes aggregate nearly five per cent, they generally shrink from making an investment. If property in this city and county were assessed impartially, according to its absolute value, the aggregate tax would not be more than two per cent. If all the property of individuals and corporations was taxed and the tax assessment properly equalized, the city and county tax would not aggregate over one per cent. As long as most of the property is assessed at one-third or one-fifth of its sheriff sale value; as long as our wealthiest men and corporations can shirk the burden of taxation entirely, the tax levy will continue to be from four to five per cent and then our revenue will fall short of actual requirements. Much of this unjust discrimination, of the assessment of property, and the absolute exemption of millions of personal property from taxation must be laid at the door of our county commissioners and city council. Both of these bodies are authorized and required to revise the assessment rolls and equalize taxation. Every year they meet as boards of equalization, but have never attempted to revise the assessment roll. It is not so in other cities. A few days ago the board of equalization of Ramsey county, Minnesota, of which St. Paul is the capital, held its annual session, and as a result the St. Paul press has published a revision which shows that this board of equalization does not abide by the returns of assessors. They raised the assessment on cattle and horses from fifteen to forty per cent. They overhauled the returns made by merchants and manufacturers and bankers and raised their assessments from the amounts reported by assessors in the aggregate over \$175,000. They furthermore selected the heaviest capitalists who had failed to report any personal property and fixed their assessment at amounts ranging from \$25,000 to \$50,000 each. Had our city council, sitting as a board of equalization, made a careful revision of the assessment rolls this city could have added from \$25,000 to \$50,000 to its annual income. Instead of being too poor to engage in any system of permanent improvements we should have money enough in the treasury to put our streets and thoroughfares in first class condition, and that without unjust or unreasonable taxation of anybody.

EX-SENATOR HARLAN is about to re-enter public life in Iowa as state senator from Henry county. His nomination is received with cordial approbation throughout the state. The Des Moines Register says: The nomination of ex Senator Harlan for the state senate in Henry county is the beginning of something notable. It is the right path for his return to public life, as the Register stated three or four years ago. It has never been possible for him to be-

New Credit Mobilizers.

Over seven thousand miles of new railroad were constructed last year in the United States. Unless the crash which Rufus Hatch pronounces shall come before next January the mileage of track laid this year will be still greater. The west, southwest, north and west and the pacific coast are covered with the surveys of projected lines in actual process of construction. The older states, north and south, are little, if any, behind in adding to their present lines. Some corporations, here and there, are let out to contractor under competition and are paid for in cash as the work advances. By such the larger proportion, however, could never be built, except that an easy market makes a ready sale for bonds of all sorts, and many of the largest of them are pushed forward by the device known as a construction company. Bradstreet's of August contains a very suggestive article on these companies and the character and extent of their operations. Nothing is clearer as a question of morals or of policy than that the directors and officers of a road should not be peculiarly interested in its construction. They are in the position of trustees, and their manifest duty is to have the road built as cheaply and as well as possible. The straightforwardness of the road to contractors. There would be no objection to letting it to a construction company if the latter were entirely dissociated from the directors or officers of the company. But that is not what construction companies were invented for. They are composed exclusively of those on the inside, the directors and officers of the railroad and perhaps a few chosen friends. Then the directors on behalf of the stockholders of the road make a contract with themselves as a construction company. They are no longer interested in building the road as cheaply as possible, but the more they can make the company pay the greater will be their profits. It is usually stipulated that they take their pay in bonds. They in this way receive in bonds per mile about twice the cost of the road. These bonds they sell to a confiding public, and as soon as the road is finished they care not how soon it goes into the hands of a receiver. The stockholders are crowded out entirely and the bondholder is fortunate if he finds that his bond is secured to the extent of fifty cents on the dollar. The public were first made familiar with this form of enterprise through the Credit Mobilier developments of eight or nine years ago. That was a construction company for building the Union Pacific railroad. There are a large number of these companies now in operation, and so profitable are they found to be that their stock, when obtainable at all, commands a high premium. The American Cable Construction Company was organized to lay new Atlantic cables, though it does none of the work. It manages to catch money between the cables and Siemens Bros., who lay the cables, to make its stock \$150 and no sellers. "The Pacific Improvement Company" has on hand the Texas Pacific, and its stock is worth \$200. "The International Improvement Company" is extending the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and its shares are quoted at \$120 to \$123. "The American Railway Construction Company" is building the New Orleans Pacific, with its shares at \$226. Bradstreet's give a list of these companies, all of which are promoting the sales of bonds in quantities sufficient to build their road or their cable without the roads having any interest in the construction companies in addition.

Thus it comes that new roads costing \$20,000 a mile are bonded to the amount of \$40,000, with often an equal proportion of stock. So great is the confidence, so abundant is money, so good are the times, that both stock and bonds find ready sale. Railroad stocks, new and old, are exceptionally high, many having doubled and tripled their price within three years without the roads having increased in paying capacity in any thing like the same proportion. There is much to support the confident predictions which are made of an early reaction and decline in the whole line of stocks to a basis of something like real values. Until this comes construction companies will probably continue to flourish and their members grow rich by winning out the property of the stockholders whose interests they were chosen to guard, and by floating all the bonds they have the courage to issue and can find capitalists trustful enough to purchase.

INDIAN AGENT LEWELLYN has furnished a report to the Interior department relative to the depredations committed by a band of Mesquero Apache Indians now on the warpath. Under date of July 28th he writes as follows: "It seems some few months ago a lieutenant of the United States army then stationed here gave a written permit to three Indians at this agency to go to Old Mexico, and bring back a party of their friends, whom they claimed had left at the time of the Victoria troubles. This party was due home three weeks ago, and at that time attempted to come in, but were chased and driven into the mountains thirty miles from the agency to South. Since that time they have made according to the statement of one of Parker's scouts, three ineffectual attempts to get into the agency, being prevented each by scouts and soldiers. Finding they could not return to the agency, as they had been led to believe they could, they concluded to go on the war path. I learn on good authority there are about seventy Indians in this party. The Indians here feel badly their friends could not be permitted to return, but all unite in telling me they will keep quiet, and show the great father their hearts are good."

GEORGIA is becoming excited over the success of Mormon missionaries in her midst, and a bill is being prepared for the legislature making the propagation of polygamy in that state a felony. If Georgia continues in her moral development we may soon expect the passage of a bill making ballot box stuffing and frauds at elections a misdemeanor.

The Omaha Herald as usual seeks to make political capital for the democracy out of the recent decision on the Slocum law. It is in accord with the eternal fitness of things for Dr. Miller, who has been advocating high license for a number of years, to arraign the republican party for a law that he has favored.

The latest advice from Standing Rock agency, where the great body of recently hostile Sioux are located, foreshadow trouble unless some decisive course is soon adopted to set them at work or employment is found for their young men that will keep them out of mischief.

Baron Steubens Descendants.

Secretary Blaine has transmitted the following cordial invitation to Baron Steubens to attend the Yorktown celebration, in common with the descendants of Lafayette: Hon. Andrew D. White, Minister, Berlin: Sir—During the darkest period of the revolutionary war, a German soldier of character and distinction, tendered his sword in aid of American independence. Frederick William Augustus, Baron Steubens, joined Washington at Valley Forge, in the memorable and disastrous campaign of 1778. He attested the sincerity of his attachment to the patriotic cause by espousing it when its fortunes were adverse, its prospects gloomy, and its hopes, but for the intense zeal of the people, well nigh crushed. Baron Steubens was met by Washington immediately placed on duty as inspector general of the army. A detailed history of his military career in America would form an epitome of the revolutionary struggle. He had served in the seven years war on the staff of the Great Frederick, and had acquired in the campaigns of that master of military science, skill and experience, so much needed by the untrained soldiers of the Continental army, drill and discipline and effective organization, which under the commanding patronage of Washington were at once imparted to the American army by the zeal and diligence of Steubens, transmitting the veterans, who successfully met the British regulars in all the campaigns of the prolonged contest. The final surrender of the British army under Lord Cornwallis, occurred at Yorktown, Va., on the 19th of October, 1781. Baron Steubens bore a most conspicuous part in the arduous campaign, which ended so auspiciously for the Continental army, and it fell to his lot to receive the first official notification of the proposed capitulation, and to bear it to the illustrious commander-in-chief. The centennial of that great event in American history is to be celebrated with appropriate observances and ceremonies on the approaching anniversary. I am directed by the president to tender through you an invitation to the representatives of Baron Steubens' family in Germany to attend

THE Iowa Senatorship. There is undoubtedly a rising tide in public opinion all over the state in favor of Senator Kirk. His record in the Senate is a long and honorable one. He is growing rapidly and surely of its own motion, as absolutely nothing is being done to promote it, while the friends of the so-called two leading candidates, who are working actively against it. There is a rooted and grounded public faith in McDill, his integrity and reliability, and this is increased by the growing knowledge of his ability. He is to those who have known him longest and best, as well qualified for the senatorship as any of his competitors. He is not so brilliant in speech-making as Wilson, nor perhaps so great a man in details as Gear. But to make up for the things in which he may fall short of others, he has qualities that no other has, and that are of the highest value in the making up of the trusty and best of public servants. On the Slope, where he is so well known, it only needs his assent for that portion of the state to mass to his support. And as it is, with his refusing to enter the canvass for the long term, public opinion is surely settling in his favor. In another place we give extracts from various leading papers on the Slope, whose tone clearly indicates the growing tide of the trusty and best of public servants. On the Slope, where he is so well known, it only needs his assent for that portion of the state to mass to his support. And as it is, with his refusing to enter the canvass for the long term, public opinion is surely settling in his favor.

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THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, August 17.—The chief signal officer furnishes the following special bulletin: A hurricane, with its track yet undetermined, is centered west of Southern Florida. The temperature has fallen in the Atlantic states and risen in the lake regions. Iowa, Missouri and Ohio valleys generally below mean for the month. East of the Mississippi river local rains are indicated for Thursday in the lake regions.

A Resolute Suicide. SHELBY, N. C., August 17.—Wm. Brooks, a farmer, had trouble with his wife and notified the neighbors that he would hang himself. Yesterday he was followed to the woods by a crowd, and he perched himself on the top of a tall oak tree with a rope around his neck, and before he could be prevented he jumped from the tree and broke his neck.

Mexican Matters. CITY OF MEXICO, August 17.—The president signed a bill to-day incorporating the Franco-Egyptian bank in the name of the Escalim bank. It will be opened at once. The report that the Gould and Huntington concessions may not be ratified by congress is without foundation. All concessions decreed will be approved without trouble. The president reports his doing to congress in September, and no further action is necessary to make the concessions valid.

Another Fire. Baumer, the Jeweler, This Time the Victim. Sharp Fight With the Flames Which Soon Succumb. About midnight last night flames were discovered issuing from the roof of the building on Farnham street occupied by John Baumer as a jewelry store. The fire spread with wonderful rapidity, and by the time the department could arrive the entire roof was enveloped in a sheet of flames. The adjoining building is another frame structure, occupied by Lehman & Co., and filled with inflammable material. Owing to the high wind it was thought that the fire could not be prevented from spreading and a second alarm was sent in calling out the whole department. The fire was first attacked from the front of the building but a line of hose was soon run over the roof of Lehman's store and from that perch the firemen did fine work. While this was going on a party of friends broke into Mr. Baumer's store, that gentlemen not having yet arrived, and began to carry the exposed stock to a place of safety in Peavey's, across the way. In this manner the entire stock was finally removed. Having extinguished the roof of the building the hose was withdrawn to the ground and run in between the buildings. Another line was run up stairs into the office occupied by Dr. Charles, the dentist, and there succeeded in extinguishing some flames that burned stubbornly. In less than an hour after the alarm had been sent in the fire was completely extinguished. The building, which is a common frame structure, is badly gutted and may be considered a total loss. It is owned by Frank Smith, of New York, who will lose about \$1,000. Baumer carried a stock worth about \$20,000. The most valuable articles were, of course, in the safe, but the clocks and silverware in stock were damaged to the extent of \$2,000 by water. Mr. Baumer's policy of insurance expired only a couple of days ago. Dr. Charles will probably lose about \$800. Lehman's stock may be slightly damaged by water.

THE HOTTEST YET. So the Signal Service People Remark About Yesterday. Thermometers Everywhere Take an Aerial Flight. Yesterday was the hottest, thus far, of this summer. At an early hour yesterday morning it became apparent that the day would be scorching, and as it advanced the most confirmed talkers on the heat were astonished. Men generally have sought the coolest places possible, and given themselves up to repose and ease. Some, however, have kept up their different avocations despite the warmth. Those who ventured out stole quietly along in the shade of buildings, and it was almost impossible to see any one on the sunny side of streets. Every one wore a dejected and sort of "played out" look, and those who are the possessors of large bank accounts talk of emigrating immediately to more northern places if the present state of the weather continues much longer. Had it not been for the breeze during the day the weather would have been almost insupportable. The workmen engaged on the "Millard" quit work at 3 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. They resumed yesterday morning, but quit again. Men employed on other buildings succumbed and laid off. The signal service thermometer gave the temperature at 80° at 5:45 in the morning, and at 9:45 o'clock it had run up the tube to 93°. Along about one o'clock it became considerably hotter, and the signal service indicated the highest point it has reached at any similar hour during the year, viz: 99°. When it is considered that the thermometer there is at an elevation of over sixty-five feet from the sidewalk it will be seen that it indicates only the temperature of the air. The highest point previously reached at a similar hour was 96. At two o'clock Max Meyer's thermometer showed 102°, and this is probably a better criterion of the actual heat on the streets in the shade. At 2:30 the same thermometer showed 103°. At 3 o'clock Schlotter & Becht's thermometer showed 108 degrees, Sax's 106 and Max Meyer's 104.

Sisters of the Sacred Heart. The Sisters of the Sacred Heart have rented and will hereafter occupy the large brick structure at Ninth and Howard streets. It was rented for \$650 a year. Mr. J. Marsh, Bank of Toronto, Ont., writes: "Biliousness and dyspepsia seem to have grown up with me, having been a sufferer for years, I have tried many remedies; but with no lasting result until I used your BARKER'S BLOOD PURIFIER. They have been truly a blessing to me, and I cannot speak too highly of them. Price \$1.00, trial size 50 cents."