

THE OMAHA BEE.

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Advertisements: All Business Letters and Remittances should be addressed to THE BEE PUBLISHING CO., PROPS.

Home for her workmen is one of Omaha's greatest needs.

Good crops will not bury antimonopoly sentiment in this state as some of the republican exchanges assume.

Sixteen per cent of the population of the United States are doctors, and sixty per cent of the doctors are quacks.

Sunset Cox still bobs up and down serenely for the speakership, but Sam Randall smiles sweetly as he glances over the latest advices from the congressional seat of war.

The council is going through the farce of inviting proposals for the legal advertising of the city.

We call the attention of the board of public works, the city engineer and the city inspectors to the fact that the grading contractors on Thirteenth and Sixteenth streets are selling dirt to private parties along the line of the grade.

On Sixteenth street between Jackson and Leavenworth, two teams are engaged in filling in a lot belonging to one of our merchants.

On Thirteenth street several teams are also employed in carting city earth from the street and filling in private lots which front on the street.

We call upon the board of public works to take prompt steps to put a stop to this thievery.

Mr. Tebler is absent from the capital, but the attorneys of the Southern Pacific are laboring hard in Washington during his absence to complete their case.

UNGROUND FEARS. The steady decline of all speculative securities and the flurry which has prevailed on Wall street for the past three days have aroused fears of a possible panic in some quarters.

It is remembered that the break in the stock market in 1873 and the failure of Jay Cooke & Co. precipitated the great panic which began in that year.

The chief argument used by Huntington and his strikers was that the Southern Pacific was actively pushing through its road without asking for aid, and that congress would therefore not be justified in giving away subsidies of land or loaning its credit to any road.

There are no grounds for such fears. The country was ripe for panic in 1873, and it came as the natural consequence of an inflation which, taking its root in the currency of the country, extended its influence to every line of business.

Since that time we have planted ourselves on the solid basis of a sound currency. There has been, no doubt, overproduction in several lines of industry, and a great deal of wild speculation in stocks.

THE ROGUES' COUNCIL.

This paper is in the habit of calling a spade a spade and a rogue a rogue. And when it calls a man a rogue it means just what it says, nothing more and nothing less.

It denounced Hascall as a rascal and Kaufman no better than Hascall. It went further than that.

When the BEE in the interest of the property owners and tax payers denounced the sandstone contract as a fraud and expressly charged what it can establish to-day that a thousand dollars had been offered to at least one councilman to support that job, we knew well enough that the rogues with Hascall at their tail would swindle the tax payers by refusing to award us the printing.

We knew that no matter how low our bid would be they would vent their personal spite by refusing to award it. To show them up in their true light we made a bid 50 per cent below the Republican and considerably lower than the little dishrag that is being circulated in our streets as a newspaper.

The council rejected the bid of THE BEE without giving any reason and awarded the registration lists to an irresponsible and readless concern that had run barely six weeks, at three cents per line, for which the BEE under its bid could only charge 1 1/2 cents per line.

This is not only petit larceny against the tax-payers, but it shows what small pattern pickpockets we have in the council. It is not a very surprising fact that the same fellows who voted for sandstone voted for this little printing fraud.

This was merely spite work. The business end of the rogues in council has attended faithfully to matters of more profit. The manner and methods by which contracts were held back and contractors were bulldozed shows plainly on its face what these fellows are after.

Coupled with this the taking away of the inspectors from the control of the board of public works and their appointment by the mayor and council gives a cue of what is to be done. The mayor himself has become a mere puppet of Hascall. He can't take a step or breathe without Hascall's permission, because Hascall and Kaufman have him by the throat, while they are swinging the club of impeachment over his head.

The president of the council, Baker, has become a mere stool pigeon of the same ring, and his decisions in the chair are dictated by the chief of the rogues. Henceforth and until the people kick the rogues out once more, our public works will afford a field for spoils, and contractors will have to be paid extravagant prices for poor work.

Instead of a Merchants' Police the tax-payers must organize a committee of safety, as was done in Philadelphia and San Francisco, where rogues were in charge of the municipal machine. A few indictments of the public thieves would have a very wholesome effect.

Financial Prospects. New York Times. There have been some ripples of late on the surface of financial and commercial affairs which create a slight feeling of uneasiness, but give no real cause for alarm.

The main features of the situation have been the trouble with two banking institutions at St. Albans and two others at Indianapolis, the suspension of a number of leather firms in Boston, a moderate increase in the record of commercial failures and an unsettled condition in the stock market.

The St. Albans difficulty was a local affair, the bank and trust company involved having brought it upon themselves through their connection with Bradley Barlow's Southeastern railroad speculation. It has no meaning with reference to the general situation.

The Indianapolis bank trouble was an after-clay of the failures connected with the recent wild speculations in lard and pork in Chicago. In both these cases the capitalists most intimately concerned are engaged in straightening out affairs, with a fair prospect of success.

The leather failures were a isolated and consequently intensified incident of over-trading in a special line, and if the banks of Boston escape embarrassment in consequence of them they are not likely to have any general effect.

The other failures, which have been exceptionally numerous, but not exceptionally large, are probably one result of a process of liquidation which has been going on for a year or two. The overproduction and overtrading which periodically force a reaction and a process of liquidation in which the weaker concerns give way were, in fact, a matter of one and two years ago.

The activity in railroad building in 1881 and the first part of 1882 absorbed a large amount of funds and stimulated not only the iron business but to some extent other industries. The unhealthy basis on which the iron and steel trade has long rested made any considerable falling off in the demand for its products necessarily disastrous. The cessation of activity in railroad construction caused such a falling off of the iron, and there was trouble at once

production cut down, and credits curtailed until bottom prices have been touched in everything but speculative securities. Even on the stock market, watered securities have been hammered down fifteen per cent below the list of last year.

Several lines of stock have been kept up only by the strenuous exertions of great capitalists. The props have finally been withdrawn with the result of a flurry on Wall street, three or four failures among investors who were foolish enough to stake their capital on the proposition that lithographs were as good as gold, and that water furnishes a sound basis for dividends.

There is no reason for the belief that a panic is approaching. All reports agree in pronouncing the tone of trade healthy. The banks are secure, and returns from the harvest will shortly be flowing in a golden stream through the country. Trade has been taught a lesson during the past year, and it has profited by it. It will take something more than the howls of a few discomfited speculators in Wall street to precipitate a panic upon the country in its present condition.

A FEW weeks ago it was standstill and now it is said that troubles some members of the city council who are interested in selling that article to contractors from their private sandbanks. One city inspector is said to have been relieved from his position on account of his refusal to accept an inferior quality of sand against the interests of a councilman's pocket.

If the Buffalo county plan is to be followed throughout the state, the railroad strikers in Nebraska may be well once again Mr. Dana's war cry, "The republican party must go."

WYOMING water does not agree with the presidential party. It is safe to say that very few experiments with Wyoming water were tried on the trip. A poor excuse is better than none.

How the Ballot is Cast in the Dominion. Consular Bulletin. General election days appear like Sunday. All places selling intoxicating drinks are closed. The law on this subject is very stringent. Any person violating it is fined heavily and jailed.

Any person who has attained the age of 21 years, and has an income of \$400 in a city, \$300 in a town, \$200 in a village, and \$200 in a township may vote, provided he is a British subject. Any person, meaning a male, owning property in one of the districts, cannot vote in that district in which his property is located, provided it amounts to the figure in either of the places named above.

The voting is by ballot, and only one voter is allowed in the poll at a time. The returning officer is supposed to have the tickets printed with the names of the opposing candidates upon them, who supplies each of the deputies with the number required at their respective poles on the morning of election. The tickets numbered by the deputy returning officer who, as each voter presents himself, initials the ticket, hands it to the voter, who proceeds to another affixes the mark required by law opposite the name of the candidate of his choice, returns to the pole, hands the ticket to the returning officer, who examines it on the outside to see that his initials are there, places it in the box and the process is complete.

The candidate has nothing to do with the ticket or their preparation. Indeed, it is unlawful that he should. Each candidate must deposit \$200 with the proper authority before the can be recognized as such. This sum is returned in each case should the defeated candidate receive more than one half of all the votes polled. If not, only the successful candidate's deposit is returned. Constituencies are small in Canada compared with the United States, and majorities are frequently as low as one, two or three. Two or three hundred is considered a large majority in most electoral districts. In this connection, and in conclusion, it may be proper to add that the province of Quebec is the pivotal province as to representation in the dominion house of commons. It has a fixed representation of 65 members, and the representation of the other provinces is in proportion to the number of their respective populations, as the number of 65 bears to the population of Quebec. This is determined and adjusted decennially.

THE CATTLE BUSINESS. Concentration of Capital--Ranches of 500,000 Acres. Cheyenne Letter to Philadelphia Press. One thing is plain; the method of forming combinations and consolidating separate interests into a few hands which has characterized railroad and manufacturing interests has taken almost entire possession of the stock business here.

Since the opening of the season the number of ranches sold out to a few powerful buyers is estimated at over 200. Such great corporations as the Swan Bros., Gilchrist & Windsor, Rand & Co., and the Powder River Cattle company have absorbed a great many ranches, some of which have been regarded as very large and prosperous. Foreign capital is largely concerned in these transactions. For instance, it is well known that Mr. Swan, of the company first mentioned, has been but temporary manager for a syndicate possessing immense capital, resident in Edinburgh, which has purchased all the Swan Bros' cattle for \$2,500,000. The Powder River company, as well, with a capital of \$300,000, has a directory composed of the duke of Manchester, Lord Neville, Messrs. Sartoris and Kemp, and other Englishmen of wealth. These people have paid 50 per cent more for their cattle than they would have been asked 12 months since.

Then I saw but the other day a gentleman returning through here from Laramie who, I was informed, represented a large accretion of capital in the east. He had been to the Cheyenne Arrapahoe agency. The Indian territory, and purchased from the Cheyenne and Arrapahoe Indians 500,000 acres of grass land from each, with the privilege of fencing. He was in some doubt about interference from the government, as the leases have yet to be approved by the secretary of the interior which they can be acted upon, but said, if all went smoothly the ranch buildings would be put up at once. He claimed that the land at present was valueless to the Indians, and his purchase would give almost every Indian inhabitant of the reservation an annual income of \$10 a year.

Even while I am writing I am informed authoritatively by a friend of the Swan Bros., whom I mentioned just now as having sold out to the wealthy company from Edinburgh and Dundee, Scotland, that they, the brothers, have formed the Swan Land and Cattle company, in which Chicago and Milwaukee capital is largely interested. Then there are the Standard Stock company in North Cheyenne, with a capital of at least \$550,000; Pratt & Fariss, on the North Platte, worth about the same or more; the company just formed at the head of Running Water, in Wyoming, with an immense capital, and, finally, the American Land and Cattle syndicate, organized only a couple of months ago at Kansas City.

The latter is now fast completing the details of its organization, some of which will make trouble in the cattle business, or I am mistaken. It is a concentration of capital of great strength, and aims at the exclusive control of large domains in the southwestern territories. It will have branch offices in Denver, Los Angeles, San Francisco, and a central office in New York. Its membership, numbering at present about 30, includes some of the wealthiest men, land and cattle owners in Kansas City. Both the United States senators from Kansas and the governor of the state are members.

In the far southwest it is just the same. The largest transactions in cattle ever made in this country, having one have just been made in Fort Worth and Gainesville, Texas, aggregating over \$2,300,000. But I am not attempting to print a catalogue, only to show a tendency.

And it is the most natural one of the world. "What is the use of our small ranches," asked a drover, with the air of a questioner who can answer his own doubts best himself. "It costs but little more to protect a large lot of cattle than it does a little one; 500 head will scatter in grazing as far as 10,000. You've got to have about as many horses and saddles and boys for the round-up and branding. There's no proportion at all in the profits."

Great consternation has been occasioned in Mexico by the proposal of a general divorce law. It is looked upon as a blow at the Catholic church. The attorney general of New York says the trial of Senator L. B. Sessions for bribery in the senatorial election two years ago will surely come off this fall. The Panama canal will pay Columbia's government \$80,000 a year for a police force of 300 men stationed along the line of the canal.

STATE NOTINGS.

Loop City has contracted for a \$1,000 school house. The bridge across the Blue near Wynora is completed. Fred Day, at Humphrey, accidentally killed himself with a pistol.

Efforts are being made to establish a furniture factory at Columbus. Plattsmouth's city council has let the contract for grading Main street. A company has been organized in Fremont with a capital of \$20,000 to manufacture gas. Alma is chipping in for the construction of an opera house of large size and approved pattern.

Sixty-four houses are wanted at Nelson, Nuckolls county, to house the surplus population. The Platte county fair will be held at Columbus, September 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st. Twenty-nine candidates are "in the hands of their friends" for six offices in Sherman county.

The passengers on the train which killed Fox at Ashland raised a purse of \$120 and sent it to the widow. The campaign in the counties of the state is getting warm, and the newspapers are already among the counties in the state.

Gregg's Island in the Missouri, near Plattsmouth, is, according to The Herald, the site of the coming Maori-Mitchell melee. It is expected trains will be running on the Tecumseh line from the R. & M. between Nebraska City and Beatrice, by September 1.

The order to remove settlers from the McPherson reservation has been suspended, through the efforts of Senator Anderson, until October. The Nebraska City News says the crop of apples this fall in Otoe county will be much larger than last year, and the apples are almost wholly free from blights.

The boys who burglarized a store in Madison last week were detected and the goods, about \$75 worth, were recovered. The boys for some reason, were not arrested. The annual camp-meeting of the Methodist church of north Nebraska will be held on the grounds, five miles south of St. James, in Cedar county, beginning on the 23d inst., and continuing ten days.

Kearney is agitating a railroad from the south, and a meeting has been held to see what inducements were necessary to coax the R. & M. It was also decided to put the bridge over the Platte in passable condition. Richardson has been indicted, according to the Sentinel, of Humboldt, with a "confessed forger and thief," named A. F. Pool, who has heretofore escaped punishment. He has just shipped with a young wife and \$2500, the proceeds of 300 hogs, from the farm.

At North Bend, on the night of the 12th, three masked men entered the lumber office of C. Cusack and compelled a clerk who was sleeping there to open the safe, which they rifled of \$100 in cash, a gold watch and revolver. They then gagged and bound the clerk and departed.

A Mr. V. Clarno started out from Doniphan the other day with a pound and a half of powder, some shot and a box of matches in a box on the buggy seat. He dropped his pipe into the box and soon after was landed on the road side, minus a portion of his hand and the fat of his thigh. The box and buggy seat disappeared.

J. C. Thompson, editor of the Brownville Republican, two weeks ago published some thing about the town of Cheyenne, in the state. After a long and bitter fight, Tom Enright decided that it meant him, and on Thursday struck the editor man on the nose. The paste-brush artist thereupon knocked Tom through a window and pounded him good.

The Table Rock Argus, in a glowing review of the past privations, present prosperity, and the future prospects of Pawnee county, declares: "Where the handful of pioneers laid the foundation, it now to be found a population of nearly ten thousand souls, possessed of 200 acres of cultivated land, nine-tenths of which is in a high state of improvement, reaching in value over a million dollars. Where in the early day buffaloes, deer and antelope were the sole denizens of the plains, a total of 61,000 head of domesticated animals is now found, aggregating in value over a million and a quarter of dollars. Where at first was to be found the rude, log-cabin towns and vacant corner lots of the embryo cities, are now to be found beautiful towns and villages, well populated with an enterprising and God-fearing people."

BANGS' DISAPPOINTMENT. The Mystery of a Honeymoon. The brief honeymoon of F. C. Bangs, the actor, though the subject of curious and lively gossip in theatrical circles, is so far free from such scandalous circumstances as have attended the public airing of the dramatic careers of many stage people this year. The affair is, however, peculiarly calculated to excite puzzled attention, and in some respects to amuse. Mr. Bangs is 48 years old, and was supposed to be a contented and doomed bachelor, when he suddenly married, in the latter part of June, Alice Singer Lagrove, a daughter of Singer the sewing-machine maker, the inheritor of a large property from him, and an unsuccessful aspirant for theatrical glory under the name of Agnes Leonard. The story told by Mr. Bangs' friends is that she fell in love with him a few months ago upon seeing him play Chateau-Renaud in "The Corsican Brothers," and sent him a note begging him to call upon her. He did so after some hesitation and soon lost his bachelor head, if not his heart, for the good-looking Mrs. Lagrove did not hesitate to show her love. Very soon she asked him to marry her, and he consented, being impelled thereto probably by her promise to give him \$7000 with which to pay off the debts acquired by an unprosperous "starving" tour. The marriage was a rather pompous affair, Henry Ward Beecher performed the ceremony, and it was followed by a series of elaborate receptions in various cities. But Mr. Bangs claims to have made some discovery which shocked him, and within a week he had left his bride and taken up his bachelor life where he had laid it off. He lost his bachelor head, if not his heart, for the good-looking Mrs. Lagrove did not hesitate to show her love. Very soon she asked him to marry her, and he consented, being impelled thereto probably by her promise to give him \$7000 with which to pay off the debts acquired by an unprosperous "starving" tour.

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Dressed beef men declare the rumored recent discovery of beef at Scranton, Pa., alive with antipaludic was a trick of the live stock shippers to hurt their business.

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