

THE OMAHA BEE.

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E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

Thanksgiving Proclamation.
In furtherance of the custom of this people at the close of each year, to engage upon a day set apart for that purpose in special festival of prayer to the Giver of all Good, therefore, I, Chester A. Arthur, President of the United States, do hereby designate Thursday, the 29th day of November next, as a day of national thanksgiving for the year that is drawing to a close.

Now that Pennsylvania has fallen into line Don Cameron will speedily recover and return from the European Hot Springs.

The czar has decided to arm the Russian army with repeating rifles of the latest American pattern. He has just ordered 200,000 of these arms through a London firm.

Many of our exchanges are reading the Republican party a valuable lesson in the light of Tuesday's elections in New York, Virginia and Pennsylvania. The Mahones and "bosses" generally are condemned. This is a step in the right direction. Dismis "bosses," be honest with the people and there will be more stability and harmony in the political household.

The new trial of Hallet Kilbourn's case against ex-Sergeant-at-Arms Thompson has resulted in a verdict of \$60,000 for plaintiff. It is said that the first proposition was to award \$125,000, but four jurors opposed it so strongly that the above was adopted as a compromise sum. It is evident that Washington jurors intend to thicken salve Mr. Kilbourn's lacerated feelings for living on the fat of the land forty-five days as a prisoner in contempt.

The tombstone of Rosewater, a picture of which was published in the Republican yesterday, was of Colorado sandstone and was kindly furnished for the occasion by W. H. B. Stout.
That was the unkind "cut" of all. Having failed to foist his sandstone on Omaha for paving purposes Boss Stout has donated a slab for a monument to Rosewater. As usual Tom Kimball's jumping jack is putting the cart before the horse. The corpse isn't ready yet, and Boss Stout will have to plant that monument in the political graveyard where the Lorain Clark, Cobys and kindred spirits lie interred.

WASHINGTON county, on which the opposition relied for a grand boost in behalf of Savage, acquitted herself nobly on Tuesday last, giving Mr. Reese 560 majority. This is a county in which the late Democratic candidate for Supreme Judge had an extended acquaintance, principally acquired while serving on the bench, and the vote shows that where his best known there he is considered least fit for the position to which he aspired. The merits of the respective candidates were ably but impartially set forth by the independent political worker, the Blair Pilot, and largely to that paper's efforts in behalf of the Republican candidate must be ascribed the splendid victory which we are now enabled to chronicle.—Republican.

Washington county gave Judge Maxwell 813 majority two years ago. The Republican regents carried that county this year by 778 majority, while Reese only receives 553 majority. That tireless blackguard and slanderer, the Blair Pilot, promised, before the election, to give Reese over 1,000 majority in Washington county—and he fell short nearly 500 votes. The opposition did not rely on Washington county for a grand boost for Savage. They knew that the merits of the respective candidates were impartially set forth by every local paper in Washington county—in volleys of malignant slander vituperation of Judge Savage. There was not an Anti-Monopoly ticket in the field, and with all this Judge Savage polled two hundred votes more than the Democratic candidates for Regents.

And now let us ask the brazen blackguards, who persist in such mean and malicious assaults on a man who is no longer a candidate, what they think of the splendid testimonial of confidence given him by the people of this district where he is best known. Douglas county has resented the villainous libels of the slysters and blackguards, who conducted the campaign against Judge Savage through the Republican, by giving him 1,532 majority, and this in spite of liberal contributions made by Boss Stout to the campaign fund. Sarry gives Savage 182 majority. Deduct from these majorities the 553, which Reese receives in Washington, and 111 he received in Burt, and Savage still carries his old district by 1,050. On a square party issue that district is Republican by 2,000 to \$2,500.

THE SUPREME JUDGESHIP.

It is now definitely settled that M. B. Reese is elected Supreme Judge over his competitor, James W. Savage. The only dispute has been as to the majority. The leading organs that supported Mr. Reese claimed his election at the outset by from 1,200 to 1,500 majority. Then they came down to 10,000, and they still insist that the official returns will give him 8,000 majority. THE BEE has asserted that Reese, if elected, would in no event have over 5,000 majority.

We now feel sure that Reese's majority, according to official returns, will not reach 5,000. We present below official returns from forty-four counties and estimates from the remainder of the State. We have credited Reese with estimates as they are made by his supporters. These estimates will exceed the actual majorities by from 200 to 200, but even if they prove correct Mr. Reese will get less than 5,000 majority.

Table with columns: COUNTY, REESE, SAVAGE. Lists majorities for various counties like Adams, Boone, Buffalo, etc.

Total 10,014
Reese's majority over Savage, 4,826.

ODIOUS COMPARISONS.

The BEE indulges in an odious comparison when it bases its argument of loss of Republican strength in Nebraska upon the vote for Maxwell. The fact is that the latter vote was cast previous to the Anti-Monopoly break, and subsequent to the Greenback disaffection. When, in 1878, the Democrats and Greenbackers united against the Republicans, the majority of the Republican candidate for Governor was much smaller than the majority which has just been given for Reese. Cobb's majority was also less than that of Reese.—Republican.

What a compound of ignorance and falsehood! In 1878 out of an aggregate of 52,417 votes polled Albinus Nance, the Republican candidate for Governor, received 29,469 votes, W. H. Webster, Democrat, 13,473 and Levi G. Todd, Greenbacker, 9,475, which gave Albinus Nance a majority of 6,521 over all. In 1879, out of an aggregate of 61,681 votes polled, Amasa Cobb, Republican candidate for Supreme Judge, received 46,113, Eleazer Wakeley 20,827, John Saxon, Greenbacker, 4,725, scattering 16, which gave Amasa Cobb 21,545 majority over all.

This year the aggregate vote polled will exceed 85,000 and Reese has a majority a fraction above or below 5,000. Computed at the ratio of votes polled and majority given to Nance in 1878, based on the aggregate vote, Reese ought to have at least 10,800 majority. Computed at the ratio of votes polled in 1879 on Cobb's majority, Mr. Reese should have at least 26,000 majority. In other words the Republican majority has dropped fully 20,000 since the election of Cobb. But we cannot argue with a brazen impostor who would deliberately falsify facts that are within the reach of everybody. Such stupid and persistent lying is simply disgusting. Its only effect will be to destroy what little credence the Republican may possess among intelligent patrons.

The pension windlers are now receiving the special attention of Commissioner Dudley, who is backed by the Secretary of the Interior, and the war will probably be actively pressed. Too many years have already passed with these sharks plundering mercilessly and with impunity those to whom government pensions were due. The government itself has been a great sufferer from their rapacity. They put up equalization schemes, and planned jobs with millions in them, deceiving the veterans by using them to urge upon Congress to enact the arrears of pension bills. What should have been done long ago is but just begun, and the pension claim attorneys who have collected back pay and pensions for needy soldiers, or the widows and orphans of such, and taken the most of it for so-called "services," will now walk up to judgment.

MR. ARTHUR'S friends are confident that any Republican can carry New York next year, and General Logan's moustache is beginning to bristle up.

O'DYSSEY ROSA is suspected, as usual, of being at the bottom of the latest explosion. Some day he ought to be found on top.

THE civil rights decision seems to have had no visible effect on the November elections. DURING the recent war it was unsafe to throw a stone at a dog in the city of Washington, for fear of hitting a brigadier-general. In Morocco it is equally

unsafe to sling rocks. Cable advices from Tangier report that a stone thrown promiscuously struck a French chargé d'affaires, who demands satisfaction or blood.

WEST OF THE MISSOURI.

The fertile brain of the thirty day Senator of Colorado has evolved a gigantic scheme to lighten the burdens of the oppressed producers of the Continent. He has secured as aids none other than the billionaire of Nevada, Senator Fair and W. Cornell Jewett of New York. "The Anti-Monopoly Overland Broad Gauge Railroad Company" is the far-reaching title of this public benefactor. The road contemplated will run direct from New York bay on the New Jersey side to San Francisco, via Chicago. In crossing the continent it will pass through Nebraska, Colorado and Utah, and beyond Salt Lake City will run parallel to the Central Pacific railroad.

Owing to the small shipping capacity of the North and East rivers of New York, from the growing commercial relations, and so as not to come in conflict with the Pennsylvania and other lines at Jersey City, the overland Railroad and Construction company has secured a terminal water front, with lands from New York bay to Newark bay, near Bayonne, New Jersey, and through a proposed system of docks and dredging to create a large basin for shipping facilities, through which a direct outlet with Europe, avoiding in part the at present yearly expense of \$100,000,000 for landing and shipping from New York, the same time secure for New Jersey a practical commercial port at Bayonne, New York bay, from which point Mr. Jewett designs laying ocean cables to Orlando, under the concession he now holds as granted to him individually by the Belgian government, using wires with extensions to be laid over the proposed route of the new Overland railroad. The tanks will be in an incorporation of anti-monopolistic character.

Mr. Jewett, who seems to be at the head of the scheme, is known in connection with the Niagara peace negotiations and mediation policy of France with reference to its position during the late civil war. He is an anti-monopolist, and this new railroad is an incorporation of anti-monopolistic character.

This sounds very good and looks well on paper, but the moment Tabor, Fair & Co., begin to be troublesome to the railroad giants of the east, they will be made feel that a Kansas cyclone struck them without a dugout in sight.

Montana has taken the preliminary steps for admission to the Union of States within the next two years. At the election last week members of a Constitutional Convention were elected, which will assemble at Helena the second Monday of January next. The convention will consist of forty-five delegates. Of these, thirty-nine were apportioned among the several counties upon the basis of the vote of last fall. The remaining six were chosen from the three judicial districts.

The product of the convention will be submitted to a vote of the people at the general election in November, 1884. If it shall be ratified it will be submitted to Congress with a prayer for the admission of the Territory. What the probabilities of success in that form can only be conjectured. There is one favorable feature. The claim of Dakota to Statehood is too strong to be easily denied. At the same time it is scarcely supposed that the Democratic House will add two Republicans to the Senate and three to the electoral college unless an offset can be found. For this they must look to Montana, which has always given round Democratic majorities, with a single exception, thirteen years ago, when other than partisan considerations prevailed. The admission of Montana to the Union is therefore possible. The intrinsic merits of the demand which the latter will make are such as cannot be overlooked. At the election last fall the Territory cast over 23,000 votes. Since then the Northern Pacific road has been completed and the access of population during the present year has perhaps been greater than in any other part of the country. In the two years that must elapse before the admission could be consummated under the most favorable action, it is not unreasonable to expect that the Territory will have attained a population of 150,000.

One of the most important decisions recently rendered by the United States court, was that recently delivered by Judge McCreary in Colorado. The suit which was begun about three years ago, was entitled the "United States against the Colorado Coal and Iron company." This corporation was composed mainly of officials of the Denver & Rio Grande and Santa Fe roads. Extensive blast furnaces and iron and coke mills were built at South Pueblo employing hundreds of mechanics and laborers. In fact so extensive and profitable had the plant become that Pueblo justly claimed the title of "The Pittsburgh of the West."

The suit was started by the government to recover some 9,000 acres of coal and mineral lands in Las Animas county, Colorado, owned and claimed by the company. The property embraces the extensive coal fields at El Moro, which are located in a spur of the Raton mountains. Nearly twenty-five miles of galleries have been run in on these veins, which are probably the finest coal veins known in the world. The complaint alleged that the patents, sixty-one in number, were fictitious persons, that the pre-emption papers were fraudulent and manufactured to defraud the government of its title, and that the lands, even although they had been honestly entered, were mineral and not agricultural in their character. During the progress of the case a vast amount of testimony has been taken, and the final argument was held in St. Louis September 13. The decision affirms all the points claimed by the government, and legally ousts the Colorado Coal and Iron company from their titles. The effects of the decision will be far more sweeping than would appear from the details in the case, as it is notorious that thousands of acres of land equally as good in different portions of the State have been acquired in the same manner.

The value of the land is beyond compute, because with only slight development, comparatively speaking, it is known to contain great treasures in coal and iron, which exist in immense quantities. Since the consolidation in 1880 the Colorado Coal and Iron company has conducted a large business in the mining of coal and iron from company property and promises to be the wealthiest corporation in Colorado. Under the decree this rich

possession, having a value of many millions of dollars, will return to the hands of the government. It may be regarded as a certainty that the Colorado Coal and Iron company will not relinquish its possessions, inasmuch as it will be its privilege to locate a part of the territory, if not all, as mineral land.

The mines tributary to Salt Lake City show no diminution in their stores of wealth. On the contrary, the output shows a steady increase from month to month. There are no excitements, no "booms" or stampedes to new camps, yet the mineral stream pours down into the valley with a regularity that proves the source to be unfauling. Statistics of receipts the past ten months of this year, compiled by The Salt Lake Tribune, are as follows:

Table with columns: Month, Receipts. Lists monthly totals from January to October, showing a steady increase.

A number of the heaviest producers are not included in this list as accounts of their not making reports until the close of the year. The receipts in Salt Lake City for the week ending October 31, inclusive, were \$100,430.63 of bullion and \$1,650 of ore, an aggregate of \$102,080.63. Receipts for the previous week were, in gross, \$158,253.90. The shipments of bullion for the week ending October 31st, inclusive, were as follows:

Table with columns: Destination, Amount. Lists shipments to Denver, New Mexico, and Salt Lake.

The new placer diggings in the Cour d'Alene mountains, 200 miles west of Helena, is now exciting much interest among miners, and hundreds are moving in that direction regardless of the dangers and privations of a winter in the mountains. The new district is described as about eighteen miles long, varying in width from twenty to eighty rods. It is flat and smooth, having a fall of two feet to the hundred, with a gradual and even slope. The gulch is all covered with heavy water. There is abundant and sufficient for the diggings. The ground will be worked by either stripping or drifting, but most likely it will not pay to drift very extensively. Ten miles of the gulch have already been prospected and pay dirt found. Two hundred claims have been located, and every claim opened up so far pays from \$20 to \$100 per man daily. Only ten strings of sluices are now running. The bed-rock is slate, and pays from one to two ounces per pan. There are a few inches of pay gravel on the bed-rock which prospects from two bits to \$10 per pan. It is not yet ascertained how wide the pay streak is, but parties are now working in the center and on both sides of the gulch in various places.

There are several gulches tributary to this, which have all been taken up, namely: Eagle creek, about seven miles long; Butte gulch, three and a half miles long; Gold Run, two or three miles long; Quartz gulch, on the south side, four or five miles long. This gulch gets its name from an extensive quartz formation at its head. It is thought some eight hundred or one thousand men will winter in the gulch. A postoffice will soon be established. Seven hundred names have already been signed to a petition for the establishment of mail service. A trail is now being made over the Cour d'Alene range to the new gold fields. It will be completed by the end of November.

Mr. C. Gilmore, Foreman of Hobbs, Wall & Co., San Francisco; St. Jacobs Oil is the best remedy in the world for rheumatism.

STATE NOTINGS.

A noticeable feature in Plattsmouth just now is a scarcity of tenement houses. Soap-bubble parties are popular in Lincoln. The greatest favorite is the biggest blower.

Sheriff Gregg, of Dodge county, is the possessor of a silver mounted revolver, the gift of Judge Post.

A noted Blair bun named Bucher was shot and killed by an officer, last week, while resisting arrest.

A thief had raided a store in Wilbur in daylight, and secured \$160 while the proprietor was snoozing.

The 3-year-old daughter of Hon. Robert Payne, of Nebraska City, was drowned in an outburst on the river.

Keith county is settling up rapidly. It is said 140,000 acres of land were taken up the last eight days of October.

The "B. S. C. C." is a Blair organization, and being tenacious of their Solid Comfort Club. The club gives dances.

The foundation of the new opera house at Central City has been laid, and the building is actually rising before astonished eyes.

A Schuyler woman who has had four husbands, none of them yet dead, though the woman now lives alone, is spoken of by a Schuyler paper as a "kind of standing challenge."

He was about thirty-two years of age, was moderately well educated and was sober and industrious. He had a beautiful and estimable wife and several children. The citizens of Brown county are excited by the revelations made by a member of a gang of horse thieves operating along the Missouri. Through his confession a number of reputable farmers are implicated. By the same means two of his accomplices were arrested and the names and location of all the members ascertained. A vigilance committee has been organized.

The Plattsmouth Herald says the B. & M. are doing an immense business, and the C. & O. corporation is doing the heaviest business in its history. The company find it almost impossible to furnish shippers with cars sufficient to transport their business, and in the passenger travel the rush east, and west continues fully as heavy as during the summer months.

"The story of a curiosity of a Bowery Museum." Among the individuals starting at the spotted man, the tattooed girl, the albino, the "Mulberry street wonder," and the other curiosities in the Windsor Museum, at No. 105 Bowery, yesterday afternoon, was a mild-mannered youth of apparently 20 years of age, who wore a slight mustache, was attired in a suit of brown, and wore a glass diamond about the size of a door-knob at the end of a fob chain that dangled from his vest pocket. He will be on exhibition himself to-day, and if his stories be true, he is a unique curiosity, for he claims to be the long lost Charlie Ross. According to his statements he was abducted four years before he was born, since Charlie Ross was four years old when he was stolen in 1874, and the "curiosity" alleges he was kidnaped 13 years ago.

The guileless Charlie was called on by one of the Time's curiosities and requested to give an account of himself.

"Well," said he, "I can remember being stolen from Philadelphia and taken on board a steamboat and kept in a dark room for a year."

"On board the boat?" asked the spotted man.

"Yaas," said Charlie.

"Was you sea-sick?" inquired the tattooed girl with sarcasm.

"None of your business," replied Charlie, politely.

"After I'd been there about a year," he continued, "they stole a girl and put her in the dark room with me and kept us together for another year."

"I pity her," interjected the tattooed girl, sotto voce.

"And then we got away together," continued Charlie, regardless of the interruption. "You see it was a big boat, a regular pirate boat, and they had horses and everything on it. When we got to some place in Brazil everybody got off and went away but one man, and he came to the door and said: 'Come out, you children, and make your escape.' I remember his saying that," said Charlie in a burst of confidence, "as if it was only yesterday he said that."

"And he probably said it yesterday just as much as he did then," remarked the tattooed girl, scornfully.

"Was it a low, black vessel, with raking masts, and did it carry a skull and cross-bones at the mizen-top to gallant reef-sail halyards and do its cruel and bloody work on the high seas, regardless of the laws of God and man?" inquired the Times curiosity, who possesses a fine command of language and an extensive knowledge of nautical affairs.

"Yes," said Charlie.

"How do you know," asked the tattooed girl, "if you was shut up in that dark room all the time?"

"I went onto the blue and white parrot chinaman," remarked Charlie, innocently, indicating the tattooed young woman with a scornful jerk of his thumb.

"You're a fine Charlie Ross, you are," retorted the damsel of the vari-colored skin. "You want to tie a string to yourself or you'll be gettin' lost again. Somebody'll be a kidnappin' you for your beauty. Say, lend me your face to go to the Bartenders' Association mask ball, will you?"

"Don't pay any attention to her," said Charlie.

"As I was saying, we got away there in Brazil, and this girl dressed up in men's clothes and got a pass as cook on a vessel that sailed to New York. She was three years older than I, but she took me with her. She was cook on that vessel for three years and nobody knew that she wasn't a man. Her name was Fannie Peggall and she was an Italian, but she spoke English and Spanish. After we'd been together three years we came to Boston, and then she put on women's clothes again. The way I come to know Charlie Ross was that she went to work in a shoe factory in Lynn, and before she went she gave me a paper that the man who told us to escape gave her when we went away. It said on it: 'Charlie Ross. Stolen from Philadelphia by Moiser, the two Stephensons, Jesse James, Finkham and Douglas.' She told me never to part with it, but I lost it on a board while I was furling sail. I can't read or write, but I got one or two letters from Fannie after she went to Lynn, and the last I heard of her she was in Lawrence, a Dutchman in our boarding-house used to read the letters to me, and he answered them for me, but I've lost them all. Since she left me I've been at sea until now as cook. Now I'm going to stay here awhile and then go to Philadelphia and see my father."

"I'll give you a straight steer," called the tattooed girl, as the alleged Charlie Ross walked toward the stairs. "Don't go to Philadelphia. Go to the dock and fall off. You're no good for anything."

"She's jealous and she knows she won't get no attention when I go on exhibition," said Charlie, in confidence to the Times curiosity. Mr. Thomas B. McCoy, the proprietor of the museum, has written to Mr. Christian K. Ross, in Philadelphia, in regard to the matter, and has sent an agent to look after the girl Fannie Peggall in Lawrence.

The Arapahoe creamery company have decided to branch out a little, and add to their creamery business that of packing pork. They will have the few necessary buildings put up and intend packing about five hundred hogs the present winter.

Dan Geier served four years in the penitentiary at Lincoln. Now come his twin sons, aged 17, who have been found guilty of horse stealing and sent to the penitentiary for three years. They arrived at the pen last Tuesday, and were put to work in the tailor shop.

The depot at Blair was robbed the other night. Two safes were blown open, and about \$50 was stolen. Several trunks were also plundered, the thieves securing several good overcoats.

The lady candidate for superintendent of the school district at Blair, and the present holder of that office, M. C. Delaney. Similar fate was in store for the lady candidate in Dodge.

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