

The Omaha Bee.

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Proclamation by President Arthur.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The following has just been issued: By the president of the United States of America:

WHEREAS, in His inscrutable wisdom it has pleased God to remove from us the illustrious head of the nation, General Garfield, late president of the United States; and

WHEREAS, it is fitting that the deep grief which fills all hearts should manifest itself with one accord toward the throne of infinite grace, and that we should bow before the Almighty and seek from Him that consolation in our affliction and that sanctification of our loss which He is able and willing to bestow now; Therefore,

in obedience to the sacred duty, and in accordance with the desire of the people, I, Chester A. Arthur, president of the United States of America, hereby appoint Monday next, the 26th day of September, on which day the remains of our honored and beloved dead will be consigned to their last resting place on earth, to be observed throughout the United States as a day of humiliation and mourning, and I earnestly recommend all people to assemble on that day in their respective places of divine worship, there to render alike their tribute of sorrowful submission to the will of Almighty God, and of reverence and love for the memory and character of our late chief magistrate.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done in the city of Washington on the 22nd day of September, in the year of our Lord, 1881, and of the independence of the United States the 106th.

(Signed) CHESTER A. ARTHUR, By the president. JAMES G. BLAINE, Secretary of State.

Proclamation by Gov. Nance. EXECUTIVE OFFICE, LINCOLN, NEB., Sept. 20, 1881.

The terrible tragedy which occurred in the city of Washington on the 21st of July last, when the chief magistrate of that nation became the object of an assassin's unprovoked and desperate assault—has finally culminated in a national disaster too mournful in character to be announced in the ordinary language of sorrow. Our honored and beloved president, James A. Garfield, died at Long Branch, N. J., at 10:20 a. m. yesterday. After many weeks of intense suffering, the strong, brave heart is still, and the friends of law and order and good government throughout the world are bowed with grief as those who feel the weight of a personal bereavement. The nation's calamity brings sorrow to every household in Nebraska, and awakens the tenderest feelings of sympathy for the afflicted companion and fatherless children of the late president. These emotions of grief and sympathy will find appropriate expressions in every city, village and rural home.

In harmony therewith it is suggested that on the day set apart for final obsequies all public offices and other places of business be closed. It is also recommended that the people assemble throughout the state in their respective places of worship and with appropriate religious exercises participate in the nation's memorial services on that occasion as a further manifestation of the sorrow that is felt by all, and as a mark of respect for the exalted character of our late chief magistrate.

It is ordered that the national flag be displayed at half-mast on the capitol building at Lincoln, and that the several state departments be draped with emblems of mourning for the period of thirty days. In witness whereof I have hereunto affixed my hand, this 20th day of September, 1881.

By the governor ALBINO NANCE. (Signed) S. J. ALEXANDER, Secretary of State.

ANXIETY sits on the countenances of a thousand candidates for county offices throughout Nebraska.

The stalwarts have carried the primaries in the cities throughout New York, but the rural districts remain to be heard from.

DUBLIN is to have an exhibition of Irish trade. The greatest Irish trade during the past twenty years has been in emigration tickets.

WHAT the khedive of Egypt needs more than anything else is a new Moses to lead his rebellious subjects out of the land of bondage.

EVERY cloud has its silver lining and black cloth manufacturers amid their blinding tears are already beginning to advance prices and figure profits.

The stability of the republic was shown on the day after the president's death by the firmness of the national securities and an actual advance in stocks indicating that the effect the news had been fully discounted.

The editor of the Omaha Herald never fails to see a political issue in every move that occurs in or out of this state. His latest discovery has been made, up in Minnesota. According to the Herald the contest over the repudiated Minnesota bonds is a political issue between the republicans and democrats. As a matter of fact politics have never had and do not now have the remotest bearing upon the Minnesota bond question.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR'S INAUGURAL.

President Arthur's inaugural cannot fail to inspire the country with renewed hope and confidence. With commendable terseness General Arthur declares it to be his purpose to emulate the example of his lamented predecessor, and continue the whole-some reforms inaugurated by the late administration.

As an earnest of this commendable purpose he announces his intention to retain the cabinet of his predecessor and sustain all their efforts to correct abuses and enforce economy in every department of the government.

The financial policy that culminated in specie resumption and commercial stability has his unreserved approval, and no effort will be spared to sustain the credit of the nation. While paying a touching tribute to the memory of General Garfield, the president points with pride to the stability of the great republic, that remains unshaken by the shock of an assassination of its chief magistrate. Apprehending no danger from the possible but improbable vacancy in the presidential chair during the interval that will elapse before congress meets in its regular session, President Arthur expresses the conviction that no emergency exists that would justify the exercise of his prerogative to summon congress in special session. This is in accord with the views expressed at considerable length by THE BEE in a recent issue, and no doubt will meet popular approval.

ENGLAND'S SYMPATHY.

One touch of nature makes the world kin. The whole civilized world stands in sympathetic sorrow over the death of James A. Garfield, and hastens to forward with electric speed messages of condolence and respect to the American people. Such sentiments, though couched in the stilted language of diplomacy, cannot but lighten the sombre cloud which hangs like a pall over the hearts of the citizens of the republic. Praise for the dead, though it falls unheard upon the cold dust which was once its subject, is grateful to the hearts of a mourning and sorrow-stricken people. It tells of the appreciation of a noble man, a pure ruler, a tender and loving son, a husband and father, and a true friend. It indicates respect for the nation of which he was the chosen and honored chief and in whose service he gave up his life. More than all, it is a commentary which speaks of the common brotherhood and a common humanity existing between all nations and all people, and which needs only a great occasion like the present to bring it into prominence.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE CABINET.

President Arthur has held his first conference with the cabinet and indicated his desire that, for the present at least, there should be no change in its composition. It can hardly be expected that this decision is final. Few cabinets have remained long intact when handed over to the succeeding vice president. Mr. Lincoln's second cabinet was retained by President Johnson and held their places until July, 1867, when Messrs. Dennison, Speed and Harlan resigned and were succeeded by Messrs. Randall, Stanbery and Browning. A month later Secretary Stanton was removed, and his place filled by General Grant. In each of these cases President Johnson acted on the principle that the cabinet must be fully in accord with the policy of the chief executive and the principle is undoubtedly a correct one. Under our constitution it is the president and not his ministers, who are held responsible for the conduct of the government. The policy of the administration, the operations of the various departments, the appointment of office-holders—all as supposedly dictated by the chief executive. Under these circumstances it is highly important that there should be the greatest accord between the president and the heads of the departments in order to insure the successful and harmonious carrying out of the executive policy. While we have no reason to suppose that President Arthur meditates any important change in the state policy pursued by General Garfield it can hardly be expected that the succeeding years which must elapse before the close of his term will see no changes in the administration. A regard for public feeling and a proper respect for the memory of the dead would dictate that no change should be made at present. Mr. Blaine is not likely to retain his office longer than the convening of congress in December, and it is currently rumored that Attorney-General McVough will resume his large private law practice, which he finds much more lucrative and congenial than the duties of his present position. While the people would regret to see a cabinet disbanded around which so many historic associations will forever cluster and who from their intimate and close connection with the president's case have been brought daily before the public, still there is no reason why we should dread the changes which are likely to ensue. Few cabinets remain the same during an administration, and the service rarely suffers by a change of the heads of departments. It is much more important to be assured that the same broad minded, generous and national policy outlined by President Garfield in his last inaugural will be substantially carried out by his successors, modified only by such diversities of temperament and judgment as are always found in different individuals.

The statement is made that Collector Robertson recently recommended to Secretary Windom a number of persons named by his political associates for temporary appointments in the New York custom house, and that Mr. Windom peremptorily declined to approve the appointments, intimating that they were intended to evade the civil service regulations. The truth of the story appears to be that Mr. Robertson in response to strong pressure said to his friends that the best he could do was to name them for temporary appointments. Secretary Windom very properly relieved him of further embarrassment.

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Our Assimilating Power.

The power of the United States to absorb and assimilate foreign elements of population is something not at all comprehended in Europe. It is significant since England conquered Ireland, and there is to-day not much more of English nationality and type in Ireland than there was in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, save in the extreme north, and even there the assimilation is more with the Scotch than the English. The Welsh peasantry are as distinct from the English as the Scotch, and the Scotchman stands as far apart from his English neighbor as he did the day after his blacken, in all but respect for existing political institutions. The north and south Germans live under the same imperial government, but they are socially as distinct as the Italian and the Spaniard. The Poles were divided out between Russia, Prussia and Austria, more than one hundred years ago, but they are still Poles, and not even German thrift has been able to assimilate them in the small part of the empire which fell to Prussia. Austrian Germans and Hungarians do not fuse. Socially, they could not be farther apart if they were under distinct governments. The Schleswig Holsteiners and Prussians hate each other as the French and English once did. The Frenchman of the Rhine country is as different from the Frenchman of the Lower Rhine and the Pyrenees as the old Castilian was from the Spanish Moor.

The government of the United States is not yet a century old. It started with less than 4,000,000 people, and now has 51,000,000, and of these 51,000,000 it is safe to say that 8,000,000 were born in foreign countries. The immigration in the last sixty years was 10,600,000; in the last thirty years over 8,000,000; the present year included. These foreign immigrants have entered the United States from all the countries of Europe, and some from Asia, Africa, South America, Canada and the Pacific Islands. The Irish who have come here to stay number three-fifths as many as all the Irish now in Ireland, and the Germans more than the kingdom of Prussia when Frederick the Great succeeded his father. For eight years since 1836, when Polk was president, the yearly influx of emigrants in the United States had exceeded 225,000; for eight years in the same time it has exceeded 200,000 a year, and for four other years the figures ran from 400,000 to 469,000 a year. During the year 1881 we shall probably take 550,000. This rate of foreign influx would alarm any other government and people in the world that ours. For two good reasons it does not cause the least ripple of jealousy or excitement in the United States: (1) Because of our ample room for them; and (2) because of our ability for rapid assimilation of them. Within five years after they arrive most of them will become American citizens and voters. Many of them will become office-holders and wealthy. Nine-tenths of them will hold property and become tax-payers. All of them will be absolutely free in the religion of their choice, and their children free to attend the public schools on a level with the children of the native citizen. None of them will encounter persecution on account of race, religion, politics, either by American society or the American government. Not on account of race, because the American type of manhood is composite; representing in the same person the English, Scotch, German, Irish and French blood. Not on account of religion, for the American idea is that all religions should be alike free. American knows that whatever politics the emigrant may bring with him from abroad, his children are sure to fall into line with the American system of government of the people, by the people, for the people. In a country where government and society are so organized the children of the German emigrant cease to be German, and of all others they invariably become the most American. They are free to follow their own religion, to diversify in climate and productions to suit every taste, abounding in resources, teeming with intelligence and enterprise, and always and everywhere extending the utmost possible protection to property and reward to industry. There is no standing army to tax the people and oppress them; no servile class nor any patented nobility to grasp the land and segregate it from the rest of the community. The young of the one generation is as likely as the rich to supply from his family the wealthy man of the next generation. In short the intelligent emigrant soon verifies the maxim that in the United States "worth makes the man, and want of it the fellow."

And that however lowly his start may be, the race is as promising for him and his as for the best. It is perfectly natural that such a man should soon himself forget the land he left, and teach his children to assimilate with American ideas and habits. He finds a favorable change in every condition of life and in all his surroundings. He is welcome exactly in proportion as he makes himself useful, and he prospers generally according to the ability he brings with him. It would be difficult to find a foreign-born citizen of the United States for ten years who desires to go back to the country he emigrated from as an American in the old world who does not intend to return.

It is one of the results of this vast absorption and assimilation which has been going on for the last thirty years that the American type of man is changing and has changed for the better, we think. The improvement is most marked in the western states, where most of the emigrants have settled, and least in the south, where comparatively few have made homes. No part of the country has progressed as rapidly as Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Texas, in wealth, educational provisions for the masses, railways, production and general intelligence, within the last twenty years. And these are the states which have absorbed most of the immigration in those years. It is there, too, that we find the best existing American type of manhood. In the very heart and center of the continent those states display more enterprise, more energy and less of the narrowness of provincial life than the cotton states of the Atlantic seaboard and the states of New England, Massachusetts excepted. The exception in favor of Massachusetts, too, is due to Boston, which has taken its full share of the foreign influx and assimilated them as well.

Mason Not His Name.

Very little has found its way into print concerning Mason, the sergeant in the United States army, who distinguished his service by attempting to murder the murderer of the president. About all that was known of him was that he enlisted at a certain date at a certain place, and little else could be learned. The developments in such cases are sure to come at last, and in this case they are by no means flattering to the man who attempted to assassinate an assassin. Mason is a Virginian by birth, and an ex-confederate, likewise a deserter from the service, and a man who for some reason or other repudiated the respectable name borne by his father and assumed an alias. Mr. H. V. Niemeier, of St. Louis, who lately returned from his old home in Norfolk, Va., gave to a Republican reporter the facts as stated, with other interesting details. Mason, whose real name is John Whitehurst, was born in Portsmouth, just across the river from Norfolk, where his married sister and his brother are still living; the latter, WHO LOST AN ARM.

in the confederate service, being employed in a railroad office. At the commencement of the rebellion John Whitehurst, then a young man, joined a company known as the Virginia Defenders, and served awhile in the Third Virginia regiment. When everything began to grow dark for the confederacy he deserted, and his relatives knew nothing of him until some time after the close of the war, when he returned to Portsmouth. He was not cordially received by his relatives, desertion being then considered most disgraceful. He again disappeared and the next heard of him was when his brother saw him among troops at Fortress Mifflin. He had enlisted under the name of Mason, and under that name, as his brother learned afterward, WAS MADE SERGEANT.

After the news of his promotion, the next definite information received of him by his family was when he shot at Gettysburg. Mr. Niemeier, who knew John Whitehurst well, says that there can be no doubt of his identity with Mason. From his youth up he was a hard-worked, reckless disposition, and the man to make such an attempt. Before his desertion he was very popular around Portsmouth, as he dressed well and was liberal when he had money.

STATE JOTTINGS.

Norfolk is soon to have another paper. Prairie chickens are plenty around Norfolk. There is a scarcity of houses at Hampton. Endicot needs a blacksmith and wagon maker. Hay is about completed in Knox county. Uradilla will have a lyceum this fall and winter. Six candidates aspire to the sheriffalty of Knox county. Four good buildings are now in process of erection in Fullerton. A bridge will soon be built across the Big Blue east of Wymore. Alms will invest \$89,600 in new buildings here the next fall. The late cold storm stamped many of the cattle in Cedar county. The foundation of the new Baptist church at Edgar is completed. Fifty thousand dollars has been invested in new building in Tekamah this year. Never before at this time of the year has Sidney, Neb., had so much business. Over four hundred car loads of cattle passed through Sidney during the week. Grand Island will have a Catholic fair October 24th for the benefit of the church. Fred. Grimm, living five miles southwest of Norfolk, lost his house by fire last week. The safe of Benj. Cabbe, at Lincoln, was opened by burglars last week and \$235 in gold abstracted. The B. & M. have located a depot at Blue Springs, having sold the majority of their cars to the N. O. & N. W. A fire at Fairmont, Neb., Monday night, burned the residence of the B. & M. land agent, Mr. H. G. Bliss. Loss \$1,600. The contract for the new school house at Stromsburg has been let for the sum of \$2,400. Work will commence at once. Passenger trains will not run beyond O'Neill until the track is completed to Long Pine, which will be about the middle of October. The new Lutheran church at Oakland is being pushed rapidly. The foundation is laid and material on the ground, it will be enclosed by Oct. 1st. The Nebraska Sunday School Association asks that Sunday, September 25th, be observed as a day of prayer for the Sabbath school interests of the state. A son of G. W. Collins, superintendent of the state reform school at Kearney, broke both bones of his left arm by falling four feet from a bar. He is doing well. Mr. McQuinn sold \$10,000 worth of cattle from his ranch south of O'Neill city yesterday, to parties from Milwaukee. This is the kind of farming that pays. Cal. Post, of Ord, has made another contract with the government for the delivery of Fort Niobrara of 100,000 pounds of oats. He will commence to haul them on about the first of next month. The contract for the erection of the new Baptist church in Tekamah was recently completed and the building will soon be completed. The edifice will be erected on the east side of 12th street, between K and L streets and will be a handsome building. The dimensions of the Congregational College building at Neligh are to be as follows: 34 feet square, two stories high with hip roof, observatory on top, 10 feet wide ten inches high, octagon shape, covered with a dome. The callings are to be 14 feet high, and hallway in both stories. The new roadbed the Pioneer from a reliable source that the Milwaukee company are getting ready to ship 1,000 cars of stone to Running Water, which means that the bridges for which they have bonded themselves to build at Niobrara is going to be commenced, to cost \$500,000.—Niobrara Pioneer.

some face, lofty in manner, to his equals or superiors; homely, familiar, cordial with the young and the poor—I never met with a more truly royal nature—more native and endued to rule, guide and benefit mankind." With singular appropriateness the same words to-day can be applied to the cold form which lies unconscious of the pomp with which it is surrounded in the rotunda of the national capitol.

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NEBRASKA LAND AGENCY CHEAP LOTS. OMAHA, NEB. 500,000 ACRES OF CHOICE LANDS Davis & Snyder, 1505 Farnham Street, OF CHOICE LANDS Farms and Homes in Nebraska. A NEW ADDITION!

7,000 Acres in Douglas County, \$5 to \$10 Per Acre. 1,620 Acres Sarpy County Land, \$5.00 to \$10.00; Washington Co. Land, 5.00 to 10.00; Boone Co. Land, 5.00 to 10.00; Cass Co. Land, 5.00 to 10.00; Hamilton Co. Land, 5.00 to 10.00; Jackson Co. Land, 5.00 to 10.00; Kearney Co. Land, 5.00 to 10.00; Lincoln Co. Land, 5.00 to 10.00; Nemaha Co. Land, 5.00 to 10.00; Platte Co. Land, 5.00 to 10.00. Terms to Suit Purchasers, Long Time and Low Interest. Perfect Titles Guaranteed.

Omaha. THE BEST BARGAINS Ever Offered. ALSO LARGE TRACTS OF LAND IN Dodge, Colfax, Pierce, Merrick, Hall, Saunders, Butler, and Other Counties in the Eastern Portion of Nebraska for Sale.

Farms of All Sizes. From 40 to 640 acres each, adapted to Grain and Stock Raising, to be Sold at Low Figures, and on Long Time. State and County Maps for Distribution. See for details, maps, particulars on the State and terms of lands in all localities, etc. Address

DAVIS & SNYDER, 1505 Farnham Street, OMAHA, NEB. AGENTS WANTED FOR CREATIVE SCIENCE and Sexual Philosophy.

LEGAL NOTICE. John McFadden will take notice that on the 10th of August, 1881, Charles Branden, Justice of the Peace, of 1st Precinct, Douglas Co., Neb., issued an order of attachment for the sum of \$20.25 in an action pending before him, wherein Arno Kratz is plaintiff and John McFadden is defendant, that property consisting of household furniture and implements has been attached under said order. Said cause was continued to 21st of September, 1881, 10 o'clock p. m. August 17th ARNO KRATZ, Plaintiff.

PROBATE NOTICE. State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss. At a County Court, held at the County Court Room, and for the purpose of settling the estate of the late J. C. HADWICK, County Judge, deceased, in pursuance of the adoption of Jennie E. Colver, a minor. On reading and filing the petition of Arno and Mary Colver, praying that said child may be adopted by Edward and Mary E. Steward and that they voluntarily and freely give up the custody of said child to said Edward and Mary E. Steward showing that they wish to adopt said child. Ordered, That October 12th, A. D. 1881, at 9 o'clock a. m. in said court, said petition, when all persons interested in said matter may appear at a County Court to be held and said child may be adopted by Edward and Mary E. Steward and that they voluntarily and freely give up the custody of said child to said Edward and Mary E. Steward showing that they wish to adopt said child. Given under my hand and seal of said County, this 10th day of August, A. D. 1881. A. M. CHADWICK, County Judge. (A true copy) County Judge, 21st St. W. 30.

NO CASH PAYMENTS. Required of Persons Desiring to Build.

LOTS ON PAYMENTS OF \$5 TO \$10 PER MONTH.

Money Advanced. Assist Purchasers in Building.

We Now Offer For Sale 85 Splendid RESIDENCE LOTS, Located on 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th Streets, between Farnham, Douglas and the proposed extension of Dodge St., 12 to 14 Blocks from Court House and Post Office, AT PRICES ranging from \$300 to \$400 which is about Two-Thirds of their Value, on Small Monthly Payment of \$5 to \$10. Parties desiring to Build and Improve Need Not Make any Payment for one or two years, but can use all their Means for Improving. Persons having \$100 or \$200 of their own, But not Enough to Build such a house as they want, can take a lot and we will loan them enough to complete their Building. These lots are located between the MAIN BUSINESS STREETS of the city, within 12 minutes walk of the Business Center. Good Sidewalks extend the Entire Distance on Dodge Street, and the lots can be reached by way of either Farnham, Douglas or Dodge Streets. They lie in a part of the city that is very Rapidly Improving and consequently Increasing in Value, and purchasers may reasonably hope to Double their Money within a short time. We will build houses on a Small Cash Payment of \$150 or \$200, and sell house and lot on small monthly payments. It is expected that these lots will be rapidly sold on these liberal terms, and persons wishing to purchase should call at our office and secure their lots at the earliest moment. We are ready to show these lots to all persons wishing to purchase. BOGGS & HILL, Real Estate Brokers, 1408 North Side of Farnham Street, Opp. Grand Central Hotel, OMAHA, NEB.

THE BEST OF ALL LINIMENTS FOR MAN AND BEAST. For more than a third of a century the Mexican Mustang Liniment has been known to millions of people as the only safe reliance for the relief of rheumatism and pain. It is a medicine of pure and tried ingredients, and is the only one of its kind. For every form of external pain the MEXICAN LINIMENT is without an equal. It penetrates flesh and muscle to the very bone—making the continuance of pain and inflammation impossible. Its effects upon Human Flesh and the Brute Creation are equally wonderful. The Mexican LINIMENT MUSTANG LINIMENT. Liniment is needed by somebody in every house. Every day brings news of the agony of an ailing child or of a laborer, or of a valuable horse or ox saved by the leading power of this LINIMENT. LINIMENT. which speedily cures such ailments of the HUMAN FLESH as: Rheumatism, Stiffness, Aching Joints, Contracted Muscles, Burns and Scalds, Cuts, Bruises and Sprains, Poisonous Bites and Stings, Inflammation, Eczema, Old Sores, Ulcers, Frostbites, Chilblains, Sore Nipples, Caked Breasts, and indeed every form of external disease. It heals without scars. For the BRUTE CREATION it cures Sprains, Swelling, Aching Joints, Founders, Horns, Hoof Distresses, Foot Rot, Scour Worms, and all other ailments of Horses, Cattle, Swine, Dogs, Cats, and all other animals to which the occupants of the Stable and Stock Yard are liable. The Mexican Mustang Liniment always cures and never disappoints; and it is, positively, THE BEST OF ALL LINIMENTS FOR MAN OR BEAST.

STRAYED—From Bert's stable, Omaha, one black mare, color somewhat faded, eight or nine years old, weighs about eleven hundred, has one ear cut and a small white mark on her forehead. A reward will be paid for her return or information leading to her recovery. W. E. CATHEY, Fort Calburn, Neb. 728-100. "BLACK-DRAUGHT" makes chills and fever impossible.