

The Omaha Bee.

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John H. Pierce is in Charge of the Mail Circulation of THE DAILY BEE. A. H. Fitch, correspondent and solicitor.

The worst "cranks" are those which grind the monopoly organs.

OMAHA should extend generous and liberal relief to the sufferers from the cyclone in the Elkhorn Valley.

The Cincinnati Enquirer says: "The Indians are becoming restive." Cold is an excellent thing for restiveness in an Indian.

Tilden's Italian hand manipulated the Albany convention. Old Grammar is setting his pins for the New York governorship.

Some more wooden street crossings will be pulled up in Omaha next week to be replaced by crossings of the same perishable material.

St. Louis is to try the experiment of a penny morning paper. It is a very doubtful experiment in any city where pennies do not circulate.

The democratic Kilnenny cats were refused admission into the Albany convention, and they went back to New York supremely disgusted with Sam Tilden's tactics.

JOHN H. SERRATT has been discovered as the clerk of the Norfolk steamboat company. The last time John was heard of he was in the yellow trousers of the Papal Zouaves.

JIM KEENE has sent \$2,500 to the Michigan sufferers. As Mr. Keene made \$450,000 on his late victory with Foxhall, a contribution to the English sufferers would seem more in order.

CHICAGO is the greatest grain market in the United States, New York, Baltimore and St. Louis following in the order named. The Omaha board of trade should bring forward their grain statistics.

The Herald's defense for its disgraceful abuse of General Garfield while living and its malicious slanders of the policy of his administration, is that some republican journals a year ago abused Mr. Garfield while a congressman. This excuse is contemptible and cowardly.

The Nebraska senators have made their formal call at the "Jones House," where President Arthur is playing Santa Claus for Uncle Sam's stalwart boys. Whether the president will fill the empty political stockings which the Nebraska senators left in the "Jones House" will be seen within a very few days. Some people in these parts are anxiously waiting.

KANSAS CITY proposes to hold memorial services for the late President Garfield, and Secretary Blaine has been invited to deliver the eulogy. Mr. Blaine seems to be looked upon as biographer of General Garfield, and rumor has it that he will use his leisure, after retiring from the cabinet, in writing an extended life and editing the speeches of the late president.

Iowa farmers are warned against a new swindle which is being played in eastern part of the state and which is traveling westward. An agent representing the "Detroit Spring Bed company" visits farm houses and wants storage room for a number of his beds, offering a bed as pay. An Iowa farmer had 800 beds unloaded on him and what he gave as a receipt proves to be a valid note which he will have to pay. The beds were worth about \$1.50 for old kindling.

The opium habit is increasing with terrible strides in this country. Physicians say that four thousand is a moderate estimate of the total number of native American victims to the vice, and these consume one hundred grains of the drug a day. This gives a daily consumption of four hundred thousand grains, or nearly nineteen thousand pounds during the year. It is stated that about three drams of the smoking opium, equivalent to six crude opium, make the average quota of a day's consumption.

THE NEW COURT HOUSE.

When the proposition to vote \$125,000 in bonds for building a new court house for Douglas county was first submitted by the commissioners, twelve months ago, it was urged with great force that a fire proof building to protect and secure our public records was an absolute necessity. A large majority of the people that voted for the court house bonds would never have voted a dollar had there been any intimation that the new court house was to afford no better protection against fires than the old one. At the time the bonds were voted the commissioners were assured by competent architects that \$150,000 would be ample to build a handsome fire proof structure. Since then labor and material have advanced fully twenty per cent. and as a consequence the estimates made a year ago have fallen short. The commissioners, hampered by repeated delays in procuring the plans and specifications, and advertising for bids, found that the amount authorized by the people at the last election would not enable them to erect such a building as was at first proposed. Modified plans and specifications were drawn for a building that would come within the limit of the authorized cost at present prices, and after submitting bids to responsible contractors it was discovered that no fire proof building of the requisite dimensions could be built for the \$150,000. Under a law passed in 1879 county commissioners are expressly forbidden to contract for public buildings at a greater cost than is authorized at an election by the voters of the county. This is a very wise law, but it prevents our commissioners from legally entering into contract for the new court house at a greater cost than \$150,000, even although they had the entire surplus on hand.

In compliance with the law the people of Douglas county have therefore been invited to decide at the coming election whether they favor the construction of a fire-proof court house, built according to the original plans of Architect Myers, of Detroit, or whether they are willing to have these plans so modified as to permit the erection of a less substantial building.

A contract has been entered into on behalf of Douglas county by the commissioners with a responsible Detroit builder to erect the new court house according to the original plans and specifications of Architect Myers for the sum of \$198,000, providing the people of this county grant authority to increase the cost of the court house to that amount. In their proclamation, the commissioners propose no additional issue of bonds, but they merely ask authority to draw \$25,000 in the year 1882 and \$25,000 in the year 1883 out of the surplus funds in the county treasury. In other words, no more bonds are to be issued, nor is the tax levy to be raised. All they ask is authority to invest \$25,000 of their surplus funds each year for the next two years upon the new court house. Every level-headed man must agree with us that it would be very poor economy to build a new court house that will not endure for at least two or three generations; and it would be the most reckless folly to put up a court house that is not fire-proof. Omaha is already a metropolitan city, and we should have a court house not merely safe and commodious but a building that would be an ornament to the city.

In this the farmer is just as much interested as the mechanic, merchant and manufacturer. Even those who opposed the court house bonds should now insist that the commissioners shall erect the building according to the original plans, because it is in the end most economical.

Secretary Windom SPEAKS. Secretary Windom has repudiated portions of the interview published in the Boston Globe of the 8th inst., but the main point, in which he stated that the treasury department would not be used as a medium to regulate the condition of Wall street, undoubtedly expresses his real sentiment. There has been a tendency on the part of eastern bankers to resent this declaration of the secretary of the treasury as rank financial heresy, and some have been even bold enough to declare that such a statement by Mr. Windom should at once result in his enforced retirement from office. The country at large will applaud the attitude of Secretary Windom. The treasury department in times past has been too much at the beck and call of the gamblers in Wall street. During the war, when heavy "deals" were made in gold and speculation ran riot, the tongue of scandal did not spare several sub-treasurers in New York city, whose knowledge of the time when gold was to be sold by the government to relieve the money market was put to good advantage in selling on margins. One sub-treasurer, who is now an officer in a prominent financial institution, retired from his salaried office in 1864 with nearly a million dollars on the credit side of his bank book, derived from speculating on the street through his official information of prospective sales and purchases of gold by the treasury department.

The cry of the eastern stock gamblers that it is the duty of the government to relieve any stringency in the money market is sheer nonsense. It is a notorious fact that money for legitimate investment has never been more plenty than at the present time. European capital is at a positive discount in the east. Millions of dollars formerly secured in government funds and liberated by the refunding operations are seeking safe investment. The holders of these moneys will not use them for speculative purposes; many of them cannot do so as the funds are held in trust for estates. Hence the stock gamblers who have borrowed all they can to keep up the inflated prices of their watered stocks appeal to the government to relieve a stringency in the money market which is caused solely by their own greed. Secretary Windom very properly says that less speculation and not more government assistance is the proper remedy, and that for one he will refuse to lend himself as a tool to further designs of the Wall street sharks. The people are beginning to learn more and more of Mr. Windom's clear head, sound judgment and fearless expression of sentiment, and he will win no less commendation for his manly utterances on stock gambling than he did for his outspoken opinion on the dangers threatening the country from monopoly aggression.

THE YORKTOWN CENTENNIAL.

The coming celebration at Yorktown celebration promises to be in many respects the most interesting of all the revolutionary centennials of which it is the last. An elaborate programme had been prepared by the committee in charge, covering two weeks in its details and lasting from the 6th to the 21st inst. Fortunately such a white elephant is not to be on the hands of those who have the affair to carry out, and interest will center on the four days of festivity arranged by the congressional commission. This includes the laying of the corner stone of a national monument on Tuesday, the 18th inst. The Masonic order will conduct the exercises and fully six thousand Masons are expected to be in line. On the 19th, Mr. Winthrop's oration, Mr. Hayne's ode and Mr. Hope's psalm will be the features, preceded by President Arthur's address. On the 20th there will be a grand review of troops on Temple farm, in the rear of the line of the first parallel of 1781, Major General Hancock commanding, and on the 21st a naval review at Hampton Roads, in which the French fleet will participate.

France, in that spirit of fraternal and international courtesy which has always marked her intercourse with our government has sent a number of representatives to be present at the historic spot which marked the close of the great rebellion of 1776. Descendants and representatives of the French soldiers who fought at Yorktown will also be present and the French fleet will give to the occasion an international interest.

Americans are apt to forget the importance of the assistance rendered to the colonists by the French government. Lafayette, with 2,000 men, arrived in America in May 1781. He was followed in June by Admiral Destouche with the French fleet. Early in the summer the British fleet were ingloriously beaten by the French in Chesapeake bay and driven north leaving Cornwallis in the Carolinas. Baron Steuben's Virginia militia and General Lafayette's command forced him northward in Virginia, when General Washington conceived the idea of penning him up in the Yorktown peninsula and capturing the whole British army south of the Chesapeake. The subsequent operations in which the French and Americans bore off equal honors were successful, and on October 18th, 1781, Cornwallis surrendered. General Washington never failed to pay the highest tribute to the gallant co-operation of his French allies. Without their aid the capture of Cornwallis, and the termination of the war would have been impossible. At this time, then, when the campaign at Yorktown will be reviewed by so many of our people, the cordial feelings which have so long existed between the United States and France are likely to be strengthened. It will not be forgotten that the brave French volunteers who fought on our soil were neither adventurers or hirelings. They lent their arms to a feeble cause from a love of liberty which they could not exercise in their country, but which was none the less inspiring because in abstraction. They assisted to win a triumph in which they could not be sharers, and at the conclusion of the war returned to their homes to be themselves the apostles of a creed which swept France like a whirlwind. The French revolution, which was the legitimate outgrowth of the American war of independence, was in turn the forerunner of the happy and prosperous French republic of today. Of all the great nations of the world, the United States and France alone possess a republican form of government. They have ever been and will doubtless always remain friends, but it is especially fitting on

an anniversary like that which will be celebrated next week that the two nations should be drawn even closer together in mutual regard and mutual congratulation.

An editorial in the New North West throws a side light on the hitherto mysterious operations of the Utah & Northern and Northern Pacific companies in Montana. The amount of railroad built this year in Montana has been very small, less than seventy miles. The Utah & Northern, which is owned by the Northern Pacific, was empowered by its charter to build and through the territories of Utah, Idaho and Montana "to a connection with the Northern Pacific." Now the Northern Pacific in 1872 located their line through the Deer Pass route, and when the Utah & Northern had reached Brown's Ridge it touched the located line of the Northern Pacific and so has no further right of way. From that point on it was building on sufferance, or by agreement with the land owners, of the projected line. This accounts for the delay of the Utah & Northern in pushing its line towards Butte, and also for the procrastination of the Northern Pacific in abandoning its located line for the Mullan Pass route, which seems to have been decided upon some months ago by the engineers of the company. Both companies wished to reach Butte with their roads, but both have been playing a game of stand off to the other. Now the Utah & Northern has organized a new company under the territorial laws and has secured the right of way for a number of lines to connect with or to be merged in the Utah & Northern. The Northern Pacific has also organized a company called the Rocky Mountain railroad company, and covering branches from points on the main line to Benton and the National Park.

The superintendent of the Free Delivery service in the postoffice department has completed his report for delivery to congress. It covers the operations of 109 free delivery post-offices, and will show that during the year there were delivered 262,425,668 mail letters, 59,968,559 mail postal cards, 2,126,309 registered letters and 136,417,114 newspapers. There was collected at these 109 free delivery offices during the year 284,759,945 letters, 85,793,125 postal cards and 34,075,477 newspapers. The cost of the service for the year amounted to \$2,492,972.14, or 3 mills apiece. Five new delivery offices were established during the year at the following points: Leadville, Col.; Mansfield, Ohio; Meriden, Conn.; Zanesville, Ohio; and Richmond, Ind. The free delivery system pays the government handsomely, and is always followed by an increase in the use of the mails. Its efficiency has been greatly heightened in many cities since Postmaster-General James' incumbency in office.

CONGRESS must be given credit for relieving the country of one monopoly by legislation. In September, 1878, quinine sold stiffly for \$3.90 an ounce. The duty at that time was twenty per cent, and the quinine monopolists predicted that if the duty was removed not only would the American quinine industry be swept away but quinine would actually be dearer than when protected by an indirect tax on the people. The duty was removed in June, 1879, and the price of the drug has steadily declined until the prevailing price for American quinine is \$2 per ounce and the best foreign can be bought for \$1.80 to \$1.85.

We are glad that Howgate has come back from that little private party expedition. He would have carried bad customs to the innocent barbarians of the Arctic regions, and he can do the world a great deal of good by letting us know how it is that hundreds of thousands of dollars can be fleeced from the treasury and our republican watch-dogs never give a single warning bark.—St. Louis Republican.

This is particularly good as coming from a democratic source. Howgate is a democrat of the rankest growth. If his defalcation has any political significance it indicates the folly of placing democrats in positions of trust under the government.

All this talk about the democratic county ticket being objectionable to our citizens on account of the predominance of Irish candidates on it is the sheerest hosh and is not considered for a moment by any respectable republican. The tickets will be compared man for man only in the light of the reputation of each candidate for honesty and sobriety and his capacity to fill the office for which he seeks the suffrage of Douglas county voters. Nationality or creed should have no influence in making a selection of office-holders. All that our citizens will insist on is that the men of their choice shall be capable and honest.

Mr. Ira Mulholland, Albany, N. Y., writes: "For several years I have suffered from re-occurring bilious headaches, constipation, dyspepsia, and complaints peculiar to my sex. Since using your BUCKSONIC BOTTLE I am entirely relieved." Price \$1, trial size 10 cents. Goodly.

CURRENT COMMENT.

THE ONLY REMEDY. Cincinnati Commercial.

Nothing but a stout rope around his neck will take the conceit out of Guitauze. It should be applied without delay.

REDUCE TAXATION. Globe Democrat.

The reduction of the public debt for September reached the unprecedented figure of \$17,485,611. This will tend to strengthen the demand for a reduction of taxation.

AN OBVIOUS COMPARISON. Springfield Republican.

Hugh Hastings says that George William Curtis has been a "disturbing element" in the republican party for years. Spiders whose nicely spun webs and prospects for bluebottle for dinner have been rudely swept away under their eyes probably take this view of the broom.

MR. KIRKWOOD'S DEPARTMENT. New York Times.

Whatever the fate of Mr. Kirkwood as the head of the interior department, he can point with satisfaction to the brief record of a straightforward, common sense and successful administration of the most important branch of the business committed to his charge.

HOW MONEY IS MADE IN RAILROADS. New York Letter in Buffalo Express.

A man I have known for years, and formerly worth perhaps half a million was in 1874 practically dead broke. His wit, however, had not deserted him. Being elected subsequently a director of one of our elevated rail-ways as a sort of make-weight, he first conjured the scheme of a new company to lease the others and run the whole business in one consolidation, the new company (and the Manhattan) to guarantee everything and issue practically an unlimited amount of stock, which had about as much substance as a church fair oyster stew—all water and no oysters. The public swallowed the bait, millions of stock were shoved out till the price was on the point of breaking, when my ingenious friend lightly skipped out with between two and one-half and three million dollars clear profit, and the old companies are about taking reposition of their roads. The lambs, as usual, are bleating.

Saline County. To the Editor of THE BEE.

The Union in its last issue contains the following: "By what species of political legerdemain or idiotic nonsense does Rosewater run his paper? The Omaha BEE, in English, favors the re-nomination of Judge Maxwell. The Pokrok Zapadu, in Bohemian, advises its readers in Saline county to defeat the Dawes delegation, because it says 'Dawes and his friends are supporting Maxwell, and he (Maxwell) is a temperance man, having proven himself one by his decision on the constitutionality of the Slocumb law.' If the Pokrok Zapadu persists in raging an unmanly warfare against the republican party of Saline county, it is high time that this fact is known. How would a stalwart republican Bohemian paper, with Cenek Duras as editor, strike the average Bohemian citizen of Saline and adjacent counties?"

The whole article seems to be a result of misinformation of the Union. In the first place the Union needs information that Rosewater has as little to say about the management and contents of the Pokrok Zapadu as he has of the Union. Equally misinformed is The Union on the Maxwell matter. The Pokrok Zapadu did advise its readers, not alone in Saline county, but throughout Nebraska, who are known one and all to be temperance men, to vote against Maxwell or any other temperance delegates, not because Maxwell has "proven himself one by his decision on the constitutionality of the Slocumb law," but because he is known to be one of the fanatics.

The fact that the Pokrok Zapadu is not friendly to Mr. Dawes, because it does not consider him a man of honor or principle, is not a new discovery, and has been known for years,—at least to the Union and interested parties. But it does not follow from this fact, that the Pokrok Zapadu, thereby is waging warfare on the republican party. The republican party indeed would not be worthy of the support of honest men, if the laws, Maxwell's, et aluti quanti, were the true representatives of the party, and because I do not consider them such, I do and shall not cease to wage warfare against them.

The Union seems to be in need of information, that the Pokrok Zapadu was for years the only republican paper published in the Bohemian language in the United States, and to the efforts of the same it is due that a large majority of voters of that nationality in Nebraska are republicans, while in Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin and other states nine-tenths of them became democrats.

The Union writes in a vein as if I was duty bound to support any nomination, any slate, made by any boss. Please keep cool, Mr. Wells, and bear in mind that I do not any consideration of my interests stay in your way. I will only say, if Mr. Duras' paper will get such encouragement at the hands of the stalwarts of Saline county—or of the republican party of the state for that matter, as mine did,—why, I hope it will thrive. W. Rosovsky, Editor and publisher of Pokrok Zapadu, Omaha, Neb.

STATE JOTTINGS.

Herdic coaches are all the rage in Lincoln. Land hunters are heading for Falls City.

York county fair was a financial success. Columbus lost \$2,500 by the late cyclone.

A new B & M depot is being built at Unadilla. Corn brings 40 cents a bushel at Superior City.

Teasdale's new Catholic church will cost \$8,000. Exeter is about to invest \$6,000 in a school building.

The typhoid fever is raging with fatal effects at Waverly. Weymouth is energetically moving for school and mail facilities.

Capitalists from Wisconsin are about to start a creamery at Red Cloud. Winer raised \$100 for the relief of the sufferers by the cyclone at Stanton.

The prize watermelon at the Merrick county fair weighed forty-eight pounds. A wife-beater in Dawson county received twenty-four hours across the boundary.

Horse thieves still linger in Knox county and leave in their footprints many empty stables. The location of the new postoffice is a source of great discontent to the inhabitants of Hastings.

Barnum's bummers slugged a number of persons in Lincoln and secured considerable money and jewelry.

Gov. Nance has selected Judge Amasa Cobb to represent Nebraska at the Yorktown centennial celebration.

A brute named Hunt outraged a little girl in Gage county recently and escaped punishment through defects in the complaint. Frank Havens, son of R. M. Havens, of Nickerson, was thrown from his horse while herding recently, receiving injuries from which he died.

There are rival stage lines between Table Rock and Pawnee City. The stages have frequently made neck-and-neck races for the distinction of being first in Pawnee. David City is talking of organizing a vigil committee to secure the enforcement and observance of law and order, and to notify certain characters to leave the town.

The U. P. company made a proposition to the citizens of Ord to vote bonds to the amount of \$5,000 to run the road there and locate a depot. They have consented to call an election for that purpose.

The hail-storm in Gage county killed several sheep in Mr. Holmes' flock. The storm was one of the most destructive that ever visited that section. The staves fell with such force that they crushed through tin roofs.

An extensive round house is to be built at Falls City, which indicates that passenger trains are to be run to and from Atchison to the magnificent B. & M. country of Nebraska, leaving the Atchison & Nebraska at Table Rock, and running over the new branch to Wynona.

A sad accident occurred recently near Manchester on the Middle Loup. A Swede, in company with his little girl, was hauling wood when a cayon when the log, by some means, overturned the load upon them. The man's back was broken and the unfortunate girl was buried under the load with her face in a cayon and was dead when found. The man has since died.

Law, but Not Justice. San Francisco Chronicle.

The American judicial system is modeled after that of England, but it has lost the sterling common sense and the disposition to sternly punish crime which obtain in that country. It may now be compared to the ancient city of refuge in Judea, whither murderers fled to be secure from pursuit and punishment. Criminals and corrupt corporations turn to it with confidence, and cover it with adulation. It strikes the fetters from the thief, liberates the murderer, and robs the hard-working poor man of his land to donate it to men to assure their rights against rich men. It pardons the murderer, swindler and thief, but refuses to pardon the good citizen unjustly convicted. It permits corporations to defy it with impunity, and to despise and evade its mandates. Its operation in all the states of the union is faulty in the extreme. The law that one court pronounces constitutional another declares unconstitutional; the knave that one judge solemnly sentences another judge turns loose; what is good law to-day is no law to-morrow; and the bigamist in one part of the country is the husband in another part. The deciding opinion of a part of a supreme court is contradicted flatly by the dissenting opinion of another part of the same court. Pedantry and imbecility characterize all its operations. "The laws are good enough if they were only executed," is the cry of the people. They will never be properly executed until technicalities are totally swept out of our courts, and until the present bombastic trash, misnamed legal lore, is no longer of practical use to attorneys. To denounce such a system; to exhibit its imperfections to the public gaze; and its acts of injustice to public scorn; to ridicule its absurdities and pretensions, and to cease to shield it from general contempt has become a public duty no longer to be evaded.

To overthrow or completely remodel the present judicial system of the country would require peripatetic effort and the aid of a powerful public opinion, but it is a task that should be attempted. Society is continually approaching the verge of temporary anarchy by reason of the total failure of the courts to punish undoubted criminals.

Nebraska State Normal School. A new class composed of practical teachers and others qualified to complete an outline review of the elementary course with reference to graduation therein by the mid next June, will be formed the first of November, 1881. Students intending to secure an outfit for the school should avail themselves of this opportunity.

CHEAP LOTS.

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Omaha.

THE BEST BARGAINS

Ever Offered

IN THIS CITY.

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.

Some of the most Sightly Locations in the city may be selected from these lots, especially on 30th Street

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.