

The Omaha Bee.

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A. H. Fitch, correspondent and solicitor.

The Bookwalter engine is laid up for repair.

DAVID DAVIS has cancelled the prize in the democratic lottery of assassination.

OVER speculation is the hidden mine which is sapping the prosperity of the country.

A SPECIMEN of Omaha mud should be exhibited at the Atlanta exposition. It would take the premium.

MR. TILDEN says he is out of politics. This pleasant sarcasm of Mr. Tilden has been heard twice before.

OHIO may have broken her record as a mother of presidents but she stands firmly in line with 20,000 majority as a staunch republican stronghold.

ONE county in Iowa went democratic. It ought to be stuffed and preserved in Mr. Tilden's private political cabinet as a genuine western curiosity.

NONE of the cabinet will resign until after the Yorktown celebration. This is a heavy blow to the prediction of a member of smart Aleck Washington correspondents.

THE spectacle of J. Sterling Morton, with his pocket stuffed with District of Columbia improvement bonds, prating about corruption in his places is enough to make angels weep.

JOHN I. REDIEK, the champion fence climber, says he doesn't think as much of Grant as he did. General Grant's opinion of John I. Rediek would be interesting in this connection.

OMAHA has not forgotten the sufferers in the Elkhorn valley, and among all the funds now claiming public attention will contribute most liberally to that for the needy in her own state.

DR. HAMMOND is to testify in Guitteau's behalf in the coming trial. Dr. Hammond has never recovered from the slight of not being called upon as one of the president's consulting physicians.

DEMOCRATIC monopoly cappers are sometimes as successful in suppressing public sentiment as their fellows on the republican side of the fence. Mr. J. Sterling Morton and Dr. Miller do not represent the views of the democratic party on the railroad question by a large majority.

THE work of repairing the white house is approaching completion. The public, who learned for the first time during the president's illness of the malarious influences which surrounded the residence of the chief executive, will be pleased to know that plumbers are especially busy there; that the gas and sewer pipes are to be taken out and replaced with porcelain-lined piping; and that particular attention is to be paid to the condition of bath rooms, and their sanitary improvement. There are to be new carpets also, with new furniture, altogether costing \$10,000.

THE shrewd dodge of the democratic monopolists in calling for a standing vote on Mr. Doane's anti-monopoly resolutions did not pass unnoticed. In refusing to put the vote by counties the delegates present were released from placing themselves on record before their constituents as deliberately suppressing the sentiment of the people of Nebraska on the railroad question. It will not be difficult for voters to find out who were the fifty-three delegates who declined to record themselves as opposed to monopoly rule in Nebraska.

THE following circular has been displayed in many business offices in New York city: "Notice to customers: The United States government has fixed the following values on silver coins with holes in them: Dollars, sixty-five cents; half dollars, thirty-five cents; quarter dollars, fifteen cents; dimes, five cents; five, four cents. These values are placed upon coins punched with a view to calling in and stopping the unlawful practice of mutilating silver money of the United States." Information comes from Washington that this card, as far as the government is concerned, is fraudulent, as no such instruction has been given.

MR. DOANE'S PROTEST.

Mr. George W. Doane has been an earnest and consistent advocate of anti-monopoly sentiment in his party. The main stand for the rights of the people against the corporations which he took in the legislature last winter made for him many friends outside of his own party ranks, and the earnestness with which, in the face of his own personal and professional interests, he has advocated the principles of nationality has won him the respect of every candid thinker in Nebraska.

Mr. Doane believes, and no doubt believes truly, that the mass of democratic voters in this state are not in sympathy with the aggressions of the monopolies. At the democratic state convention held on Tuesday in this city he endeavored to force upon that body, composed largely of railroad cappers, a consideration of the following trenchant and outspoken resolutions:

Resolved, That keeping in mind the teachings of the fathers and founders of the democratic party under which all its glorious victories in the past have been won, we hereby reaffirm a time-honored principle of democracy that the protection of the rights of the people should be, and is, the first and paramount duty of a republican government.

I. That the arrogant claims of the railroad monopolies of the exclusive right to regulate the transportation interests and business of that country is a cause for serious alarm, and if submitted to result in making the producers of our vast western domain mere hewers of wood and drawers of water for these exacting masters.

II. That it is the right and duty of the lawmaking power to provide by proper legislation for the regulation of the rates of transportation over the highways which have been built by the aid of the people's treasure and by governmental agencies and for the protection of all whether rich or poor, powerful or weak, against discriminations, whereby one locality or individual is built up at the expense of another.

It is unnecessary to state that Mr. Doane's resolutions were unceremoniously tabled after J. Sterling Morton, whose connection with the C. B. & Q. railroad made him a disinterested commentator, had been afforded opportunity to ventilate his views on the benefits which have accrued to the people from the railroads. It was hardly reasonable for Mr. Doane to expect any respectful consideration from such a body of men who have by their action placed the democratic party in opposition to the sentiment of the people of Nebraska. His manly endeavor to force the issue upon the attention of his party and compel them to take a stand upon the paramount question of the times will be appreciated by every advocate of anti-monopoly in the state.

The wide difference in the marriage laws obtaining in the several states of the Union is often a cause of great inconvenience and confusion. In New York and in several other states the party against whom a divorce is secured is prohibited from marrying again, and, hitherto, if such party went to another state whose laws conveyed no such prohibition and married again, it has been supposed that his marriage would not be regarded as legal in the state where the prohibitory divorce had been secured. This has given rise to much dispute and complication with regard to the rights of children by the second marriage. By a recent decision of the New York court of appeals it is laid down that a marriage which is valid in the state where it is executed is valid in the state where the divorce is obtained. This decision of course pertains to New York alone, but it is not unlikely that it will be taken as a precedent everywhere that the prohibitory force of divorces obtain. In such case the prohibitory part might as well be abolished altogether, for it is an easy matter for the proscribed party to go where even contract marriages which will be held valid in all the states. If the New York decision is everywhere adopted, the demand for a constitutional amendment to unify the marriage laws in all the states will not be so urgent.

With the next number, the title of Scribner's Monthly becomes The Century Magazine. The first issue of The Century Magazine will have the general appearance of the old Scribner, but the page will be larger and without "rules," so that about fourteen pages of matter is added by the new arrangement. The publishers intend to emphasize the new series by a number (for November) of peculiar pictorial beauty and literary interest. One of the principal features of this number is the portrait of George Elliot, by Burton, which Mrs. Cross' family put forth through The Century Magazine as the authorized likeness of the great novelist. The portrait is accompanied by an account—also authorized—of her religious and philosophical beliefs, by Frederick W. H. Myers.

This farmer is showing an unusual interest in politics just now, but by next year the corporations will be amazed to discover how much our farmers read and how ready they are to act and vote on their convictions. CHEAP freights by water is the coming bonanza for the Nebraska farmer.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

The excitement in Ireland over the arrest of Mr. Parnell was unprecedented. The news was flashed with lightning rapidity to every county. Local land leagues met and denounced the outrage. In Dublin stores were closed and the black flag hung from the windows of dwellings. The presence of 40,000 troops alone prevented the excited people from rising in insurrection. In England, among the large population of Irishmen, the feeling was scarcely less intense. In Liverpool the police force was strengthened. In Manchester fears were entertained by the authorities of serious trouble. Mr. Gladstone's return from the Guildhall in London was attended by hisses from the crowd. A monster meeting is to be held in Hyde Park, the scene of the great reform meetings, to protest against the crowning outrage and most stupendous political blunder of the government.

While excitement has been high and indignation intense among all Irishmen the admirable organization of the land league has once more shown its power in compelling passive resistance to English oppression. They have boldly protested against the arrest of their leaders, without due process of law and for a charge which would be instantly dismissed in any courts outside of those controlled by the English government. They have appealed to the civilized world to express its condemnation of this subversion of law and justice, and they have laid their case before the American people, confident of the verdict which that impartial jury will render on the case. More than all, they have by their wise conduct prevented an effusion of blood and the sacrifice of innocent lives which would have been certain to have followed any resistance to the authority of England, backed by the muskets of 40,000 soldiers and 15,000 policemen. The wisdom, moderation and policy of the land league shows that Ireland possesses hundreds of men fit to lead public sentiment, and the arrest of a single leader like Mr. Parnell can no more stay the tide of national sentiment than the capture of a general leading the advance of a great army can check the progress of a campaign.

The Scotch land bill forced a significant remark from Mr. Gladstone in his Leeds speech. The bill drawn up by the Scotch chamber of agriculture contains the main features of the Irish bill, and is said to be even more sweeping in its provisions. Mr. Gladstone's language leads to the inference that he will not support it without essential changes. He said that the circumstances in England and Scotland were not those of Ireland, but that what was to be done in altering and modifying the English and Scotch land laws. The prominence the land question is assuming in Great Britain indicates that it will take the precedence of the far trade movement, a prospect which is pleasing to the liberals. Mr. Gladstone stated that he apprehended no division in the liberal ranks; that everywhere there were signs of union. He defined his foreign policy as one in which "every foreign country should be credited with the same good motives as ourselves until it showed to the contrary, and that every power was entitled to the same rights and privileges irrespective of size." He spoke at length of the crisis in Ireland, and pledged the government to a firm policy, irrespective of the Parnell movement. Upon economic matters he had much to say, attributing the depression of trade to the decreased purchasing power owing to successive bad harvests. The speech was one hour and forty minutes long, and is regarded as an important political manifesto.

British beer is a solid British institution. The statistics show that there are forty thousand breweries in Europe, and of all the houses in England and Wales the formidable number of one hundred and thirteen thousand, or one in every forty, are devoted to the sale of liquor in some form or another. One beer house in forty is a record of which every beer lover should be proud. All the religious denominations put together cannot show as many houses of worship and schools, public or private. But this is not the only evidence of the conquering march and progress of beer. British spirits and beer represented, so far as consumption went, in the decade before the last one, four hundred and fifty million dollars, while in the decade just closed these figures have risen to the enormous sum of seven hundred and eighty million dollars. In the face of all this it is idle to declare that beer is on the decline. Telegraphs and railways in China have of late occupied much of the attention of the government, and preparations are now being made to provide both most extensively. About a year ago the emperor or his counselors gave their sanction for a telegraph between Peking, Tien-tsin and Shanghai, which will probably be completed this year, and but little doubt exists that all the great cities of the empire will shortly be united by telegraph. Imperial permission has also been obtained for a railway from the capital to the port of Tien-tsing, a

distance of seventy miles, and from there to the river Yang-tze-kiang, 500 miles further south. One of several very important navigation projects in the north of Europe that are likely to be carried out within the coming few years is a new channel to connect the North Sea with the Baltic across the province of Schleswig. Count Von Moltke has recently been in Schleswig, and is reported to have given a very favorable opinion of the feasibility of the project, and it is understood that now the government will ask the house of deputies to vote the funds necessary for the work. Dogs are being trained in some corps of the Russian army to act as sentinels in lieu of men. For this duty the wolf dog of the Ural mountains is found most suitable, as this animal will growl at the presence of an intruder instead of barking outright, and thus inciting all the dogs in the camp to do likewise. The cost of a first-class locomotive in France varies from \$24,000 to \$26,000. A contract for 100 locomotives for the State railway was recently signed at the rate of \$12,000, \$14,000 and \$16,300. These were for light traffic and short distance. News from the Dutch Polar expedition on the schooner William Barents, have been received. Owing to the continuous ice-barrier which extends nearly to Norway, Spitzbergen could not be reached, nor yet even the Bear Island; and after one more attempt to force through northward the expedition will return home, as the captain is convinced that this year Nova Zembla is completely enclosed in a barrier of ice. The progress of railway building in India continues to be rapid. Much was done during the Afghan war, but the work did not stop with the return of peace. On January 1, 1880, 9,326 miles of road were open, and 838 miles had been added during the year then ended. Compared with the previous year, the increase of net revenue was considerably more than a half million sterling. GARFIELD. "He was a man."—Hamlet. So great was Garfield that he stood above the royal—not so great. But that he poorest, lowliest, could His est exampole emulate. His manhood blossomed into fame, More than a hero is a man, O youth, that seek't an honored name, Pursue the simple cue so he ran. A faithful man, he did his best As school-boy and as president; The Holy Garfield of Right his guest;— His daily task a sacrament. Erect his statue in the mart, Wh re it may call to every mind How one who, by very does his part. Shall serve himself and all mankind, October 9, 1881.

HONEY FOR THE LADIES. Fangle bracelets are again popular. New wall paper imitates Gobelin tapestry. Turtles and shrimps are new hat ornaments. All wool satins is revived for serviceable dresses. Spanish girdles of black velvet are very stylish. Indian shawls still hold the front rank in wraps. Handmade wraps are edged with beaded plush bands. Copper, bridlest and terra cotta are the fashionable colors. Flounced skirts like those worn twenty years ago are very stylish. Grecian bands for the hair are made of silver inlaid with mock gems. Watered silks are more in demand than they have been for some years. Dark bronze green tulle trimmed with plush are exceedingly fashionable. Handsome cashmeres are imported with embroidered flounces for trimming. The position jacket is revived, to be worn with plain-skirted street costumes. Silver beads are taking the place of steel, and are much more dressey and elegant. The English shoe with low heels and half high is a late style adopted by young ladies. The modern bed room suite of furniture has but three pieces that match—bed, wardrobe and bureau. There are six women to every five men in New Orleans. The sixth woman has to buy her own ice cream and oyster bowls. There is a girl in Plymouth county who has had three different lovers, and no one of them ever got his arm around her. She weighs 384 pounds—Boston Post. Square nautical looking collars of oriental brocade, or plaided shawl, with large bows knotted at the throat in true sailor fashion, are to be very popular with stylish young girls. A Cincinnati girl has eloped with a murderer. This female craze for linking themselves with prominent men will continue as long as there are females and prominent men. A Peterson (N. J.) youth, to abate a nuisance, dressed as a young woman, accepted the escort of a pertacious law officer, and getting him to a lonely place, gave the coward a sound thrashing. The last extravaganza in French prose is a new stocking of cream white lace in open work design to be worn over another one of spun silk tinted a flesh color. The lace stockings cost \$25 a pair. Plush is beyond all other the favorite material for trimming. Pingatond Worth uses striped plush instead of fur for lining, while some of the richest wraps shown are made of the beautiful seal skin plush, which is so much like the real fur.

Felt and beaver hats come in all the fashionable shades of olive bronze, old gold, Quaker grey, dark green, admiral blue, cigar brown, claret, fawn color and cerise, and also in pure white and delicately tinted shades for evening wear. "Do you reside in this city?" asked a masked man of a masked lady at a masked party the other evening. He felt sick when she said to him in a low voice: "Don't be a fool, John! I know you by the seat on your trunk." It was his wife.—New Orleans Times. A magnificent imported cloak, which is among the earliest of the season, is of seal skin plush with garnet lining, trimmed with wide bands of the new wave ostrich and feather plush, and passementerie made to match the cloak in seal-brown satin cord and dark garnet beads. It is a masterpiece. Within certain limits wraps of every description are to be worn this fall and win-

ter. Jackets to match dresses, mantles, long cloaks, salt-sts, Fernand's jackets, Jersey-like garments of fine lined stockette, cloth cloaks and jackets, English and French, are all shown among new goods. The new cloaks are longer than those of last year, and even cloth jackets often come half way down the skirts of the dress, while elegant imported mantles completely hide the costume worn beneath them. Directoire shapes continue fashionable, and many cloaks are in the Japanese style, like a long, straight gown. Plush linings are more beautiful than ever on account of their ombre effects and stripes of contrasting colors. The red, bronze, and green from rose to cardinal, and those of green from pistachio to bronze, are seen in the handsomest wraps. For plainer garments there are black and gold stripes in the plush, or red with blue, green with red, or cerise with brown. Cloth cloaks are to be very handsome this winter. The preference is for smooth-finished cloths with fleece backs, which require no lining. Coats are much used for trimming them and extra fine re-wraps as garniture upon imported wraps. An elegant model is of dark brown camel's hair cloth with many rows of cord set on around the neck, in form of printed yoke in front, and coming far down into a deep point behind. Two satin platings held by a cord edge the bottom of the cloak; and a similar plating, headed by many rows of cord, is on the sleeve. Another is of cloth in the same shade, very simply trimmed with satin collar shirred in many rows, and the same finish on the sleeves. Bow of satin ribbon and handsome button complete the trimmings. MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC. Nym Crinkle says the Abbott kiss is entirely exparte. Pauline Markham is doing leading business in A Celestated case. Alice Oates will be accompanied by Charles Drew on her Austria inn trip. Bonicault's latest Irish play will be produced, it is said, in the Boston Museum. The Italian opera season at the New York Academy of Music will begin Oct. 17th. Miss Blanche Roosevelt returned to New York last Saturday, and will soon be heard on the stage which she adorns. Geo. F. Fuller, of the Louisville-Courier-Journal staff is the natural father of Maggie Mitchell's "Little Savage." Scabchi, the great Italian contralto, who ranks among the world's great artists, has been engaged by Max Strakosch for the Grand opera company. Prof. Adolph Hartogren, the cellist, has quit the Cincinnati college of music. A son of Max Maretzek will teach the piano in the college this year. Miss Louise Balfe, a bright young actress who came to this country not long ago with Mr. George Fawcett, has been added to Mr. John S. Clarke's company. The announcement of Mme. Materna's engagement for the May festivals under Mr. Thomas's direction has been received with much gratification by the musical public. Mme. Christine Nilsson is going to Stockholm, by invitation of the king of Sweden, to sing at the celebration of the Crown Prince's marriage with the Princess Victoria of Baden. The Great German tragedian, Friedrich Haase, and the great Italian tragedian, Ernesto Rossi, will be shortly acting in New York at the same time. Our stage is certainly cosmopolitan. In "Macbeth," as played by Frank Mayo's company, Hecate is represented as a young and beautiful woman instead of an old hag. This is an old idea, but has not been used of 15 years. It is reported that the famous pianist, Mme. Sophie Meuser, whose performances created great enthusiasm in London last spring, has signed an engagement to come to this country next year. A French company proposes to open in New York next year with a panorama of the "Surrender of Yorktown." They will build a circular panorama building. The canvas will measure 400 feet in length by 7 1/2 feet in height. Miss Florence Copleston, pianist, will give three concerts at Seaway Hall, New York, on November 20, 27 and 28, when she will have the aid of Maxine Demermond, the world-ruf by violinist; Miss Emily Winant, and Miss Hattie Schell, soprano. Miss Clara Louise Kellogg made her first appearance in three years at Boston, at the Academy of Music, Tuesday. Her assistants were Miss Pease, contralto; Signor Brignoli, Signor Tagliapietra, the violinist; Mr. Hartweg, the tenor; and Signor, violinist; and Mr. Lieblich, pianist. The amount of the opera season in this country continues to be unofficial and very meagre. It is now said that Miss Mimi Haskell, who is to be the prima donna, is to create the part of Caterina in the Italian version of Goethe's "Iphigenia on the Shore," beside singing "Africa" in "Lohengrin" and Selica in the "Africain" as novelties. She has stated that Colonel Mapleson has deposited \$2,000 at the Metropolitan bank, New York, as a guarantee to Miss Hauke for the production of this opera and the fulfillment of the other points of the contract, which, except a few minor points, is practically settled. The Italian summer theatres, politicians by name, are vast buildings, built of wood and iron, with a fan-like action in the iron roof, which, when the weather permits, is closed, so that all is open to the sky except one partition. In this manner in this hot climate it is possible to enjoy the opera or the play even in summer, and indeed, thousands pass their evenings there cool and comfortably. The Genoise population commences 5,000 persons, but there are several larger ones at Rome and Naples. The politesama can be had in winter, only it is essentially a summer house. In many of the Italian politesamas smoking and beer-drinking goes on during the performance. CONNUBIALITIES. A western couple desire to be married in a ball-room, which would be aristocratic, to say the least. One of the most disagreeable things in the world is the comparison of the "I will" at the marriage ceremony with the "I won't" after the event. E. V. Smealley of The New York Tribune, was married at Far Rockaway, N. Y., on Wednesday, to Miss Josephine M. Gorry, an Austrian lady. The ceremony was performed by a justice of the peace. This is Mr. Smealley's second marriage. Congressman Rice, of Massachusetts, was engaged to be married to a young woman of that state. Just before a her wedding preparations should have been begun she was stricken with brain fever. A few months ago she was sent to Europe and now she returns to be placed in the asylum for the insane. Jay Haddock, who has lived in the vicinity of Mechanicsville, Iowa, was under compulsion to marry Mary Davis, whom he had wronged. Accompanying her to the station at Mechanicsville, on the way to Tipton, where he had promised to marry the girl, Haddock slipped away, and has not been seen since. Mr. Adolf Hartogren, professor of the violin at the Cincinnati College of Music, is to be married early next month to Miss Annie Norton, a young soprano who has sung at the Cincinnati music festival. Mr. Hartogren has severed his connection with the College of Music, and after his marriage will return to live in New York City. The marriage is announced of the Earl of St. Germain, the 11th duke de St. Germain, representative of the patriot Sir John Elliot, Charles the First's vicar, who died in the Tower of London, 1832, to the Hon. Evelyn Labouchere. The lady is the

youngest daughter of Lord Taunton, uncle of the editor of the London Truth, whose peevage became extinct at his death without a son. His daughters had large fortunes. The father of Lord St. Germain was here with the Prince of Wales. The Right Sort of General. Jacob Smith, Clinton street, Buffalo says he has used Spring Blossom in his family as a general medicine for cases of indigestion, biliousness, bowel and kidney complaints and disorders arising from impurities of the blood. He speaks highly of its efficacy. Price 50 cents, trial bottles 10 cents. eod1w

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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 Sm-ll 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.