

The Omaha Bee.

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A. H. Fitch, correspondent and solicitor.

Just now the British lute is worse than its bark.

PARIS is the present city of refuge of every discreet Irish land leaguer.

THE Yorktown celebration is an imposing affair—imposing on Uncle Sam's commissary department.

SINCE Foxhall's latest victory the Englishmen are giving Americans credit for possessing good "horse sense."

A SPEEDY completion of the Tenth street grading will save the city a large amount of profanity. Mr. Watson B. Smith should pay his respects to the "closing" of Tenth street.

An exchange remarks that a cold day somewhat diminishes Iowa's republican majority. It has to be an unusually cold day in Iowa when a democrat holds public office.

NORTHWESTERN Missouri is about to be opened up to civilization by a railroad, articles of incorporation for which were filed last week. The road is to run from a point in Atchison county, Missouri, opposite Brownville, Nebraska, through Atchison and Nodaway counties to Burlington Junction, Missouri. The capital stock of the company is placed at \$600,000.

THE political Vennor of the Denver Tribune has this to say about the political probabilities for Colorado and the region west of the Great Muddy: "Do you see that candidate over there? He is standing still. He is a democratic candidate. If he were a republican he would be running. Democratic candidates are not real candidates. They can not run. They do not even walk. When you are very tired and want to rest you ought to become a democratic candidate."

In addition to the Field fund, whose interest is alone available, Mrs. Garfield has been presented with \$45,000 in cash, the gift of Mr. Robert L. Stuart, Mr. Robert Lenox Kennedy and Miss Kennedy, of New York, each of whom donated \$15,000. The money has been deposited to her credit in the Bank of Commerce, of New York, and notice has been sent her that she can draw it at any time. Financial trouble has been most thoughtfully averted from the widow and children of President Garfield by the people of a nation which he served so well.

REPUBLICANS may come and politicians may go, but American invention goes on forever. During the past year the patent office granted 13,084 patents for designs and certificates of registration and labels. The number of applications for patents during the first nine months of the year amounted to 20,505, an increase of 1,999 over the same period last year. The receipts of the office are stated to exceed those of last year by \$65,477.20. The patent office is one of the few bureaus of the government which is self-sustaining because well managed.

STOCK subscriptions to branches of the Union Pacific seem to be something of a farce. In the suit recently pending before Judge Savage Mr. Thomas L. Kimball testified that on the day designated for the opening of subscription books at his office for the Utah & Northern road he was traveling with Sidney Dillon in Colorado; that, so far as he knew, there were no subscriptions offered at his office on that day, but that, as they were traveling together, Mr. Dillon made an allotment of the five hundred shares of the new company, assigning to Messrs. Kimball and Poppleton, of Omaha, and Samuel Word, T. E. Hamilton and George W. Irwin, of Montana, one share each, and to himself the balance, as president of the Union Pacific—Messrs. Vining and Burnham, who have been mentioned as incorporators, not being assigned any stock. Upon Mr. Kimball's return to Omaha, on the 12th of September, he made out a formal subscription list in accordance with Mr. Dillon's allotment.

CONGRESSIONAL GAMBLERS.

One of the greatest scandals at Washington is the well known connection of a number of congressmen with private stock gambling schemes. During the last session of congress the capital stock ticker was as closely scanned as at the brokers' offices, and the lobbies became at times a Wall street stock exchange on a smaller scale. Prominent members of the senate and house of representatives were known to be heavily interested in the stock of railroads which sought favorable legislation from congress and their interest was maintained by frequent pointers from the railroad lobby. The paid agents of the Texas Pacific and Southern Pacific roads were welcome visitors to the rooms of senators and assisted in laying out plans of the campaign to be carried out in the committee room. One of the boldest schemes of this class was the attempt to open the Indian territory, which was manipulated by the attorney of Jay Gould in the interests of his southwestern system of railroads. It was estimated that the sum at stake to be made by a favorable vote of Congress on the proposition aggregated nearly \$30,000,000. To secure this end the spirit of speculation among senators and representatives was fostered by liberal pointers on stock and brilliant pictures of the results of the rise which would surely follow the opening of the lands for settlement. This nicely worked up plan failed owing to the strong and determined fight made on it by men who could not be influenced. But the public were amazed to discover how much strength in Congress could be mastered to the support of such a rotten scheme.

But it is not alone in stocks of railroads appealing for public aid that members of congress are dabbling. Fear of anti-monopoly legislation has brought the railroads to see the necessity of inducing members to interest themselves in the affairs of the corporations in order to prevent the passage of any bill restricting their exertions. At the time of an important vote in last spring's session of the senate barely more than a quorum was present, owing to a sudden flurry on Wall street, which called senators post-haste to New York to attend to their private business. This state of affairs is a disgrace to the country. If the fountain head of our national legislation is corrupted, what hope can there be for the passage and enforcement of laws so needed by the producing classes of the country. Self-interest will always prove paramount to the interests of constituencies, and a senator or representative with his pockets filled with watered railroad stock is hardly likely to use his influence and vote to diminish the illegal exactions of the corporations. What is required of the voters of the nation is to use their efforts first in bringing forward, despite packed conventions, the true sentiment of the people on the question of the hour and next by refusing to support any man as a candidate for congress or senatorial honors known to be a stock gambler.

THE WHEAT SURPLUS.

The foreign demand for American wheat largely regulates the price of this great food product in our country. For a number of years past, with our constantly increasing acreage, we have found ourselves at the close of each season's harvest with a large surplus over the amount required for domestic consumption. In California and on the Pacific coast last year this surplus amounted 18,000,000 bushels, and from the other wheat-growing states to a much larger amount. The probable demand for our surplus wheat from Europe on this account becomes of great moment in any calculation as to the state of the grain markets, and reports from foreign crops are therefore watched with interest at our great grain centers.

Early in the harvest the cable reported that the promise of heavy crops throughout Europe was good, and that the great wheat-growing region of the Danube would be able to supply most of the foreign demand for grain. Recent advices, however, prove these reports to have been in a large way unfounded. The latest dispatches announce that the wheat crop in Algeria is "in a deplorable condition." The crops in Germany and Hungary, though better than for some years past, will do little more than supply the local demand. The state department at Washington has received information of "a deficit in the wheat crop of France of 58,000,000 bushels which must be supplied largely from the United States." According to another dispatch the crop in the Danubian provinces is far from what was anticipated. All the indications are that our country will be called upon to supply the deficit for all Europe, and that both France and England cannot look elsewhere than to our own country for relief.

Under these circumstances the amount of our grain surplus is exciting much discussion. The census bureau has published its estimates, which have been supplemented by the collection of statistics by Bradstreet's. The latest information, and probably the most reliable, comes from the Grain

Review, which contained the following interesting summaries:

For September the agricultural department has a preliminary estimate of "wheat crop when harvested," which affords an element of value in the final estimate of yield and quality. The condition at harvest this year is given for the whole country at 70 per cent., against 90 last year, and 92 in 1879. New England averages 97, and makes severe complaints of too much rain at harvest. New Jersey and Pennsylvania complain of drouth, but as a whole this section does not fall much below last year. The states from Maryland southward all report some decrease in yield from drouth, but speak of superior quality. Tennessee and Kentucky each report an average equal to last year, but the crop of last year was very short in these states. North of the Ohio river, the great wheat-growing section of the United States, the average is very low, Ohio reporting 25 per cent., less, Michigan 27, Indiana 30, Illinois 46. Wisconsin alone of these States reports equal to last year. West of the Mississippi river, Iowa makes return of only 49 per cent., against 79 of last year. There seems to be a panic in this state, and the probability is that the discouraging figures are an exaggeration. Missouri reports 30 per cent. less than 1880, and Kansas, as last year, reports severe damage from drouth. California reports 12 per cent. less than 1880.

It will be seen from these statistics that anything like an exact estimate is impossible, but enough can be learned to show that our crop is a short one. The shipments made so far this year are much below those of last and bear out this view. The increased price which wheat is bringing in the market will bring the aggregate sum obtained by our farmers for their crop nearly, if not quite, up to the figures of last year, while in many of the western states where the acreage has been largely increased the sum total will greatly exceed that of last year.

THE UTE.

Hon. Otto Mears, one of the commissioners appointed by the interior department to supervise the removal of the Ute Indians from Colorado to the White River agency, in Utah, was in Denver last Saturday on his way home from the Utah agency. In an interview with a Tribune reporter, Mr. Mears furnished some interesting information concerning the present condition of the Uncompagure Ute. These Indians are all away from the Uintah agency and express themselves satisfied with their lot.

They are perfectly peaceable and friendly, and while they hate being driven from the home of their childhood to new fields, they are willing to submit to the orders of the Great Father at Washington. In their new agency the Indians will be better off than in their old one, as the country is better adapted for hunting and grazing than anywhere in Colorado. The Indians number in all 1,458, including men, women and children, and they have 10,000 head of sheep and goats and 8,000 ponies, and of course it will take several months for them to get entirely settled and everything moved away from the Uncompagure, but by spring there will not be a Ute Indian in Colorado. The moving of the Indians from Colorado, Mr. Mears thinks, is a sad mistake, and one which will injure Colorado more than was at first supposed. During each year more than \$2,000,000 of money is expended on them by the government in paying them their annuities, putting up buildings, etc., all of which has heretofore been expended in Colorado. Hereafter it goes to Utah and that territory will be benefited thereby.

The new agency is situated on the White river, about 175 miles northeast of Salt Lake City, and not far from Fort Bridger, and there have been erected a warehouse, 25x150 feet, a large blacksmith shop, carpenter shop, agency buildings, medical house and doctor's residence, four employe's houses, corals, etc., for the purposes of putting the horses and sheep. Next year several new houses will be erected at the agency, which will give them better quarters than they had in Colorado.

WHEN congress voted \$50,000 for a monument to commemorate the surrender of Gen. Cornwallis and the British army at Yorktown, there was no thought of converting the corner stone of that monument into an urn to preserve the relics of the defunct confederacy of Jeff Davis. It seems, however, that the parties to whom the congressional commission delegated the honor to lay the foundation of this historic monument have desecrated it by depositing in the corner stone a few worthless confederate bank notes and bonds and a photograph of the rebel flag. Every loyal American will regard the intrusion of mementoes of the civil war among the relics of the American revolution of 1776-81 as an attempt to canonize the leaders of the slaveholders' rebellion. It is a covert attempt to place Jeff Davis on a level with George Washington and his compatriots. No incident of the rebellion was more disgraceful and humiliating to this republic than the bloody conflict between citizens of this union on the historic ground that was made forever sacred by the glorious triumph of

American freemen over their British oppressors. The attempt to immortalize the confederacy through the Yorktown monument is repugnant to the patriotic spirit that animated its founders and an indecent exhibition of incorrigible disloyalty.

Now that the city has ample fire protection from the fire hydrants, it is in order to re-locate the steam fire engines that are now massed under the wooden sheds on upper Farnham street. These fire engines are needed in the suburbs where the fire hydrants are far apart.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for November, containing the sixty-third volume, is a number of rare excellence. It opens with a very interesting article, by W. H. Rideing, entitled "In Cornwall with an Umbrella." Mr. Reinhart illustrates it with quaint pictures, of the people and the country. W. W. Thomas, jr., contributes a graphic account of two weeks' recreation and sport in the woods of Canada, beautifully illustrated.

We are reminded again of the Yorktown Centennial, now near at hand, by Mr. Howard Pyle's strong poem, "Tilghman's ride from Yorktown to Philadelphia," with two striking illustrations from the author's drawings. In the second installment of his "Journalistic London," Joseph Hatton describes The London Times building, and gives a history of that paper, with an interesting account of the careers of the late Mr. Deane and his successor, Mr. Chenery, as editors. One of the most entertaining things in the article is the biographical sketch of Henry Labouchere, the editor of Truth. The article is profusely illustrated with sketches and portraits.

A very interesting chapter in the pioneer history of Ohio is contributed by Alfred Mathews, under the title of "Ohio's First Capital," referring to Chillicothe. The settlement of Chillicothe was made by Virginians, and the early history of the settlement, which was set on foot by Nathaniel Massie (afterward governor of the state), is full of curious situations and incidents. The article is illustrated by portraits of Massie, Tiffin, Worthington and Allen—all residents of Chillicothe, and all governors of the state; and by sketches of old historic missions, etc.

John Harrington gives an entertaining abstract of Paul Du Chaillu's travels in Scandinavia, as recently published in "The Land of the Midnight Sun," illustrated with fourteen wood engravings from that work.

Thomas Hughes contributes an interesting sketch of the late Dean Stanley, recounting scenes in the latter's life witnessed by the author of the article. A full page and very impressive portrait of Dean Stanley is given in the number.

The serial novel—"Anne," by Constance Fenimore Woolson, and "A Laodicean," by Thomas Hardy, are reprinted.

John A. Dillon contributes an important and timely article, with illustrations, on "Tehuantepec, and the Eads Ship Railway."

Short stories are contributed by John Eaton Cooke and Virginia W. Johnson, and poems by Lucy Larcom and Adelaide Gilley Waldron. The editorial department are full, as usual, of entertaining and useful matter, and the prospect for the magazine for the coming year shows that the forthcoming volumes will be even more interesting and beautiful than the latter has been in literary and artistic treasures.

Silver in Europe and America.

Ex-Senator Thurman, who returned from Europe a few days ago, reports that he had reason to believe that the late International Monetary Conference has had the effect it was designed to have in bringing the chief nations of the world nearer than ever to the adoption of the double standard. He says that, while the discussion of bimetalism was able on both sides, the arguments in favor of fixing a ratio of values were much stronger than those which opposed it, and that a very decided change of opinion is noticeable in England. In this respect Mr. Thurman's observations agree with those of Mr. Everts, and there is no doubt that the chances for an early agreement upon a ratio of values between gold and silver and an international recognition of both metals as legal-tender money are very much better than ever before.

There is one significant circumstance about the status of silver in this country which should not be overlooked. Ever since Mr. Sherman surrendered the Treasury portfolio the complaints about the unpopularity of the silver dollar have ceased. In Mr. Sherman's time the impression was given out on every possible occasion that silver could not be forced into circulation. Mr. Sherman, when Secretary of the Treasury, represented that he was constantly making herculean efforts to put silver out, but that the American people wouldn't have it. He sought to convey the impression that there was a ravenous demand for gold, but that silver was avoided as something dangerous. Mr. Windom has had no such complaints to make. He has not paused to discuss the silver question, and hence it has furnished no complications. The government vaults are not reported as filling up with silver, and, indeed, are not over-crowded with silver; though, if that were the case, there could be no safer or more substantial guarantee of specie payments. As a matter of fact, there is more silver in circulation in proportion to the extent of coinage than there is of gold. For the second quarter of the present year the United States Treasurer has reported that out of \$91,000,000 of standard silver over \$28,000,000 is in circulation in coin and over \$39,000,000 in circulation in the shape of certificates. This leaves only \$24,000,000 owned by the government, part of which is in coin and part in certificates. Three years ago there was less than \$8,000,000 of standard silver in circulation, and now there is more than \$67,000,000 in the hands of the people. This showing does not bear out Mr. Sherman's croaking nor indicate that there is any ground for

maintaining that silver is unpopular. The future mission of silver as a necessary and coordinate part of the money system of the world is becoming more and more assured with every year. Mr. Lavellay has shown that the entire gold product of the world outside the American mines is not much more than \$50,000,000 per annum, or six cents per inhabitant. The United States not only retains all the gold which the American mines yield, but takes from Europe more than the annual product of the rest of the world. How long can the commercial nations of Europe stand this? How long before England and Germany will be forced to confess that silver money is necessary to them? The American exports have temporarily decreased, and the Banks of England and Germany have materially increased the rate of discount; nevertheless, the drain of gold from Europe to this country continues. The rehabilitation of silver as money in all the markets of the world is only a relief which can be found for the gold famine which is sure to follow this course of things, and England and Germany will probably be the first to feel the necessity for such a relief.

It is possible that an effort will be made in the next Congress to pass a bill suspending the coinage of silver. It will almost surely fail. The time has not come when such a measure is necessary to protect the United States from a redundancy of silver. So long as there is less than \$100,000,000 of legal-tender silver in the country, and nearly three-quarters of that amount is kept in circulation naturally and without any forcing process, no danger is to be apprehended from its presence here while it remains unrecouped as money in England, Germany, and one or two other countries. Suspension of silver coinage would only be desirable in order to convince the European Governments that the United States is in a better condition to endure the contraction of monometallism than they are, and for the purpose of hastening an agreement upon the double standard as the money of all nations. But this step is not necessary as yet, and it now looks as though it will never be necessary. The present state of things will probably not endure a year longer without bringing England and Germany to a sense of their own interest in fixing upon a double standard, which is really much more important to them than it is to the United States, or, in fact, to any nation which uses both gold and silver as legal-tender money.

CURRENT COMMENT.

STILL OUR MEAT.

Hurrah for Tilden in 1884! He is our meat—a little tough and juicy, but still our meat.—Philadelphia Press.

A SAD THOUGHT.

A large army of Iowa republicans neglected to vote, but still we have about 50,000 majority. But there is sadness in the thought that it might as well have been 100,000 if the boys had only all turned out.—State Register.

SLIGHT ENCOURAGEMENT.

Registration of women voters closed in this city on Saturday. There are 421 names on the list, about half as many as last year. Not much encouragement for woman suffragists in Massachusetts, evidently.—Boston Traveller.

CHEEKY IMPUDENCE.

One of the coolest pieces of impudence in the New York democratic platform is this: "We demand a thorough and immediate investigation into the star route and other frauds upon the federal treasury, and a vigorous prosecution, already too long delayed, of all the participants in these grave crimes." The demand for an immediate investigation comes to be a little late, in view of the fact that investigation has already gone far enough to have several men indicted.—N. Y. Tribune.

POLITICAL NOTES.

It is rumored that both Secretaries Hunt and Lincoln will accept foreign missions.

It is a heavy administration. President Arthur weighs 215 pounds, and the vice president, who is not much over 200, has a quorum without him to elect Cincinnati, kept his pledges in the election. The police were not a political machine.

It is a great triumph for state rights that Mr. Arthur cannot remove Mr. Hayes from his office of road commissioner.—Courier-Journal.

It is quite generally expected that Secretary Kirkwood will be re-elected to his unexpired term in the senate, which he vacated on entering cabinet.

Timothy O. Howe is again on the anxious seat, having been "mentioned." Timothy has learned ere this that many are mentioned but few are chosen.

Justice Field has written to friends in Washington that as the supreme court now has a quorum without him he will not return from Europe until December.

John Kelly is a solid man, physically and financially; but he is an unlucky day for him when he got the idea into his head that he was a match for his Uncle Sammy.

The Young Men's Republican club of Brooklyn has resolved to defeat every candidate for office who is not "a self-supporting citizen of known integrity and business capacity."

General Hobart, for many years a leading democrat of the Badger state, has stepped squarely upon the republican platform. The general has been holding his own for many years.

Gov. Foster, of Ohio, probably has his eye on the seat of Senator Pendleton. He has good reason to believe that the way to it will be cleared for him. What he must do will be to nominate in caucus by a unanimous vote, he is likely to get it without serious opposition.

PERSONALITIES.

Ell Perkins hopes to be cremated when his flies. Lyve may be made out of his ashes.

Ex-Governor Moses, of South Carolina, was in a New York jail when the light went out.

John Kelley calls Mr. Tilden a "renowned ascendant." It looks as if John had "got 'em again."

Charles O'Connor is a thin, white-haired man, but he is great on speeches, and is very earnest in his manner.

General Joseph E. Johnson is said to have a small, but steady figure, high forehead, and a gentle but decided manner.

succeeded to the editorship, made vacant by the death of Dr. Holland.

The discoverer of petroleum, Col. Drake, died in Pennsylvania, comparatively poor, while hundreds of undertakers and corner grocers grew wealthy by the fruits of his discovery.

The divorced wife of Guitau is living near the town of Boulder, Col., where she married a man named Dummer. She is said to be an estimable lady and a devoted member of the Methodist church.

Some one suggests that Guitau be branded with the letter "G" on each cheek and then turned loose. The brand would have to be put on with the hot blast—but from would never phase that cheek of his.

Mr. Gambetta is reported to have one disqualification for republican leadership, and that is a love of luxury. The Cardiff Times mentions a rumor that he is the possessor of a silver bath-tub. This is calculated to make Henry Clay Dean's blood boil.

Annie Dickinson, while on the stage this winter, will not hesitate to wear a false moustache, even if she has to paste it on upside down.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

Annie knows very well that the way for a young lady to apply a moustache is to put the outside next to her lip.

The Shah of Persia lately underwent the painful operation of having a tooth extracted. Prayers for his safe passage through the ordeal were offered up in advance in the mosques, and he made his will and took an affectionate farewell of all his wives. Happily, however, he survived the awful event, and his faithful subjects showed their thankfulness by sending him, in a single day, congratulatory offerings amounting to not less than 3,000 ducats. The Shah thinks of having another tooth pulled shortly.

Mirabile Dictu.

"Your Spring blossom is a success. I certainly think its effects are wonderful; all the dyspeptic symptoms I complained of have vanished; my wife is also enthusiastic in praise of it; she was disfigured by blotches and pimples on her face, and had a continuous headache. She is all right now, and all unsightly eruptions have gone. You may refer any doubting parties to me. R. M. WILLIAMSON, 'Elk street, Buffalo.' Price, 50 cents; trial bottles, 10 cents. [tr-codw]

BOYD'S OPERA HOUSE

J. E. BOYD, Proprietor. R. L. MARSH, Business Manager. GRAND OPENING. Two Nights Only COMMENCING MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1881.

FAY TEMPLETON

Star Opera Company, in the celebrated, latest and greatest Comic Opera, by ANDRAN, as played 20 nights in Boston, 150 in New York, and still the reigning success, the MASCOTTE!

PRICES OF TICKETS.

Parquet and Parquet Circle, reserved, \$1.00; Parquet Circle, reserved, 75 cents; Dress Circle, reserved, 50 cents; Dress Circle, reserved, 25 cents; Family Circle, all parts, 10 cents; Oct 16-m-th-1st-nov-tus

Election Proclamation on Court House Appropriation.

At a session of the board of County Commissioners of the county of Douglas in the state of Nebraska, holden on the 4th day of October, A. D. 1881.

The following action was taken by the board with respect to the construction of a Court House, situated on the corner of Broadway and 2nd streets, and

WHEREAS, Owing to the enhanced value of labor and material it is impossible to erect a Court House suitable for the purpose of said county for the sum designated in the proclamation for the issue of bonds for the construction of a Court House, submitted to the people November 2nd, 1880; and

WHEREAS, After twice thoroughly advertising the matter for the lowest and most responsible construction of a Court House that would be fire proof and such as to meet the needs of the county, amounting to One hundred and thirty-eight thousand dollars; and

WHEREAS, The balance of funds necessary to construct a suitable Court House can be supplied from the general revenue of the county without any additional levy that is not authorized by law, but the question of such appropriation should be submitted to the voters of said county; therefore, it is

Resolved, That the following proposition be and the same is hereby submitted to the qualified electors of the county of Douglas: Shall the county of Douglas be authorized in the year 1882, to appropriate from the general revenue of the said county for that year out of funds not otherwise required for county purposes, the sum of Twenty-five thousand Dollars, and in the year 1883, the sum of Twenty-five thousand Dollars to be used for the construction and completion of a Court House for county purposes.

The form in which the above proposition shall be submitted shall be by ballot, upon which shall be printed or written, or printed or written, the words "For Court House Appropriation," or "Against Court House Appropriation," and the electors casting their ballots shall be deemed to have cast their ballots in favor of the proposition, if they have cast their ballots for the word "For Court House Appropriation," and shall be deemed to have cast their ballots against the proposition, if they have cast their ballots for the word "Against Court House Appropriation;" and the electors casting their ballots in favor of the proposition, shall be deemed to have cast their ballots in favor of the proposition, if they have cast their ballots for the word "For Court House Appropriation," and shall be deemed to have cast their ballots against the proposition, if they have cast their ballots for the word "Against Court House Appropriation;" and the electors casting their ballots in favor of the 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