

THE DAILY BEE.

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RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS AND OMAHA RAILROAD.
Leave Omaha—No. 5 through passenger, 11 a. m.

OMAHA Business Directory.

Abstracts of Real Estate. JOHN L. MCCAGUE, opposite Post Office.
Architects. DUFRENE & WYNN, 154 1/2 Farnham St.

Florist. A. Donagan, plants, cut flowers, seeds, bouquets etc. N. W. cor. 15th and Douglas streets.
Civil Engineers and Surveyors. ANDREW ROSEWATER, Creighton Block, Town Survey, Gravel and Sewerage Systems a Specialty.

Big Combinations. Chicago Times. The name of C. P. Huntington in the list of newly elected directors in Western Union telegraph, says the Indicator, is suggestive of and explains the rumor of a settlement of the suits instituted by Gould's Texas Pacific company against the Southern Pacific, and that combination's connection is to be made by these two roads. The striking of hands by these two railway magnates is significant of an extension of the Wabash system to a connection with the Central-Pacific at the eastern terminus of its proposed new line from Ogdon eastward. This leaves the Union Pacific without an independent western connection, except its newly extended line into Oregon. What effect this may have upon the continuation of the Southern Pacific eastward through Texas to New Orleans, and the construction of the Huntington roads from Memphis, where they join the Chesapeake and Ohio system, to the southwest, and a connection of Southern Pacific in Texas, is not stated, but it is believed that work on the Southern Pacific extension eastward from El Paso will not be pushed at present, if not abandoned. The Texas Pacific is to be pressed forward at El Paso, where a junction with the Southern Pacific will be effected. The Missouri, Kansas and Texas, the Iron Mountain, and Little Rock and Fort Smith roads, all leased and controlled by the Missouri Pacific, combine into the combination and form connecting links between the Southern and Texas Pacific roads in the southwest with the Wabash, which runs through the Ohio systems in the east. The New Orleans Pacific, now under rapid construction, is to be pushed to an early completion. This will be formed a transcontinental line from San Francisco via southern California, Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas to New Orleans and the Atlantic coast. This combination forces new connections for the Union Pacific, both from its eastern and western terminus, which are now being made up, and includes the Vanderbilt connection from New York to Chicago and St. Louis. Other connections are being arranged that contemplate the construction of less than one hundred miles, that will complete the combination from the seaboard to Salt Lake. A third combination, growing out of the extension of the northwestern lines and the construction of new connecting roads east of Chicago, is making up, and includes the Northern Pacific to Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, the New York, Chicago and St. Louis, and the New York, West Shore and Buffalo roads.

Careers in Two Countries. London Spectator. Within the last 21 years three American Presidents have attracted English attention to such a degree that their histories, their characters, and their faces have been as familiar in this country as those of any Cabinet Minister. Englishmen know Mr. Lincoln, Gen. Grant, and Gen. Garfield as they know Sir Robert Peel, Lord Cairns, or Mr. Forster. None of the three has been a member of our race, indeed, possessed anything but a competence, while two have died poor men. Mr. Lincoln, until his election, lived upon his estate as a lawyer and when he died, a few years of the Presidency, he had his widow so little that a suit was raised for her by his friends, and an application was made to Congress for pension. Gen. Grant, when he was called to active service, was far from prosperous—indeed, nearly anything except his home from a small business—and though he has received large gifts and has enjoyed the highest salary given in any year for eight years, he has still to supplement his position by work as Chairman of corporations. Gen. Garfield when he died was found to be worth only £10,000, consisting chiefly of a farm, probably over-valued at £20,000, which he cultivated himself; out of his salary as President he had effected an insurance for £10,000. The facts are interesting, for two reasons. They show that the pursuit of politics in America, even when the politician is successful, is not for an honest man a way of profession, and that careers are really open in the United States, not only to the lucky hero, but to the poor. A very large section of American politicians live on their salaries. There is no more pressure on them in Washington to live expensively than there is on Irish members in London; their salaries are not liberal mileage being taken into account, in that country of magnificent distances; and they have, we presume, that fearlessness of the pecuniary future which, more than any other peculiarity, distinguishes Americans from European Society such as they wish does not care about their means, and does not consider that a poor man is more likely to be bribed than a rich one. It trusts Garfield, indeed, before Gen. Grant in England the member cannot live without money of his own at all, as there is no salary for him to receive; and practically, if a very poor man is elected to the position, he is nearly intolerable. More or less in spite of character and ability, and even success, if he has not £1,200 a year from some source or other, the rich distrust him and the poor despise him, and he is hampered at every turn. His want of means is not thrown in his teeth, as want of birth is, but it is quietly reckoned against him, like an unguished and unadmitted scandal. It would be ungenerous to say that a man in Gen. Garfield's pecuniary position, with a wife and two sons, unless he were an Irish member, to retain his seat in parliament without office for any length of time. With only £200 a year, and a house to keep up, his nerve would break down under the cab difficulty and the worry of knowing that a dissolution, which even well-to-do members feel keenly, might be fatal to him.

Scandinavian Hospitality. The most striking quality of Scandinavian character seems to be hospitality. Throughout Norway, Sweden, and the far North the author was heartily received by every one, from the king in his palace to the laborer in his hut. During five years of almost incessant travel, in the course of which every part of the peninsula was visited, Mr. DuChailu was coolly treated only once. The Swedes and Norwegians have the reputation of being reserved and cold, but this is true of them only when they meet strangers of the class best suggested by the word tourist. To any one whose interests in them cannot be measured by a star or two and a few impertinent questions they are unassuming and uncommunicative, as well as cordial to the verge of affection. Mr. DuChailu went among them freely, conversed with them in their own language, wore garments like their own, and took part in their labors, sports and ceremonies. The treatment he received in return causes him to speak most enthusiastically in praise of their sociability and kindness. As in all other countries that retain primitive habits, hospitality in Scandinavia always implies eating and drinking. The poorest farmer or fisherman always has something to offer the visitor, and lack of appetite is generally construed as a slight. The author mentioned one occasion on which, to avoid furthering any one's feelings, he ate thirty times in two days, and drank thirty-four cups of coffee. Often strong coffee is offered just before a meal to provoke appetite, and in the cities a formal dinner is preceded by a smorgas, or lunch, at a table crowded with alleged appetizers. On a single smorgas table the author met smoked herring, raw salmon, freshly salted, hard-boiled eggs, cured, fried sausage, anchovy, smoked goose breast, cucumbers, raw salt herring, several kinds of cheese, and as many of bread, and a salad made of pickled herring, boiled meat, potatoes, eggs, beets, and onions. There were also three kinds of spirits on the table, and from these and other various drinks the guests helped themselves bountifully, and then did justice to an excellent dinner.—John Halberton, in Harper's Magazine for November.

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The only original firm of Rogers Bros. All our Spoons, Forks and Knives plated with the greatest of care. Each lot being hung on a scale while being plated, to insure a full deposit of silver on them. We would call special attention to our selection.

OUR AGENCY, A. B. HUBERMANN, Wholesale Jeweler, OMAHA, NEB.
DEWEY & STONE, FURNITURE!

Advertisement for Dewey & Stone furniture store, featuring an illustration of the building and listing various furniture items like sofas, chairs, and tables. Includes text: 'GROCERIES', 'DEWEY & STONE', 'FURNITURE', 'CARPETS', 'J. A. WATERFIELD', 'L. O. MUELLER', 'TOBACCONISTS', 'SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS', 'DURABILITY, ECONOMY', 'GENERAL CONSTRUCTION. BUY THE BEST!'

Proposals for Sewer Bonds.

Sealed proposals will be received until October 29th, 1881, at 12 noon, by the City Clerk of Omaha, county of Douglas, State of Nebraska, and will, at that hour, be opened for the purchase of \$500,000.00 of the issue of the City of Omaha Sewer Bonds, First Series, of the City of Omaha. Said bonds are dated September 1st, 1881, and are in sums of \$1,000.00 each, bear interest from their date at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable at the office of Kuntze Bros., New York, semi-annually, upon coupons attached; said bonds are issued under the Charter power of said city after election duly held authorizing their issue for the completion of Sewers partly constructed, and for the construction of additional Sewers. The \$500,000.00 now offered are the first sold of said bonds. Bids will be addressed to the undersigned, and must state the full name and address of the bidder; the amount of the bonds desired; and the price proposed to be paid for same.

Prof. W. J. Ander's Select Dancing Academy.

A. Hospe, Jr. Hall, 1519 Dodge St.
Class for each evening commencing Tuesday evening, Oct. 25th. Class for ladies only, 7 to 9 p. m. Class for gentlemen only, 9 to 11 p. m. Fee, 10 cents. Admission free. Free trial given to all who call. For further particulars, call at A. Hospe, Jr. Hall, 1519 Dodge St., or address 1116 Capital Ave.