The Omaha Bee.

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OMAHA PUBLISHING CO., Prop'rs
E. ROSEWATER. Editor.

Low railroads tariffs mean increased traffic and greater profits.

PENNSYLVANIA seems to be the only state that is satisfied with Speaker Kieler's committees.

FIVE hundred millions of dollars is the price which the United States will be called upon to pay for the arrears-of-pensions folly.

FOURTEEN thousand passage tickets have been already sold from Bremen to the United States for emigrants who will sail during the ensuing year from Germany.

OF the two thousand and odd bills introduced before holiday season adjournment, the large majority came from Ohio, Pennsylvania and New Yorkk.

ST. PAUL'S wholesale and jobbing trade for the year past represents in round numbers $52,000,000. St. Paul is reaping the benefit of the rapid settlement of the great northwest.

IS it not high time that Omaha and Council Bluffs should both take some action toward constructing a wagon bridge between these two cities that will afford reasonable accommodation for the travel and traffic between these cities?

VENNOR predicted the present December would manifest itself in "bitter biting cold," but December has well-nigh passed in his checks and we have not had a single bite of bitter cold. Vennor predicted a cold and stormy wave on the 28th, but the 28th has come and gone with not a wave in sight.

IT looks very much as if General Chalmers will be bounced from his seat in congress at a very early day. The leading Mississippi democratic paper says the district is overwhelmingly republican and there is no question of the desire of the people to have Mr. Lynch as their representative.

THE Denver Tribune predicts that the entrance of the Burlington road into Denver will increase the population of that city not less than than five thousand, Omaha may not gain five thousand inhabitants by the opening of a second direct line to Denver and Colorado, but she will doubtlessly derive incalculable benefit from such a competing road.

FOR the first time in her history Omaha has the opportunity to rid herself promptly and easily of the hot beds of crime which disgrace certain portions of the city. Every merchant doing business in this community is interested in the question. Every parent with growing children is equally interested in knowing whether the schools of vice in Omaha can be reached and dealt with by a law passed for their suppression. If they cannot then this city is ruled by its lawless element.

GOVERNOR NANCE should lose no time in serving notice upon the various representative and senatorial districts to fill the existing vacancies in the legislature. Governor St. John is preparing to call a special session of the Kansas legislature for the purpose of districting that state for congressional representation, and Nebraska will have to follow suit unless congress should exempt this state from compliance with the congressional apportionment bill. It is very doubtful whether congress will exempt Nebraska from the uniform apportionment required by the constitution.

MR. JAMES when asked by a New York reporter the other day how he found official life, answered in one word, "Disappointing." He said that when he was a printer boy his special ambition was to follow in the footsteps of Ben Franklin, and he finally found himself postmaster-general of the United States, as Franklin was. He entered the office with bright hopes. His purpose was to visit all the large postoffices of the country and put them all as nearly as possible on the same footing; in a word to "unify" the service. But outside of New York, Boston, Philadelphia and the southern sea-board, he has accomplished almost nothing. The murder of Garfield threw everything "into chaos." As to the unearthing of the star-route frauds, he modestly says he couldn't have done what little he has done but for the help of Second Assistant Elmer, Inspector Woodward and Col. George Bliss. The colonel has been indefatigable; "he will watch that hole until he is sure there is nothing more to come out of it."

Mr. James neglected to say whether the star route thieves would be convicted or not but made the suggestive remark that no one could tell what the outcome would be.

PATENT reports are not usually very interesting reading but in the latest report of the commissioner there are a few comparative figures which are very suggestive as to ingenuity displayed in various states of the union. During the past year Connecticut has given the world on an average one invention for every one thousand and twenty population. Massachusetts comes next with an inventor in every thirteen hundred and thirty-three of its inhabitants. Rhode Island follows with one in every thirteen hundred and forty-eight. The inventive record of the other New England states is equaliy good. The old slave states make the poorest presentation of all. In Alabama there is only one inventor in every twenty thousand inhabitants. Arkansas has only one in eighteen thousand, Delaware one in seven thousand, Florida one in seventeen thousand, Georgia one in nineteen thousand, Kentucky one in nine thousand, Louisiana one in fourteen thousand, Mississippi one in twenty-nine thousand, North Carolina one in thirty-eight thousand, South Carolina one in twenty-five thousand, Tennessee one in eighteen thousand, Virginia one in eighteen thousand. New York stands well in the list, having one in every eighteen hundred. The territory of New Mexico is the worst of all. It that happy region it takes fifty-nine thousand people to turn out one invention. The patent office is a pretty good barometer of popular intelligence and brains.

ACCORDING to Gen. Basil Duke the true story of the confederate specie carried off by Jeff Davis after the Richmond smash-up was as follows: He says he commanded one of the five (skeleton) brigades of cavalry that formed Davis' escort when he left Charlotte, N. C., and during a halt at Abbeville, S. C., Gen. Breckinridge sent for him about 10 o'clock at night to come at once to his headquarters. There he was told by Breckinridge that there was about $500,000 in gold, silver and silver bullion at the the railroad depot which Davis wanted packed in wagons and brought. This was the first he had heard of this treasure. He personally supervised the transfer of it from the two box-cars at the depot to five carts, and was constantly on duty guarding it for the next four days. At the Savannah river the silver coin—about $105,000—was paid out to the troops of the escort and to paroled confederate soldiers who happened to be on hand. At Washington, Ga., the gold coin—about $300,000—was turned over to some one connected with the confederate treasury. it was loaded into an ambulance, carted off, and that was the last Basil Duke saw of it. Davis left at once with a small escort, and was captured soon after. Duke does not believe that Davis got away with a dollar of the coin, and the New York *Sun* reports thrt all the ex-confederates in that city agree with Duke.

THE bottom is finally knocked out of the Washington diplomatic scandal and the gossiping society of the capital will now have leisure to devote itself to some other toothsome topic. It appears that the Hon. Lionel West the successor of Sir Edward Thornton, the British ambassador, recently arrived in Washington and was warmly welcomed. Society generally understood that the new minister was a bachelor and a number of belles were preparing to lay siege to his heart, but it was discovered that the new minister had brought two children to Washington, and decided that they should openly live with him. In consequence, Mr. West has been the subject of some very pointed remarks during the past two weeks, and gossips have been unusually busy in discussing how Washington society could assimilate this style of a creature. It now turns out that a great tempest has been brewing in a teapot. Mr. West was married some years ago in Madrid, and is a widower. The lily white society of Washington can now breathe easier.

THE Canada Southern railroad has published its annual report which, as the first report of two lines engaged in the railroad war, is interesting for comparison. The figures show the often proven fact that the reduction of railroad rates from a high level to a low level does not reduce the gross income from the traffic in anything like the same proportion. Notwithstand ing that on the Canada Southern there was an increase of 30 per cent in the number of persons carried at the low rates occasioned by the railroad war the loss in the gross earnings was only 3 per cent as compared with 1880. The cut in fare amounted to nearly 50 per cent of the rate charged in 1880 and yet the statistics show that owing to the increased travel the income of the road was hardly affected. Increased travel always follows a reduction. Where one person will travel at a $25 fare three will go at $12. The sooner the western roads learn this lesson the better.

WE still insist that Mayor Boyd and the board authorized to grant license for the sale of liquor in Omaha have the right to reject the application of any party that is notoriously keeping a disorderly house. Every house in which prostitution or gambling is carried on in conjunction with the liquor traffic is a disorderly house and every low variety where liquor is sold to boys and where drunken brawls and fights are of common occurrence is a disorderly house. The law contemplates that license shall be granted only to keepers of respectable, well conducted houses, and when parties are notoriously disreputable it is the manifest duty of the board to reject their application. It is a disgrace and an outrage that these infamous resorts have not been closed by the police long ago, but it would be a greater outrage to have them licensed.

THE Reagan bill to regulate interstate commerce has again been introduced in congress. It contains stringent provisions against discriminations in favor of persons or places by railway corporations under severe penalties. The bill has been referred to the committee on commerce, of which Congressmon Page, of California, is chairman. The opinion was expressed by certain newspapers that Page would from the outset oppose this bill and exert his influence to defeat it. Mr. Page pronounces these opinions unfounded. He calls attention to the record that shows he voted for the Reagan bill during the last session. That fact is not disputed but Mr. Page is justly regarded with suspicion because his sympathies and associations have heretofore always been with the Central Pacific monopoly.

SENATOR VAN WYCK'S effort to right the wrongs of the settlers in southwestern Nebraska, is highly commended by leading papers of every section. The St. Paul Pioneer Press makes the following comment:

Gen. Van Wyck's resolution to investigate the assumption of the assignees of the St. Louis, St. Joseph & Denver railroad, to right and title to certain lands already conveyed to actual settlers by patents from the government would seem to be a highly proper proceeding. The railroad company certainly could have no title better than the settlers' duly attested patent unless it be a prior one, and in that event the government should protect the title of the settler as an individual would be required to do under the law in a case where he had executed a warranty dead.

LITERARY NOTES.

The delay in the issue of the January Century is more than compensated for by the excellence of its contents. The abundance of the illustrated articles includes a Provincial Capital of Mexico, by Mary Halleck Foote; The Revival of Burane Lace; The Caverns of Luray, by Ernest Ingersoll; Oriental and Early Greek Sculpture; Who were the Chartists, by W. J. Linton; and From Mentor to Elberon, by Col. Rockwell. John Burroughs, the ever-welcome, treats of English and American Song Birds; Hon. E. B. Washburne writes Reminiscences of Thiers; Washington Gladden discusses the Increase of Divorce; and Arthur G. Sedgwick, the Legal Aspects of the Mormon Problem. The serials by Mrs. Burnett and Mr. Howells are continued, and Harriet Prescott Spofford contributes a short story, Old Madame. A more promising number with which to open the new year could scarcely have been offered. The Century Co., New York.

The Atlantic Monthly for January outlines the promise of the coming year. It opens with an essay, Police Report, by Mr. Howells, describing two visits to a police court. Two interesting series are begun by the publication of John Baptist at the Jordan, by Rev. E. E. Hale, and Studies in the South by the author of Certain Dangerous Tendencies. Mr. Lathrop begins a serial, An Echo of Passion, which is to run through several numbers. And Joe is a striking short story. Elizabeth Robbins writes on Hindu Humor; A. Granville Bradley on Prominence of Athleticism in England; and H. H. describes A Midsummer Fete in the Pueblo of San Juan. The poetry of the number is by J. J. Piatt, J. T. Trowbridge and Edith M. Thomas. Houghton, Mufflin & Co.: Boston.

Harper's Monthly for January opens with G. F. Muller's "King's Coal's Highway," with illustrations. giving an interesting account of the workings of this traffic on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. That of Mr. Jarves on "Ancient on Modern Venetian Glass;" that of W. T. Davis on the antecedents and characteristics of "The Pilgrims;" that of Dr. George R. Crooks on "Young Men's Christian Associations;" that of R. P. Keep on the "Boundary of Greece;" and the final paper on "London Journalism," by Joseph Hatton, being the most conspicuous. Mr. Hatton has done American journalism, as well as the general reader, a rich service, and he deserves much praise. The short stories include a sketch by Mr. Frank Stockton, and a Georgia dialect story "Jonce Frammel's Compromise" (presumably with strong d ink), by R. M. Johnson. Senator Edmunds contributes a paper on "The Political Aspects of Mormonism," a very timely factor in the impending crusade. Hardy's "Laodicean" is concluded. The easy chair takes up a couple of famous singers, Patti and Frau Materna, in discusing the coming May festival, and other musical matters. The vignette of this number is a happy illustration by Alfred Fredericks, entitled "The Challenge," the story depicted being that of the lady who, bent on proving what braving death for her sake, so hotly protested, really meant, threw her glove into an arena of hungry lions as a challenge to her lover, who accepted it, leaped into the arena, picked up the glove from under the jaws of the beasts, climbed back again, and flinging the trophy in the face of his lady-love, turned his back upon her.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The official ax will descend upon fifty heads in the treasury department about the 5th of January.

Ida Greeley's husband, Colonel Nicholas Smith, who is a greenback-democrat, would like a foreign mission.

John Hay says he will not be a candidate for congress, but his speeches read as though he had not closed his eyes on the future.

It is reported that Gen. Kinsman, a nephew of Gen. Butler, will be appointed to succeed Gen. Fremont as governor of Arizona.

Among the members of the lower house of the Tennessee legislature are a white man and a negro who held the relation of master and slave before the war.

It is believed there will be an extra session of the Kansas legislature this winter, to make the prohibition law more stringent and re-district the state for congressmen.

The auditor of Kentucky informs the legislature that there are 367,163 legal voters in the state. At the last presidential election there were 266,879 votes cast in Kentucky.

Already the two political parties in New York begin to talk about candidates for governor in that state. Some of the democrats coyly breathe the name of Mayor Grace, of New York City, and others that of Samuel J. Tilden. Some of the republicans name Governor Cornell, and others John H. Starin. All of them might have time to die, and a half dozen others be talked of as successors in the canvass before the nominating conventions.

The Richmond Whig, the organ of the readjusters, says of the new Senator Riddleberger:

"He was early identified with the great liberal movement in Virginia, and we believe had at one time ideas in advance of our great leader himself as to the readjustment of the debt of the state; and by his untiring energy, attractive person, and persuasive eloquence, he has contributed as much as any man to the success of that movement. We predict that when he enters the United States senate he will at the earliest opportunity take occasion to urge the great advantages to be derived from national liberalism to the people of Virginia, the south, and the entire country. We believe he has before him a brilliant political future."

A correspondent of the Louisville Courier-Journal writes from Knoxville, Tenn.:

"The political situation in Tennessee is becoming more and more complicated every day. It would be extremely difficult for one, unless 'native here and to the manor born,' to explain with anything like perspicacity the real condition of affairs in the old Volunteer State. There are two factions of the democratic party, with the probability in the near future of a third. The third party is likely to be made up of sore-heads of all parties, and the so-called 'independents.' With this new party in the ring, Tennessee will have: The state-credit democratic party, the low-tax (or no-credit) democratic party, the state-credit republican party, the low-tax (or no-credit) republican party, the greenback democratic party, the greenback republican party, the sore-head (or independent) party. Each of the above parties have leaders, all of whom want office."

STATE JOTTINGS.

Alma will soon have a town hall, 40x60.

Wymoreans refuse to take whisky straight. No licenses will be issued.

John Oscar Gee, a nine year old of Humboldt, goes to Kearney to reform.

The turn table of the Missouri Pacific, and a long switch have been completed at Falls city.

The Missouri Pacific bridge over the Nemaha is to be replaced by a single span iron bridge.

Plattsmouth was designated as the place of holding the next annual session of the Grand Chapter, Royal Arch Masons.

Mr. Woods, of Schuyler, has been appointed postal clerk on the U. P. railroad between Omaha and Ogden, vice Garey.

Black is the fashionable color of belles of Fremont. They were out in droves on Saturday evening and collided frequently.

Geo. W. Coffman, of Kansas, became suddenly insane at Grand Island, last week. The unfortunate man was taken home by his aged father, handcuffed and shackled.

Hank Coyne, the murderer of James Jameson at Sidney on the 24th of November, has been bound over to the district court without bail. The witnesses were put under $500 bonds to appear.

There is no mistake about the coal deposit on V. S. Whittemore's land, two miles east of Beatrice. We have seen specimens from there that are bituminous coal, but how large this deposit is must be determined by investigation.—Beatrice Independent.

An important Slocumb case has just been decided in Richardson county. Daniel Lydick applied for a saloon license in Falls City, and a protest was filed on the ground that Lydick had previously sold liquor without a license. The protest was overruled and Lydick obtained the necessary permit upon the payment of $500. The cash was taken into court by the temperance people and a decision obtained revoking the license and fining Lydick $200. The latter has now brought suit to recover the money paid for the license.

The Clayton-Bulwer Treaty

The treaty between the United States and Great Britain, which is known by the names of the diplomates who framed it, was one of the products of Millard Fillmore's Administration. It has never been considered a satisfactory settlement of the question in controversy, and as time has developed the resources of this country, its deficiences have become more apparent. It is not proposed now to abrogate the treaty, but to modify it. If the British Government declines to accede to a modification such as is desired by our Government the abrogation of the treaty will become a question for consideration. Previous to the signing of this treaty, Great Britain had a kind of shadowy claim to a portion of the Atlantic Coast from Cape Honduras to the Granada line. This claim was widely known as the Mosquito Claim. It was one of those claims which nations often assume for treaty purposes. They agree to relinquish their right, whatever it may be, for certain solid considerations. The Mosquito Claim was used for all it was worth in the discussions which preceded the signings of the treaty. Mr. Clayton was led to believe that his name would go down to history as a diplomate if he secured Great Britain's relinquishment of this claim. After much persuasion, Great Britain consented to relinquish, and as an offset obtained an equal standing with the United States in the proposed Nicaragua Canal. This bit of diplomacy raised Sir Henry Bulwer in the estimation of the English Foreign Office, but that or some other cause killed the Administration then in power. At the next Presidential election the party which Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Clayton represented was beaten as a political party had never been beaten in this country. Four states only remained in the Whig column, and the organization dissolved before the next Presidential contest came round. The lesson of this page in history is, that the people are in advance of any Administration we have ever had in the establishment of an American policy to apply to this continent. Mr. Blaine has come nearer to the popular idea than any of his predecessors. Monroe was sound for his time, but more than half the life of this nation has passed since the Monroe Doctrine was promulgated. An empire has sprung into existence on the Pacific coast since Monroe sounded the key note which electrified the nation. We were then a few thinly populated states, and it was only bold men who looked steadily at the brilliant promise of the future. England was inclined to ridicule the pretensions put forward in the Monroe Doctrine, but words served as a medium of expression The Doctrine was never admitted, nor flatly denied; but at the present time, when a more comprehensive American policy is outlined, we are reminded that we are going beyond the Monroe Doctrine. The reminder is well enough as one of the methods of diplomacy, but it is not to the point. The question is not what the Monroe Doctrine meant sixty years ago, but what the American Government now means. The answer cannot be given without a careful survey of the territory now covered by the American flag. The Mississippi river was then practically our western boundary, but we have since taken a step westward, and taken in all the territory lying between the Mississippi and the Pacific Ocean. The doctrine which was good enough and comprehensive enough for the Monroe period does not cover the question at present. We set ourselves, therefore, the task of shaping a policy that will. The Monroe Doctrine will be absorbed in the more comprehensive proclamation which may become known as the American Doctrine.

No Matter What Happens

You may rest assured that you are safe in being speedily cured by Thomas' Eclectric Oil in all cases of rheumatism, neuralgia, toothache, etc. One trial only is necessary to prove its efficacy. 25-1w

NOTICE TO PLASTERS.

Bids will be received up to noon, January 4, 1882, for lathing, lathing and plastering, and plastering the new hotel now being erected on Douglas, corner of Thirteenth streets, Omaha.

For plans and specifications, call at office of Messrs. Dufrene & Mendelssohn architects. The right to reject bids reserved. Direct bids to

S. SHEARS,
Chairman Building Committee.

Articles of Incorporation of the Millard Farmers' Club.

Articles of incorporation made and adopted this 29th day of October, A. D. 1881, by and between the undersigned incorporators, as follows, to-wit:

NAME.

Article I. The name of this club shall be the Millard Farmers' club.

PLACE OF BUSINESS.

Article II. The principal place of business of this club shall be at Millard station, county of Douglas, Nebraska.

NATURE OF BUSINESS.

Article III. The general nature of business to be transacted by this club is to conduct a general literary and social business and other entertainments of a social character.

CAPITOL STOCK.

Article IV. The amount of capital stock of this club shall be two thousand dollars, divided into shares of one dollar each, which shall be paid in the manner prescribed by the directors.

COMMENCEMENT AND TERMINATION.

Article V. This club shall commence to transact business and exercise its corporate powers the 29th day of October, 1881, and its powers shall cease on the 29th day of October, 1981.

AMOUNTS OF LIABILITY.

Article VI. The highest amount of liability or indebtedness, which this club shall at any one time subject itself, shall be three hundred dollars.

OFFICERS.

Article VII. The officers of this club shall be conducted by a board of three directors, who shall be elected from among the stockholders, and they shall appoint a president and such other officers as by law is required.

JULIUS SCHRAEDER,
J. BLUM,
CLAUS SCHUMANN,
W. GERNDORF.

STATE OF NEBRASKA, }
COUNTY OF DOUGLAS. }

On this 29th day of October, A. D. 8881, personally appeared before me, Charles Brandes, a notary public for said county, Julius Schroeder, J. Blum, Claus Schumann, W. Gerndorf, to me known to be the signers of the foregoing articles of incorporation, and acknowledged the same to be their voluntary act and deed.

[SEAL.] CHARLES BRANDES.
Notary public in and for Douglas county, Nebraska.

Matter of Application of Justis Kessler for Liquor License.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Justis Kessler did upon the 19th day of December, A. D., 1881, file his application to the Mayor and City Council of Omaha, for license to sell Malt, Spirituous and Vinous Liquors, at Thirteenth, between Pierce and William street, Second ward, Omaha, Neb., from the 1st day of January, 1882, to the 10th day of April, 1882.

If there be no objection, remonstrance or protest filed within two weeks from December 9th, A. D., 1881, the said license will be granted.

J. KESSLER,
Applicant.

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE newspaper will publish the above notice for two weeks at the expense of the applicant. The City of Omaha is not be charged therewith.

J. J. L. C. JEWETT,
Dec19-12t City Clerk.

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