

The Omaha Bee.

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

HAPPY New Year.

GUTHRIE has received his last New Year's call.

THE BEE will receive calls as usual at its office. It's list becomes longer every year.

EVERY dollar saved in the transportation of commodities is a dollar in the pockets of the producers.

SEVERAL of our saloon men have turned over a new leaf with the new year by going into a business in which Slocumb has no interest.

ONE of Omaha's New Year's resolutions should be to secure as early a date as possible good and substantial paving for her principal streets.

EIGHTEEN hundred and eighty-one has gone and the world still moves. Mother Shipton can now be laid on the shelf with other antiquated frauds.

THE Cleveland Leader denies the story that Mr. Hayes refused to subscribe to the Garfield monument fund. The ex-president put down his name for \$250. Mr. Hayes is said to be worth over \$800,000, a large portion of which was inherited from his Uncle Burchard.

ONE of the most striking commentaries on the value of our public school system is shown by the census returns that the illiterate class produces on the average thirty times as many paupers and ten times as many criminals as the class having a reasonable common school education.

HAVING been elected president of the Wabash company, Jay Gould signaled his accession by passing the January dividend. A heavy decline in stock was the natural consequence and in a few days we shall hear that Gould's game of freeze out on the smaller stockholders has been successful.

DURING the past year \$200,000,000 has been invested in railroads in the United States. This vast amount of capital awaits profitable returns in the shape of dividends and a large portion is placed in watered stock of shabby corporations. At least \$12,000,000 additional annually will now be levied as a tax on the people of the country.

THE census of 1880 gives the wool clip of last year as 35,190,868 fleeces of 155,680,493 pounds aggregate weight; adding second clip in Texas and California, 12,000 pounds, and 30,000,000 to 35,000,000 pounds of pulled wool, the total product would be 228,000,000. Ohio led the states in yield of wool, its clip amounting to 25,005,756 pounds. California gave the next largest production (spring clip), 16,798,036 pounds. The difference in number of fleeces produced in the two states was not so great as these figures would indicate, California yielding 4,152,349 and Ohio 4,902,486. The average weight of the latter was 5.10 pounds, and of the former 4.04 pounds. The lightest fleeces were clipped in New Mexico—1.92 pounds each. In New York fleeces averaged 5.14 pounds each, and the 7,175 180 taken yield 8,827,000.

SMALL POX is rapidly spreading throughout the west and the disease is noted as being of a peculiarly fatal type. It is now prevalent in portions of Iowa, Kansas, and Dakota and has broken out with great violence in several of the Indian reservations.

So far no cases have been reported in Omaha, but there is good reason to apprehend that our city cannot entirely escape a disease which seems to be becoming epidemic. It is the duty of our people to use every preventive against the possible arrival of the scourge and at the same time to protect themselves against its spread should it put in an appearance. This paper has no intention of getting up a small pox scare, but it believes that every one who has not been vaccinated within the last seven years should at once take this precaution against the disease. No fact is more thoroughly substantiated than that vaccination is a sure and cheap remedy against small pox. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

THE YEAR'S BUSINESS

The year which has just drawn to a close has furnished a remarkable commentary on the elasticity of American trade and industry and the stability of the basis of our prosperity. In the face of a partial failure of crops, entailing a loss of \$400,000,000 in the value of our yearly products, a remarkable extension of our railroads, which taxed severely the financial resources of the country and a disastrous war of rates, which greatly drained the dividend paying powers of our railroads, the general condition of trade and industry is as satisfactory as it has been for many years, and the prosperity of the nation remains apparently unimpaired.

The dangers which threatened the commercial interests of the country during the past year have been great and numerous. The terrible winter prolonged late into the spring, blocked all roads, and seriously crippled a large number of leading trunk lines. Trade and transportation was greatly interrupted, the movement of the crops was impeded, much grain was winter killed, and the loss in cattle on many of the ranges was enormous. The snow had hardly melted before a season of destructive floods came which did enormous damage and retarded planting, and these were quickly followed by the longest and severest drought which the country has ever known and which extended over the greatest area recorded in the history of the country. Hay and crops were burnt, animals were starved or killed to escape the loss of feeding, and manufacturers were arrested at many points by lack of water. The New York Public attributes the railroad war to this extraordinary succession of unfavorable weather. For the extraordinary weather led railroad managers to expect a greater loss of crops than actually resulted. They sold their stocks early in the year, and have been waging a great war of rates for six months in order to get back the same stocks at lower prices.

Strictly speaking, the actual loss of crops did less harm, considerable as it was, than the exaggerated expectation of loss of crops. Early in the summer it was very generally believed that there would not be half a crop of wheat. The whole world was carefully advised that this country would have what wheat enough for its own consumption, and that the had planting season would make the corn crop a failure also. Even with the terrible drought which followed, the yield of all grains proved greater than was anticipated in May or June. But the expectation of great disaster set on foot gigantic speculations, not only in railroad stocks, but in wheat, corn, oats and cotton. Prices were soon rushed up to the point at which, it is now evident, they cannot be maintained. High prices here caused foreign consumers to supply their needs as largely and as quickly as possible from other sources, and thus deprived us of markets for our surplus. The enormous speculations absorbed an immense capital, and caused monetary pressure. The actual decrease in yield, now supposed to be over 50,000,000 bushels of wheat and 440,000,000 bushels of corn, was largely neutralized by stocks left over from last year, so that there is now little reason to expect that markets can be found for the surplus actually on hand. Thus, while the real decrease in yield, at last year's prices, would involve a loss of over \$300,000,000 in wheat and corn, and a very large sum in other grains, hay, vegetables, fruit, animal food, and cotton, the loss was greatly increased by speculation based upon expectation of much heavier loss.

To add to the disturbance caused by speculation came the assassination of President Garfield which created distrust, disturbed values, and for a time retarded business and checked enterprise. Still the wonderful confidence of the country never deserted it. Despite of these most extraordinary events commerce, trade and industry have advanced with great strides. The aggregate tonnage moved on railroads and canals is reported as much larger than during any preceding year. The exchanges were greater by over 26 per cent than in 1880, indicating a remarkable increase in the general business, and even when the speculative element is eliminated at least 20 per cent more trade has been transacted in this country than during the preceding twelve months, which is indeed a remarkable showing.

The country now enters upon the new year with every prospect of continued prosperity. The only cause for alarm is in the speculative mania which has so often threatened value and created distrust. If this receives the check which the sober judgment of capitalists would dictate, 1882 promises to be the most remarkable year in commercial, industrial and agricultural development which our country has ever witnessed.

NEBRASKA stands tenth in the number of miles of railroad track laid in forty-two states and territories. The telephone service in Des Moines is pronounced a success. Some disgruntled subscribers are throwing out their instruments.

IOWA BOILED DOWN.

Marshalltown is considering the paving question. Des Moines is promised a paper mill in the spring. Material is on the ground for a street railway in Des Moines.

The present population of Humboldt is between 900 and 1,000. L. T. Barringer will try the culture of pine trees in Palo Alto county.

The winter term of Grinnell college will commence on the 9th of January.

The new German Evangelical church in Le Mars, costing \$15,000, was dedicated on the 5th.

Pocahontas county has 5,502 acres of unimproved school land, known as the 10th section lands.

Small pox is setting altogether too plenty at Atlantic, and neighboring towns are getting scared.

A citizens' meeting in Davenport the other day voted unanimously for a paid fire department.

The Catholic congregation at Carroll has purchased a bell weighing 1,200 pounds, price, \$400.

Creston now has eight saloons, which each pay an annual license of \$1,600, a yearly revenue to the city of \$12,800.

The Webster county tax list for 1881 shows a total assessment of \$3,457,250, on which is levied a total tax of \$115,383.

The new Odd Fellows' hall at Keokuk was thrown open to the public last week. It is one of the finest halls in the west.

Work is still in progress on the railroad running from Manning to Audubon, but it will be at least two months before the track is laid.

Boone is red hot, having on hand a church scandal, a Sunday school scandal, a school scandal and half a dozen common scandals.

The product of the Boone county coal mines for the year just closing is placed at 2,250 tons per day, valued at the mines at \$1 per ton.

The city of Burlington has just received from the estate of John Taylor \$16,000 for back taxes, which Mr. Taylor during his lifetime avoided paying by false swearing.

The little town of Ashby, five miles west of Dubuque, has a list of the buildings requiring general vaccination. This applies particularly to school children, who must present a physician's certificate before attending schools at the close of the holiday vacation.

Chas. L. Hallock, a young man of Exira, has been held in \$1,000 bonds to answer for the seduction of one Miss Edith DeLong, of Pottawattamie county, the latter at the time being a minor, and a member of the family of the young man's father.

Mrs. Mary Ann, the oldest woman in Dubuque county, died on the 27th, aged 96 years, on the 27th of December, 1881.

The Hawkeye has a list of the building improvements in Burlington in 1881, showing the aggregate expenditure is \$899,000. Of this sum \$348,000 is credited to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road. The next largest expenditure is for the Burlington opera house.

Davenport requires a license to be taken out by grocers, dry goods dealers, bakers and other tradesmen of \$5.50, including the city clerk's fee, and a seal on the license, each \$1.00; real estate agents, \$10.00; hacks, \$10.00; drays, \$3.00; peddlers, \$1.00; and peddlers, \$1.00.

Hon. L. S. Atwell, of Boone township, Pottawattamie county, a former member of the state legislature and present postmaster in his town, was probably fatally injured on the 14th inst. by a coal car, which discharged its contents on his head. The man was under his right arm at the time and the contents passed through his arm and entered the brain.

A Webster City man, dated the 25th, says: "Zablin & Eastman have just sunk a drive well, near the east side of Boone river, for the purpose of starting a creamery in the spring. When at a depth of thirty-six feet they struck water, of the genuine centrifugal quality, which propels itself four or five feet above the surface of the well. The stream fills a pipe one inch in diameter."

The supreme court of Iowa has decided that where a justice of the peace, by error of judgment, conceives an act to be a felony which is not, and a man is imprisoned thereby, the person making the complaint is liable for such false imprisonment, under an action for malicious prosecution. In such a case to recover damages for the unlawful sale of intoxicating liquor, from the owner of premises whereon such sale is made, it must be shown that the owner of the premises consented to such sale. It is not enough that he had knowledge of it and did not object.

From the report of the commissioner of internal revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, the following is gleaned: Iowa contained four factories and made 23,200 pounds of plug and 2,698 pounds of smoking tobacco, the total product being 29,948 pounds, and manufactured 1,292,282 cigars. The next largest quantity of grain distilleries was above 500 of individual capacities was 547,320 bushels of grain during the year. The retail value of spirits exported during the year was 1,963,642 gallons. The total exportation was 437,370 gallons below what it was last year, a total of \$1,280,000 in whiskeys bringing this up to 344,134 gallons.

STATE JOINTINGS.

Wymore is not ripe for rye in any disguise. Hg cholera is reported in Stanton county. The signal service has made Crete a signal station.

Nebraska City has secured on the vinegar factory. A history club has been organized at Central City.

The Beatrice pork packing has begun slaughtering. Humboldt's carriage factory employs twenty-five men.

David City expended \$28,000 in building and improvements during '81. There are no saloons in Louisville, yet holiday hilarity mingled with uncorrupted spirits.

Wheeler county is beginning to loom, and Cumminsville has an eye single on the county seat.

The next meeting of the Nebraska State Medical Society will be held at Hastings on May next for the summer.

CORNING, IA.

A Very Busy and Well Laid Out City.

CORNING, Adams county, Iowa, December 27—Twenty-five or thirty years ago Dr. Loomis, so well-known all over the middle and eastern states, and for many years president of Alleghany college, located and laid out Corning, now the county seat of Adams county, and, it is said, is still owner of many valuable lots here, worth thousands of dollars.

The doctor had just made a tour of the world, stopping eight or ten years in the Orient, principally in China and Japan, and when he used to talk so familiarly of the "pig-tailed" Celestial, who paints his shoes white when he blacks them, and let us into his bowels to stone for having forfeited the honor of wearing two swords by defrauding the government in a "land grab," or mail contract, and sandwich his eastern pictures with scenes and incidents of "Our Great West" we placed China on the other side of the great Gulf of Impossibilities, but western Iowa was next in the scale of wonders, and we hoped some time to "go west." Ten or twelve years ago, when the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad came along here seeking a roadway to Omaha, it found a half dozen houses and a postoffice and several pretentious little towns wrestling vigorously for the county seat.

But Corning, like its illustrious namesake, Erastus Corning, was a success, and to-day it is one of the most picturesque young cities in the state.

LOCATED about eighty-five miles from Omaha on the C. B. & Q. railroad, on the eastern branch of the Nodaway, and, like the classical Athens, the "city of the violet crown" in the Central plain of Attica, surrounded by little hills on every side but the south, this modern Athens is on a southern slope, with its railroad stations surrounded by lumber yards, elevators, grain houses, corn bins, and all the paraphernalia of a frontier town, the foot, while along the slope, now being graded by the city engineers, are the business streets, with a public square still further up on the hill, and the court house beyond in a commanding position, and where the student of nature may have his fill of the sight-seeing. To the eastward, spread out like a map, are the fenced fields along the gentle hills, with here and there a farm house, and wagon roads stretching for miles away over hills and valleys, the iron horse in the valley, and the clean fields reminding one of the Susquehanna scenery from a mountain top. To the south the railroad with its busy line, to the east the quiet scenery of rural life, to the north and west, the throng of little mounds covered with native timber, the rural life, and the clean and beautiful dwellings, seem to fill up the picture with a "bold relief," while on every hill top, and away in the background still higher, may be seen princely mansions in the modern styles of architecture peering out above the trees, and whose towers stand like sentinels on the walls to champion and command the regions on the plains. The long lines of sidewalks, so well kept, crossing each other like the streets in the city of brotherly love, are seen to advantage from this standpoint, and when the city fathers shall finish the grading and cease to imitate Omaha by blocking up the sidewalks with building material and new flagstones, this scenery might well furnish a subject for the painter. The splendid flag pole that stood by the court house, painted white and bound with iron, emblematical of the purity and strength of the republican party, and that carried the stars and stripes in the campaigns of '80, '81 majority, has been taken down and "gone into dry-dock," while Adams county this fall, as in the last Legislature, has a representative too independent for the straight republicans, but sensible and straight enough to get the votes of this intelligent county.

THE GROWTH of the town is an important and noticeable feature. The whole country is suitable for farming, being quite rolling, with good soil, well adapted to grazing, and the northern half covered among the best wheat and corn lands in the state, while there is plenty of water and timber along the Nodaway and other streams, and good water is found in abundance by digging fifteen to twenty feet. Looking about for some noticeable buildings, we see, scattered around within a mile of the business center, very many costly and elegant residences ranging, probably in cost, at from \$20,000 to \$50,000 each, and among the owners we find D. S. Sigler, Frank M. Davis, A. M. Reyer, H. C. Rawson, G. W. Frank, while several large brick business houses are being finished this winter, and more to follow. They read THE BEE.

The banking house of Geo. W. Frank & Darrow have large, beautiful rooms for their business, and do a heavy business. One of the curiosities we saw while eyeing their papers was an original and very comprehensive form of a check on the bank, given to a farmer for some corn, and is as follows: Geo. W. Frank & Darrow, bankers, pay to Thomas Goodenough, or order, twenty-five dollars, in full (advanced) for 2 loads, each 25 bushels, of his best, select, corn, no poor ears amongst it. Signed, J. STEPHANPETERM.

Mont & Brown, an energetic law firm, are located in Mann's block and have the reputation of doing a good business and are thorough men. The press is represented here by A. B. Shaw & Co., who publish the Adams County Union, a "true blue" republican, and W. H. Hoxie, who works off one or two thousand copies of the Gazette every week. Brother Hoxie is pretty well known at home and abroad, and don't "go much" on monopoly, with his "oldest paper in the county."

A. J. Salts, M. D., after an absence of several years has returned like Rip Van Winkle, to resume his business, and finds he is last in the city he had helped to make.

The furniture business is monopolized by the Hallister Bros., who are very gentlemanly business men, and read THE BEE. Farrington & Reynolds in the grain and coal trade are gentlemen of cultivation and thorough business men, of broad ideas, and many years experience, and believe in THE BEE.

John W. Bixby, of the law and insurance firm of John Bixby & Son, is one of the enterprising business men of the place who carries responsibility with safety, and, as a justice of the peace, is an honor to the people who have elected him, and we were placed under obligations to him for assistance in looking up the interest of the town and this paper.

Shuman, Allen & Co. seem to lead off in the role of meat vendors, while W. S. Lyon has the restaurant and confectionery and a good business that keeps him happy.

The Park house sends a free "bus to the trains and W. J. Gavain, the quiet and gentlemanly proprietor, and his pleasant and accomplished wife, know how to "keep a hotel," and they have plenty to do, for the traveling men know where to find a home when in Corning.

There is one other attraction just now here, Col. W. W. Patterson, of Kearney, Neb., who built the first house in Creston, and laid out Kearney, and who has been identified with many of its improvements, and who was with Col. Thorp in Omaha and Lincoln, four years ago, and who has been engaged in various parts of the United States for years in the manufacture of artificial stone, has just secured a patent on a new process for manufacturing stone, much cheaper and of greater utility than anything heretofore known.

The principal features of this new invention and wonder are a finish with which he coats the stone where a polish or fine surface is needed, as fine and more durable than marble, and in any color imaginable.

The uniting of the stone into one solid stone, so that a house can be made of one solid stone, as though chiseled from the solid rock, cellar foundation, floor, walls and roof, and the coating of inside and outside, finished with the same material, in all the styles fancy may suggest, and the same may be applied to the brick walls of buildings, making them like marble, and that will stand fire and water. The colonel proposes to send some men into Nebraska to put up houses, lay sidewalks, make long pens and grain houses, bank vaults, chimneys, stoves and stove linings, fire-places wherever they are needed, mill-dams, cellars in low ground or in the water, churches and dwellings, and control the waters of the Missouri and keep them within bounds, and do it at a very low figure, just what the sand cost. The colonel has made plenty of money for other people, and some of the first business men of the nation are taking hold of this and recognizing that it is really a great invention, and as soon as the colonel has put his house in order here he will return to Kearney to stay while he lives, and already he is constantly receiving applications for territory, which he always refuses, saying he will manage the business himself. Think of fireproof, marble walls that don't cost any more than common plastering, and then ask, "what next?" BUCKEYE.

Nil Desperandum: When your girl gives you the mitten, and you find your heart is broke, Don't give way to black despair, but treat it as a joke. Get your health in first-class order, a bottle of Sipping Blossom is buy. And gaily join a singing class, and for another sweetheart try. Price 50 cents, trial bottles 10 cents. J. W.

Matter of Application of Justice Kessler for Liquor License. NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that Justice 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 streets, 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 two weeks at the expense of the applicant. The City of Omaha is not to be charged therewith. J. J. L. C. JEWETT, City Clerk. Dec 19-1881

HOMES

Lots, FARMS, Lands.

For Sale By BEMIS,

FIFTEENTH AND DOUGLAS STS.,

No. 258, Full lot fenced and with small building on Capital Avenue near 25th street, \$700.

No. 257, 1 large lot or block 255 by 270 feet on Illinois street, near 25th street, \$5,000.

No. 256, Full corner lot on Jones, near 16th street, \$5,000.

No. 255, Two lots on Center street, near Cumington street, \$9,000.

No. 254, Lot on Spruce street, near 6th street, \$500.

No. 253, Two lots on Seward, near King street, \$350.

No. 252, Lot on Seward, near King street, \$350.

No. 251, Half lot on Dodge, near 14th street, \$2,100.

No. 250, Four beautiful residence lots, near Creighton college (or will sell a parcel), \$5,000.

No. 249, Two lots on Charles, near Cumington street, \$400 each.

No. 248, Lot on Idaho, near Cumington street, \$1,000.

No. 247, One acre lot on Cumington, near Dutton street, \$750.

No. 246, Lot on Farshaw, near 15th street, \$4,000.

No. 245, Lot 66 by 59 feet on 26th Avenue, near Madison street, \$500.

No. 244, Lot on Douglas street, near 20th street, \$2,000.

No. 243, Lot on Douglas, near 20th street, \$2,000.

No. 242, Lot on Douglas, near 20th street, \$2,000.

No. 241, Lot on Douglas, near 20th street, \$2,000.

No. 240, Lot 60 by 59 feet on 26th Avenue, near Madison street, \$500.

No. 239, Corner lot on Bar, near 2d street, \$2,000.

No. 238, 120x125 feet on Harney, near 24th street, \$1,000.

No. 237, 125x130 feet on Sherman Avenue (10th street), near Grace, \$1,000.

No. 236, Lot on Douglas street, near 22d street, \$2,000.

No. 235, Lot 4x200 feet, near C 1st Avenue and 22d street, \$1,000.

No. 234, Two lots on Deatur, near 1st Avenue, \$2,000 and \$1,000 each.

No. 233, Lot 20x110 by 44 feet on Sherman Avenue (10th street), near Grace, \$2,400.

No. 232, Lot 20x60 feet on Dodge, near 13th street, \$1,000.

No. 231, Lot on 2nd street, near Clark, \$500.

No. 230, Lot on Douglas street, near 20th street, \$2,000.

No. 229, Lot on Douglas, near 20th street, \$2,000.

No. 228, Lot on Douglas, near 20th street, \$2,000.

No. 227, Two lots on Deatur, near 1st Avenue, \$2,000 and \$1,000.

No. 226, Lot 20x110 by 44 feet on Sherman Avenue (10th street), near Grace, \$2,400.

No. 225, Lot 20x60 feet on Dodge, near 13th street, \$1,000.

No. 224, Lot on 2nd street, near Clark, \$500.

No. 223, Lot 20x110 by 44 feet on Sherman Avenue (10th street), near Grace, \$2,400.

No. 222, Lot 20x60 feet on Dodge, near 13th street, \$1,000.

No. 221, Lot on 2nd street, near Clark, \$500.

No. 220, Lot on Douglas, near 20th street, \$2,000.

No. 219, Lot on Douglas, near 20th street, \$2,000.

No. 218, Lot on Douglas, near 20th street, \$2,000.

No. 217, Lot on Douglas, near 20th street, \$2,000.

No. 216, Lot on Douglas, near 20th street, \$2,000.

No. 215, Lot on Douglas, near 20th street, \$2,000.

No. 214, Lot on Douglas, near 20th street, \$2,000.

No. 213, Lot on Douglas, near 20th street, \$2,000.

No. 212, Lot on Douglas, near 20th street, \$2,000.

No. 211, Lot on Douglas, near 20th street, \$2,000.

No. 210, Lot on Douglas, near 20th street, \$2,000.

No. 209, Lot on Douglas, near 20th street, \$2,000.

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No. 207, Lot on Douglas, near 20th street, \$2,000.

No. 206, Lot on Douglas, near 20th street, \$2,000.

No. 205, Lot on Douglas, near 20th street, \$2,000.

No. 204, Lot on Douglas, near 20th street, \$2,000.

No. 203, Lot on Douglas, near 20th street, \$2,000.

No. 202, Lot on Douglas, near 20th street, \$2,000.

No. 201, Lot on Douglas, near 20th street, \$2,000.

No. 200, Lot on Douglas, near 20th street, \$2,000.

Bemis' REAL ESTATE AGENCY, 16th and Dc 12's Street, OMAHA, NEB.