

The Omaha Bee.

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

Ohio is still doing very well, there are thirty-seven Ohio men in the Iowa legislature.

The board of education should by all means arrange for a general vaccination in our public schools.

A heavy shrinkage in skating rink stock has taken place, but the ice men need not despair. There is still ample time for a bountiful harvest.

There will be an extra session of the legislature sometime this winter. A gentle hint to the railway magnates to renew those annual passes is in order.

The saloon-keepers are to be commended that at last they have yielded. Rev. Mr. Sherrill Sunday night. Brother deacon, pass the saucer down the aisle of the Saint Elmo while the ballet girls sing the benediction.

The impression created abroad upon parties who have read the so-called temperance sermon delivered by Rev. Mr. Sherrill Sunday night is that a large number of his flock are about to enter into silent partnership with the Omaha saloon-keepers.

We must not lose sight of the paving problem because the streets are temporarily in a passable condition. It is not so much, however, a difference of opinion about paving material as a question of devising a practical plan for raising half a million for pavements next spring.

A few days ago the Omaha ministerial association passed a resolution complimenting Mayor Boyd upon the enforcement of the Slocumb law, coupled with a respectful request that no license be granted to disorderly houses and especially the Saint Elmo. Rev. Mr. Sherrill, president of the association, was delegated to wait upon the mayor with these resolutions. Mayor Boyd felt highly flattered and returned the compliment by ignoring the request of the ministers and granted license to notorious disorderly houses, including the resort most offensive to the respectable element of the community. But we presume Mr. Sherrill is well satisfied with his mission.

REAGAN is not the only man in congress who believes the time has come for congress to check the aggression of railroads by an inter-state commerce act. Congressman Henderson, of Illinois, is determined to push his or some other inter-state commerce bill through congress this session if possible. He says legislation of the character indicated is absolutely necessary, not only for producers and traders, but for railroad stockholders. He points to the growing abuse under which a few rich speculators, desirous of controlling certain railroads, inaugurate a war of rates against such roads in order to depreciate the stock that they may purchase at cheaper rates. He thinks that for the protection of the stockholders and the producers and traders a minimum as well as a maximum freight rate should be fixed.

The cost of the Guiteau trial is estimated at Washington all the way from \$100,000 to \$300,000. The largest bills will be those of the associate counsel for the prosecution—Judge Porter, of New York, and Mr. Davidge, of Washington—who are expected to ask \$25,000 apiece. Next will come the demands of the official stenographers, who have made verbatim reports of the proceedings and furnished the district attorney with fifteen copies every morning, for all of which they will expect from \$10,000 to \$15,000. About 200 witnesses have been summoned, and the witness fees will be very heavy, especially those of the twenty-five experts called for the prosecution, who will receive not only the usual allowance and mileage, but the value they put upon their services during the days, and even weeks, which they have given to the case. Then there is the maintenance of the assassin, the pay of extra bailiffs, printing and a hundred incidentals. To all which must be added, in the now generally accepted event of conviction, the expenses of execution, and it can safely be said that no part of the bill will be paid more cheerfully by the average tax-payer than this last item.

LAW AND ORDER.

At three o'clock week ago Sunday, on Christmas morning, Oscar Hammer was murdered in Julius Treitschke's saloon. The coroner's jury, after due investigation, which disclosed the fact that Treitschke's saloon had been kept open, contrary to law, three hours after midnight Saturday, with their verdict a protest against granting Treitschke's application for license to sell liquor. Although this protest bears ample proof upon its face that the saloon kept by Treitschke was kept open Sunday morning contrary to law, the license board have cited the members of the coroner's jury to appear before them this afternoon to furnish proofs. Now we ask in the name of decency, why should Mayor Boyd and his colleagues put these jurors to such needless trouble? What other proofs are needed to sustain the protest than the fact that a man was murdered in Treitschke's saloon two weeks ago Sunday morning. Does not this fact brought to their attention make it their plain and sworn duty to refuse the license? What discretion does the law leave them in the premises? The law forbids the sale of liquor without a license procured under certain regulations. Treitschke had no such license. The law forbids the sale of liquor on Sunday and the fact that his saloon was open at 3 o'clock Sunday morning is prima facie evidence that this law was also violated. What more are those jurymen expected or asked to prove? Are they expected to prove from personal knowledge that there was liquor sold in that saloon Sunday morning before Mayor Boyd and his colleagues can be convinced that the laws have been violated.

True that other parties to whom this board has already granted licenses have sold liquor without license, and kept their saloons open Sunday, but these facts have not been brought to the notice of the board officially, and they could ignore them; but they cannot if they live up to their oaths and the plain letter of the law ignore the protest of that jury. It is simply Mr. Treitschke's bad luck or misfortune that this murder happened in his saloon at that hour and upon that day. But the law is no respecter of persons, and leaves no discretion to the board. Suppose however, none of the members of that coroner's jury see fit to appear before the board, can that body consistently, with the letter and spirit of the law, treat the charge contained in their protest as not proven, and legally grant a license? This board is not a criminal court to try charges against applicants for licenses as if they were on trial for murder, arson or burglary, but merely a board of inquiry to ascertain whether the conduct and character of applicants for license to sell liquor is such as would entitle them to a privilege which the law expressly reserves shall be granted only to reputable and law-abiding citizens. The evidence to convince the board that a party has not complied with the laws or has kept a disorderly house should not be restricted to direct proof of what parties can testify to of their personal knowledge. The fact that murders and bloody frays have occurred in a resort that sells liquor at unreasonable hours or on Sunday ought to convince any board proposed to enforce the law. The fact that any saloon is notoriously a resort for thieves, gamblers and prostitutes and as such known to the police, is of itself sufficient proof of a disorderly house. There appears to be a determination on the part of our city authorities to override and nullify the laws and in every instance to contravene them contrary to their spirit and essence.

As long as this is the case law and order in Omaha will remain a mere farce. This ice problem is becoming quite serious in New York owing to the continuance of mild weather. There is not a particle of ice in the Hudson between New York and Troy, and even down in Maine the rivers are still open. It usually requires a month of favorable weather to harvest the Hudson river crop, so that, even if the river should freeze over month of severe weather, a full crop this week, and January should be a could not be gathered before the 10th of February. The present indications are that, even with a radical change in the temperature, the work of cutting ice cannot begin before the 15th or 20th of January, which will prolong the season well into February, when there is generally a thaw which honeycombs the ice and seriously damages, if it does not entirely spoil, the crop. Few people are aware how large an industry ice gathering is. On the Hudson alone thousands of men and boys are employed at it for weeks every winter, and it is estimated that \$100,000 is paid out in wages during the ice harvest. Of course there is no reason as yet for any fear of an entire failure of the crop, but it is plain the dealers will have some excuse for the increase of prices, which they will doubtless make next summer.

The large number of permanent improvements erected in various parts of the country afford substantial proof of genuine prosperity during the past year. The section west of the Mississippi exhibits marvellous progress, but it is distanced by the greater cities in the east. This in New York is \$55,000,000 in value of new buildings have been erected. But Chicago goes far ahead of this showing, large as it is. In that city 50,000 buildings have been commenced, their estimated cost is \$140,716,520. The year after the great fire did not see a larger number than this wonderful exhibit. In Philadelphia it is stated that new and imposing structures are going up on all sides.

DISTRICT REPRESENTATION.

Under our national constitution, representation in the popular branch of congress is apportioned among the states by representative districts upon the basis of the census taken every ten years. The division of the states into congressional districts, according to the number of representatives to which they are entitled, is left with legislatures of the respective states. The primary object of this system is to give the inhabitants of each subdivision or section local representation in congress. The American senate, copied after the English house of lords, is pre-eminently the representative of the sovereign states, while the members of the house represent the people. Until now Nebraska has only been represented by one member of congress, hence he was necessarily voted for by the entire state and chosen without reference to locality. Under the new apportionment made on the basis of the census of 1880 Nebraska will be entitled to three congressmen, and unless an exception is made in behalf of this state by congress the duty will devolve upon our legislature to divide the state into congressional districts, with each as nearly as possible of equal population. Under the pretext that an extra session of the legislature to district the state would involve an extra expense, Valentine introduced a bill in Congress two weeks ago to enable Nebraska to elect her first three congressmen from the state at large instead of electing them from three congressional districts. This bill ought not to pass for many reasons. In the first place it is bad policy for congress to deviate from the letter and spirit of the constitution for the benefit of Nebraska or any other state. The constitution prescribes a method of apportioning representatives among the states and any apportionment bill passed by congress should be in compliance with constitutional provisions and of uniform application to all the states. It would be unjust and impolitic for congress to enact a special law to govern the apportionment of congressmen in Nebraska. If this state is entitled to exemption, other states that hold no legislative sessions this winter are equally entitled to exemption. In the next place the proposition to elect three congressmen from the state at large might result in giving representation to one section of the state to the detriment of other sections. On the other hand district representation would equalize the congressional representation and give the people in each section special champions of their local interests.

For instance the river counties now have both senators, and a sectional pool organized to control the nominating convention might place the three congressmen into the same section. Omaha alone can furnish candidates for every place in congress to which Nebraska will be entitled for the next twenty years. A combination between three or four counties would insure to them the whole congressional delegation beyond a doubt. The manifest interest of the people of this state is that the state shall be divided into congressional districts and they can well afford the expense of an extra session of the legislature.

Such a session need not last longer than a week, and \$5,000 would cover the entire expense. If our senators desire to heed the wish of their constituents, they will never concur in Valentine's bill. We know whereof we speak, when we assert that the great mass of our people are adverse to Valentine's scheme, and in favor of district representation.

The Death Roll of 1881.

The list of leading statesmen, soldiers, jurists, authors, clergymen, etc., who have died during the year 1881 is a long and distinguished one. First on that death roll, in every American heart, stands the name of James A. Garfield, the martyr president, shot by a cowardly assassin, July 2, dying at Elberon, September 19, and buried at Cleveland, September 26. The mortality list for the year of rulers includes the names of Alexander II., czar of Russia, murdered by nihilists, March 13, Queen Caroline, of Denmark, who died March 9, at the age of eighty-five, and one or two emperors of China. The men who have earned the right to be called statesmen, who have been laid to earth during the year, are Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield and Prime Minister of England, Count Von Arnim of Prussia, Jules Dufaure, a life member of the French senate and of the French academy, Edouard Drouy de L'Huys, a French statesman and diplomatist, and Emile de Girardin, an eminent leader of the French liberal party. Among the distinguished jurists and lawyers dead, we find the names of Nathan Clifford, of the supreme court of the United States, William Beach

Lawrence, a notable writer on legal questions, Henry Stanbury, one of the oldest lawyers of this country, and Judge J. P. Bishop of Cleveland a man of modest bearing but genuine ability, among the nobility, Prince Pierre Napoleon and the Earl of Cairnes; among authors, Thomas Carlyle, George Eliot, George Brown, Dr. J. G. Holland, Alfred B. Street, and Sidney Lanier; among publishers, James T. Fields and Fletcher U. Harper; among American political leaders, Matthew H. Carpenter, senator from Wisconsin, Gen. A. E. Burnside, senator from Rhode Island, Fernando Wood, congressman from New York, John J. Bagley, ex-governor of Michigan, Louis A. Wiltz, governor of Louisiana, General Lewis Gombas, of Kentucky, and Hendrick B. Wright, ex-congressman from Pennsylvania; among celebrated divines and theologians Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, dean of Westminster, the Right Reverend Thomas Atkinson, D. D., L. L. D., bishop of North Carolina, Rev. Dr. E. A. Washburn, rector of Calvary church, New York, Edward Bacon, D. D., L. L. D., pastor and theological professor at New Haven, Rev. W. Morley Punsdon, D. D., an eloquent English preacher, Rev. Dr. Alexander H. Vinton of Philadelphia, and Bishop E. O. Haven of the Methodist Episcopal church; among the military men, Gen. Henry Upton, General Robert Patterson, and General H. B. Banning; among business men, Thomas A. Scott, president of the Pennsylvania railroad, of that country, William G. Fargo, president of the American Express company, James de Rothschild, a scion of the famous banking house, George Law, the veteran New York financier, and Lorenzo Dolomonic, the great caterer. To this list must be added the names of Louis Auguste Blanqui, the notorious communist, Edward A. Sotherr, actor, Adelaide Neilson, actress, and Isaac I. Hayes, the Arctic explorer.

POLITICAL NOTES.

California will get the governorship of Arizona, which is a most important office. Pensacola, Fla., has re-elected Colonel J. M. Thayer, republican mayor by a majority of 272. Tilden is still vigorous, but as he is much needed for the presidency again, he is becoming popular in the newspapers. Ex-Senator Sargent's prospective nomination meets with a united re-entree from the newspapers. Nobody has said a good word for him. Young Mayor-elect Low, of Brooklyn, insists that the men whom he appoints heads of the city departments shall follow his own example, and give up their private business. Judge Wilshire, a prominent Arkansas politician says that a movement on the Malone plan is under way in that state, with ex-Senator Clayton as leader, which is by no means successful. Mrs. Mahone is as much interested in politics as her husband. She used to be an ardent democrat, but is now a strong republican in her views, and is said to urge the re-creation of all non-official office holders in behalf of republicans. If General Tom Ewing concludes to mix politics with his law in New York, he will wake up the Democrats of Gotham. And if he does not, he will be a good Ohio carpet-bagger, Cox, it will not be long before he represents a New York district in congress. The Kansas City Times is assured by a prominent New Mexican that the people of the territory do not desire annexation to the United States and that such a scheme cannot be worked. He says that the people are well satisfied with the state of affairs. The Upper-Sandusky Republican is an alarmingly absurd paper. It is very noisy, but means to do nothing. Just now it has a passion for the ancient laws, the new postmaster general. Who walked about, how strange a story. In the streets three thousand years ago. The house elections committee has been at work on the Mississippi case of Lynch versus the State of Georgia, and has quite freely expressed the opinion in quite general way, within a short time, he re-manded to private life, and that Mr. Lynch, the colored man, will be accorded the seat which rightfully belongs to him by reason of the 10,000 to 15,000 republican majority in his district. The Lynchburg Virginian prints a copy of a letter, written by Senator Zachariah Chandler, written May 11, 1877, to Mr. J. Birney Work, of that city, in which he said: "My dispatch of November 8, 1876, saying, 'Hayes has 185 votes, and is elected, was true, but had those words not been said and said at that time Hayes would never have occupied the presidential chair. For the most indefatigable exertions and untiring determination that right should prevail the democrats would have stolen a vote or a state somewhere, and thus given Tilden the presidency.'"

Mormonism and its Remedy.

Washington special to the Cincinnati Commercial. The first business of importance to be transacted by the house after congress reassembles, will be the Utah case, which will be brought up January 10, on Haskell's resolution to seat Campbell, who holds a certificate as delegate-elect. It is expected that S. S. Cox, or some other democratic member, will propose a resolution to seat Cannon, the Mormon delegate instead, and there is every indication upon these two propositions a long, earnest and probably acrimonious debate will ensue, and that it will not end until all the merits and demerits of Mormonism and polygamy shall have been pretty thoroughly discussed. All the acts officially known to the house are that Campbell holds a certificate of election from the governor of Utah, certifying that he (Campbell) was the person, being a citizen of the United States, having the highest number of votes at said election; that according to the table of votes certified by the secretary of Utah territory to be a correct transcript from the records of the territory, Cannon received 18,568 votes and that Campbell received 1,357; together with certain papers showing that in the governor's opinion, deposited upon an investigation of the court records of the territory, Cannon is an alien, and the further fact that the name of Cannon was placed upon the pay roll of the house as a delegate by Clerk Adams. Haskell and those who agree with him maintained that the only paper to be considered in the discussion of the prima facie case is the certificate held by Campbell, under which they maintain he is entitled to be seated. Cox, it is understood, in common with a majority of the democrats, holds that the transcript of election returns filed by Cannon entitles him to be seated on a prima facie case. Some of the ablest republican lawyers—among whom it is understood are

Reed, chairman of the judiciary committee, and Robeson—contend that Campbell's certificate shows on its face, in the words of his being a citizen of the United States, that Governor Murray undertook to decide in which he had no jurisdiction. There are also a good many republican members who believe that, even granting Campbell's certificate to be technically valid, it would be impracticable to make the canon believe, in view of the fact that he received only 1,357 votes, while his competitor received 18,568 of the votes, that an unjust advantage had not been taken should Cannon be defeated. The democrats will probably vote solidly against such a proposition, and it does not seem at all probable, therefore, that Campbell will be admitted on his prima facie case. The admission of Cannon appears to be even less probable. With, possibly the exception of Belford, of Colorado, it is said that not a single republican will vote, and it is currently reported that Randall, Cassidy (of Nevada) and some other democrats will vote against seating him. It seems altogether likely that the whole subject will be referred to the committee on elections, and the result will be a report against the admission of either of the men claiming to be delegates elect from Utah.

Since the Forty-third congress, the last one before the present, in which the republicans controlled the house of representatives, the temper of that body has not been so hostile to Mormonism and polygamy as it is now. While not open apologists, or defenders of the peculiar institution which flourishes in Utah, the democratic majority in the house have carefully and studiously ignored the steadily growing evils, and have contemptuously neglected frequent recommendations of the president for additional legislation to check and destroy them. Bill after bill was offered by republican members, and all of them were smothered in committee. In the last congress Willits, of Michigan, offered three bills of very great importance, designed to enforce the sentiment of the country in regard to polygamy. The bills were referred to the judiciary committee, of which Willits was a member, and the committee was chairman. It took weeks, if not months, for Willits to prevail upon Knott to refer the bills to the subcommittee and he never succeeded in getting a report from the subcommittee. In all those six years of democratic control Cannon and his polygamist associates pursued the even tenor of their way, and not until the republicans organized the present congress did they have cause for alarm. If the majority of the house were democratic Cannon would unquestionably secure and hold his seat. Now he will certainly lose it, even if he shall be seated temporarily, and besides that there will be stern legislation against polygamy. There are many members of the house who believe that, under the circumstances, Utah Territory is entitled to no representation whatever in congress. A prominent republican member of the house has prepared resolutions reciting admissions made Cannon under oath—that he is a polygamist in theory and practice, and that he has publicly preached and taught that doctrine, and declaring that the house will never consent to the admission of any delegate from any territory of any man who practices or believes in plural marriage.

Another evidence that the majority of the house is ripe for severe measures against the Mormon hierarchy, is found in the general favor with which is received the bill of Willits to abolish the territorial legislature of Utah, and substitute therefor a legislative council of nine members, to be appointed by the president, and confirmed by the senate. It is understood that a majority of the committee of the judiciary have already expressed themselves in favor of that or some measure like it, and the probabilities are that it will be favorably reported to the house early in the session. There is also every probability that a measure will be passed, so changing the Utah laws relating to evidence in the courts as to make it practicable to obtain convictions for violation of the statute against polygamy. There is a strong disposition also to disfranchise and disqualify for holding office all persons sustaining polygamist relations. "We propose heroic measures," said a prominent republican congressman to-day, "if the evil is so desperate that heroic remedies only will cure it, and we believe under the circumstances the country will fully sustain us in using very severe measures for stamping out this infamous crime against civilization and morality."

W! Desperandum.

When your girl gives you the mitten, and you feel 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 Splog Bloss m buy. And gaily join a singing class, and for an hour each week, sing and pray. P 1c 50 cents, trial bottles 10 cents. 2-11

Matter of Application of M. Parr for Permit to Sell Liquor as a Druggist.

NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that M. Parr did, upon the 2d day of January, 1882, file his application to the Mayor and City Council of Omaha, for permit to sell Malt, Spirituous and Vin u Liquors, as a Druggist, for a medicinal, medicinal and chemical purposes only, at corner Tenth and Howard street, Third ward, Omaha, Neb., from the 16th day of January, 1882, to the 10th day of April, 1882. If there be no objection, remonstrance or protest filed within two weeks from January 2d A. D., 1882, the said permit will be granted. M. PARR, Applicant. THE DAILY BEE newspaper will publish the above notice each week for two weeks at the expense of the applicant. The City of Omaha is not to be charged therewith. J. J. C. JEWETT, City Clerk.

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