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

NOTICE TO NEWSDEALERS.

The publishers of THE BEE have made arrangements with the American News Company to supply News Depots in Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming and Utah. All dealers who keep THE DAILY BEE on sale should hereafter address their orders to the Manager American News Company, Omaha, Neb.

ROBESON is dubbed "The Old Man of the Sea" of the republican party.

A PENNSYLVANIA bank cashier has eloped leaving all his accounts square. The race of bank cashiers seems to be deteriorating.

It is rumored that the St. Paul road has signed a contract for the construction of a track from McGregor through Des Moines to Nebraska City.

THE Vicksburg Herald thinks that the tariff has a firm grip on both parties as at present constituted. The tariff commission delay shows it.

NEXT to a first-class crop, a bogus insurrection and movement of the militia is the most profitable means of providing dividends for the railroads.

OMAHA'S lumber dealers have discovered that there is such a thing as killing the building goose which lays the golden egg of heavy purchases. Hence the tumble in prices.

AND now all the old and worn out war horses of the country are erecting their lightning rods, notwithstanding the known fact that political lightning rarely strikes twice in the same place.

THREE HUNDRED congressional districts would very nearly fill the bill for the ambitious Nebraskans who feel themselves competent to warm a seat in congress. Two hundred and ninety-seven will be disappointed.

MR. PARNELL appeared in parliament on Monday in mourning. He stated his belief that the Dublin murder had been committed by a class which had always opposed him. O'Donovan Rossa's paper denounces the land league as milk sops.

A WAGON bridge across the Missouri, according to Senator McDill's bill, introduced on Tuesday in the senate, would bind together the twin cities of Omaha and Council Bluffs so that local jealousy could never part them asunder.

MILAN has a wonderful echo which repeats nine times in rapid succession. The Lincoln Journal echoes the Union Pacific organ notes with a rapidity which ought to make the Milan echo hunt its hole and remain forever buried from sight.

OSCAR WILDE condescendingly wonders why the Irish "should wish to ascend mediocrity," meaning Lord Frederick Cavendish and Under Secretary Burke. From the fact that Oscar was allowed to walk unharmed the streets of Dublin, there is good reason for his aesthetic wonder.

THE Herald is howling loudly for some one to come into court and answer to the charge of making and dividing profits in United States surveying contracts. Until the Herald shows fraud or makes a claim that the surveys were not actually performed according to contract, there is no cause for all this howl over a Platts-mouth mare's nest.

HE was a member from the Western Reserve in Ohio who unpinned the tiddy from a chair in a Washington parlor and wiped his nose on it. It was old Thad Stevens who once remarked: "Western Reserve! I've heard a good deal of western reserve, but never saw any of it in Washington."

THE boulevarding of Dodge street is an innovation which promises to spread in Omaha. Our streets outside of the immediate center of business are more than wide enough for the common requirements of travel. In narrowing the roadway and planting trees on either side, the extended space between the curb and sidewalk being neatly sodded, a fresh and cheerful appearance is given to the street while the cost of paving will be materially lessened. Other cities have proved the value and utility of boulevarding and Omaha is in a fair way to test its merits.

PAYING THE MILITIA.

Among the subjects with which the legislature will have to wrestle is the payment of the expenses incurred in the military excursion of General Alexander, the Great, to Omaha.

While the state was, perhaps, gratified in the exhibition of martial array, tax payers are not likely to feel happy over the needless expense. Nobody can justly object to the payment of the militia proper. They came to Omaha at the call of their officers as they were in duty bound, and they remained until they were ordered to go. Their coming and their staying was not of their own free will. All of them, excepting a few officers who were in quest of glory and eura, would have preferred to have remained at home and most of them were anxious to get home as soon as they found out that they were not needed. But there were expenses connected with this expedition which the legislature should not sanction.

The managers of the railroads who inveigled the governor into calling for the militia and for federal troops for their own purposes should not be allowed to impose a special tax upon the people of this State in the shape of militia fare.

It would be a paying business for railroads to get up periodic excursions when travel is dull, call in a few hundreds or thousands of troops and make the people pay tax for their transportation back and forth.

The Pacific Railroads have, of course, the advantage of the government in this that they can charge up military fare with their regular accounts and credit themselves on the debt they owe the government. But we question the policy or the propriety of the people of Nebraska taxing themselves every time a railroad company wants to bring on troops for special police duty.

LET IT BE A FAIR COMMISSION.

The bill creating a tariff commission having passed both houses of congress will shortly become a law. The measure provides that nine civilians shall be appointed by the president and confirmed by the senate, into whose hands shall be entrusted the work of clearing the ground for tariff revision. No one whose attention has been called to the enormous annual increase of our treasury surplus can doubt the necessity of a speedy reduction in taxation. In 1880 \$65,000,000 more than enough to defray the expenses of the government were collected in taxes from the people. This sum increased to \$100,000,000 in 1881, and this year it will amount to \$145,000,000. Such an increase of taxation is unparalleled, and, it is needless to say, uncalled for and unnecessary. By the creation of a tariff commission the people understand that plans are to be devised for the reduction of tariff duties. The country has gone too long on the principle that tariffs may be raised, but never lowered. Many of the duties, as now listed, were imposed on foreign articles, when they were twice as valuable as they now are, and the effect of their continuance has been to swell immensely the profits of industrial monopolies by maintaining excessive prices on articles of every day consumption, which if the duties were lowered would be sold at a profit at one-half their present cost. This paper has always been in favor of a legitimate protection to American industry. It believes that the great prosperity of our country has been largely due to the diversity of employment fostered by a policy of protection. But it has never been and is not now in favor of the people subsidizing gigantic monopolies which can earn handsome profits and pay good wages to their employes without such aid.

In the present patched and plastered condition of the tariff every consumer in the United States is annually robbed to fill the pockets of eleven owners of the steel monopoly. And if the majority of dutiable articles were to be examined in the light of their cost of manufacture in this country it would readily be seen that on more than half the import might be reduced from twenty to thirty per cent without stopping an American mill or throwing a single American workman out of employment. It ought to be distinctly understood that the present tariff commission has been constituted not for the benefit of the manufacturers but for the benefit of the people. It is created to obtain facts and figures bearing on tariff reduction, not to devise arguments for or against protection. The field of its inquiry is to be a broad one. The problem offered for its solution is difficult. It is nothing less than how to reduce tariff duties with least disturbance to industries founded on the basis of protection. What the country will demand is that the commission be a fair one. The president should appoint as its members, both disinterested and able men whose report will be received as the result of candid conviction and impartial examination. Representatives of the different views on the tariff ought to find a place on the commission. The great agricultural element ought not to be passed over. Well informed protectionists ought to alternate with earnest and conscientious free traders. There must be no suspicion of unfairness in a discussion which involves the purses of every citizen of the country.

Senator Van Wyck has introduced a bill in congress authorizing the payment by the government of \$1 per acre to the claimants of the lands in southern Nebraska, formerly granted to the St. Joseph & Western railroad company. The disputed ownership is familiar to Nebraskans through the Knevals cases argued in the United States courts in this state, and decided through virtual default in favor of the land shark plaintiffs. The government having given titles to the settlers on these alleged railroad lands nothing remains but for congress to fight the cases to the courts of last last resort on behalf of the government, or to buy off those who claim a prior ownership. Senator Van Wyck, since the session of his investigation committee in Lincoln last December, has been working hard to get the question settled in a manner which would afford the most speedy relief to the settlers. It is understood that the land sharks are willing to accept \$1 an acre in lieu of all demands, and perhaps this is the readiest way out of the difficulty.

JOHN I. DAVENPORT'S detectives claim that they are on the track of the Morey letter. The ringleader of the conspiracy is said to have been one H. H. Hadley, a prominent officer of the Hancock republican club, of New York. Hadley has told story of his connection with the forgery. While the details of the statement are suppressed, it is known that Hadley and his associates palmed off the letter as an original document upon the democratic national committee, John I. Davenport, of New York, who deserves the credit of having unearthed the forgery, is still engaged in following up the trail with the expectation of running the game into the democratic camp. Ex-Senator Barium is suspected of having had a knowledge of the forgery, and it is claimed by those who have investigated the matter that subsequent developments will lay a large share of the blame very close to his door. The investigation already made completely exonerates Representative A. S. Hewitt of any knowledge of the forgery. It is reported, as gossip, that ex-Congressman H. G. Worthington, who was collector of Customs at Charleston, S. C., during Patterson's carpet-bag administration of that state, had a knowledge of the forgery. Worthington is a native of Cumberland, Md., where Lincoln lived. He was a member of the Hancock republican club. The story goes that Worthington persuaded Lindsey to recollect that he knew Morey, and was familiar with his handwriting.

THE BEE called attention a few days ago to the enormous extent of the public domain granted to railroads by the United States. Interesting confirmation of our statements are found in an analysis of a letter recently sent to congress by the secretary of the interior relating to the lapsed land grants. It appears, first, that the area of the lands granted to the Northern Pacific, the Atlantic & Pacific, the Texas Pacific, the Southern Pacific, the Oregon Branch of the Central Pacific, the New Orleans Pacific, and the Oregon & California, is 115,458,218 acres, or over 180,000 square miles—more territory than is contained in all the New England states, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Maryland; second, that before the time expired by which the granting acts required the roads to be finished these corporations had earned by the construction of miles of railroad pro rata for the number of acres granted only 18,615,197 acres of 19,091 miles, less than one-sixth of the total amount offered, but a territory equal to all of New England except Maine. Third, that since the expiration of the time set for completion of the roads and up to the present time enough miles have been completed to entitle the roads, if the principle is admitted that the corporations have an equitable claim to lands pro rata for each mile of road built, to 14,261,344 acres or 22,283 square miles, a territory larger than the area of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and New Hampshire; fourth, that by failure to comply with the terms of the grants, these corporations have absolutely forfeited all claim to 83,674,478 acres, or 130,736 square miles, which is now withheld from settlement. This is a territory nearly equal in extent to all of New England, New York, New Jersey and Maryland, or to the three great central states of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, with a population of 6,000,000 of people.

Now that the president has signed the Chinese bill the Pacific coast is recovering a little from the fit of passion into which they were thrown by the executive veto. It is understood that Congressman Page will be a candidate for governor this fall, and his record against Chinese immigration is depended upon to pull the party through the fall campaign.

A LITTLE more sunshine is beginning to be called for by our farmers.

CLASSICAL CONCERTS.

Omaha's musical season may be said to have closed on Tuesday evening with the last of the second series of the Philomathean club concerts. THE BEE desires to say a word in commendation of this organization, which has ministered to the pleasure of our people during the past winter. The six concerts of classical music given under the direction of Mr. George F. Sauer have marked a great advance in musical culture in our city, and have afforded the citizens of Omaha an opportunity of acquainting themselves with a large number of really excellent compositions by the best masters. It is as true of music as it is of literature or art, that acquaintance with and study of the best works is the only true method of acquiring a correct taste, and a self-satisfying culture. Germans are the most appreciative of good music because Germany is the most prolific producer of the best in musical art, and the taste for the best is fostered from childhood through a never ending series of excellent concerts by skilled musicians. Art flourished so long and brilliantly in Italy, because Art at first fostered by wealth became in turn the stimulus to a people of artists. It was in "the atmosphere. It asserted itself in every portrait gallery, public building and square. In consequence Italy became a nation of art critics.

The time has passed when an over practical generation in America can declare music and art are matters of little concern. Our every day life, with its wearing hurry and bustle, its nerve-destroying intensity of application, needs a relaxation which other countries have not been slow to avail themselves of. And good music, appealing at once to the cultured taste and the intellect as well as to the emotions, is a healthy sedative no less than a continual education and source of pleasure which our people cannot afford to ignore. Omaha, like all comparatively new cities, has long been deprived of the musical advantages resulting from first-class resident musicians. Within the past few years the nucleus has been gathering in the city, which if sufficient support can be guaranteed will form an excellent medium for rendering the best music in the best form for our citizens. It is the intention of the Philomathean club next year to greatly increase its membership, and enter upon a more ambitious form of entertainments than those which have been such a gratifying success during the past season. If the way seems clear, and why should it not, Omaha will be afforded an opportunity of listening to a series of symphony concerts such as are given with success in the larger eastern cities. All that is needed on the part of our people is a generous personal and pecuniary support. It will not be enough to appear on the subscription lists. An appearance at the concerts themselves is equally desirable. With these desiderata the success of our new musical organization can scarcely help being complete.

EVEN Sam Randall finds himself unable to redeem the democratic minority from utter imbecility.

THE Washington correspondent of the Chicago Tribune says that the lines are beginning to be drawn pretty sharply between republicans and democrats in the house as to the character of legislation for the remainder of the session. The appropriation bills are further advanced in committee than is usual at this stage of the session. The great legislative, executive and judicial bill, owing to the long experience, patient labor and energy of Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, who has it in charge, is nearly completed, but the republican plan is to hold back the appropriation bills as long as possible in the hope of passing a few of the more important measures which are upon the calendar. The house calendar is loaded down with the important bills, and to this not one of them has been touched. There yet remain six appropriation bills to be passed—the District of Columbia, river and harbor, naval bill, sundry civil, legislative, executive and judicial, and the deficiency bill. Earnest as the republicans are that various important measures shall be passed—among them the bill to extend the national bank charters and bills to reform the postal services in various ways—the democrats quite generally propose to prevent if possible any legislation except to pass the appropriation bills. That object is largely partisan, as they wish to go to the polls with the complaint that the republicans, when they had control of both branches of congress, accomplished nothing. This policy appeared to be advocated by Mr. ex-Speaker Randall, who chooses every occasion to interpose all manner of objections to the consideration of other measures. The remaining appropriations will be likely to excite considerable debate, notably the legislative and deficiency bills. The latter bill will be a troublesome one, and upon it possibly a political debate will ensue. In this bill it will become the duty of the republicans to make good the deficiencies which the democrats caused by their appropriations which crippled the government. The deficiency bill will be unusually large, say nearly every dollar of it

will be occasioned by the fact that the democrats made inadequate appropriations, and boasted of their pretended retrenchment and economy.

GOVERNOR NANCE may discover that the threat of a veto will not always club a legislature into submission.

The President and Fitz John Porter. Philadelphia Record.

President Arthur has done justice to General Fitz John Porter, so far as in him lies, by remitting a portion of the unjust penalty of the court-martial which disqualified him from holding any office of trust or profit under the government of the United States. In putting in the whereas of a "doubt" the president made a needless concession to a multitude who have never taken the trouble to understand the case, and who mistake prejudice for opinion. The report of a board of distinguished army officers, who reviewed the proceedings of the court-martial in a time far removed from the passions, jealousies and prejudices of the war, has shown that there is no room for doubt. In that report the board unanimously declares that General Porter "saved the army from disaster" by skillful and soldierly conduct for which he was condemned. Of few commanders of armies can such a eulogy be truthfully written. General Porter is the only one of this class who was disgraced, when he deserved the gratitude of his countrymen. While President Arthur has done homage to intelligent public opinion by remitting the remainder of the sentence, his expression of a doubt was gratuitous and ungracious.

A Corporation Tool.

Phila. Press. The case against Judge Westbrook in regard to his relations with the Manhattan company swindles grow darker as the facts are brought more fully to light. The investigation before the assembly judiciary committee, on Saturday last, brought out most damaging testimony in the shape of the letters of the judge to the men who were engineering the stock-jobbing scheme in the interest of the Gould combination. Judge Westbrook allowed himself in his judicial action, to be guided by their suggestions. Information as to what his rulings were to be, and valuable suggestions and advice, were given only to the one side in the elevated railroad controversy. The other was daily betrayed by the judge who was sworn to act as an impartial arbiter between them. He appears as an additional counsel for Jay Gould rather than as a judge. The exact measure and extent of his guilt is not yet clear, but he manifestly violated all the proprieties of his position, proved himself grossly unfit for the position he occupied, and apparently furnished ample grounds for his impeachment and removal from the bench.

Takes It All Back.

Exeter Enterprise. The more the advocates of woman suffrage agitate their peculiar views the more public sentiment does not seem to change in their favor. A great many men, and not a few women have changed their opinions in this matter during the last few months, and we predict 15,000 majority against the adoption of the amendment at the election. In nearly every school election in the state, of which an account reached this office, the female attendance was remarkably small, and their votes generally cast in the interest of political frauds who had been kicked out of office by their own sex. The Enterprise hereby stands up in meeting and takes back every thing it has said in favor of woman suffrage. However, those who are in favor of it can have all the space they want in its columns to ride their hobby, but they must furnish their own side-saddles or ride like the men.

Political Assassinations.

St. Louis Republicans. Political assassinations is what Talleyrand called "worse than crime—a blunder." There never was one that helped the cause which the assassin hoped and expected to assist; never one which did not do the cause serious, if not irretrievable injury.

And Mr. James Still Lives.

Providence Press. Some of the star route conspirators who threatened to make it so hot for Ex-Postmaster General James, when congress met last December, have urgent business in Canada now that their trials are to be had on their merits.

None in Theirs.

Crete Standard. The rank and file of the Grand Army boys repudiate the attempt of Vandervoort & Co. to use that organization for political purposes. We judge the effort will recoil on the heads of those who attempt it.

Complacent Mr. Dorsey.

Wheeling Register. Mr. Dorsey looks at that \$600,000 ranch and cattle upon a thousand hills, and complacently remarks: "Gentlemen, I have done nothing to be ashamed of."

One Cause for Thankfulness.

Cincinnati Enquirer. The season may be backward, the fruit damaged and the bears triumphant but let us be comforted by the intelligence that congress will probably adjourn soon.

Views at Long Range.

Cleveland Leader. Far in the dim but glorious future the eye of faith can see a happy day when it will be possible to write in the past tense of "The last of the Apaches."

This Means Business.

Boston Traveller. George B. McClellan has been made an officer of the New York Civil Service Reform association. Now look out for a grand strategic retrograde movement.

Stings Them Heavy.

Sidney Plaindealer-Telegraph. Rosewater of THE OMAHA BEE, stings the Nebraska dailies pretty heavy by the way of proving up under oath a handsome general circulation.

POLITICAL COMMENT.

Judge Stevens is now being spoken of as a candidate for governor in Massachusetts.

The Bourbons of Georgia move a little. They propose to nominate Hon. A. H. Stephens for governor.

The Buffalo Express suggests that "if Colonel Holt believed there was one perhaps he would behave better in court. When the people at Albany look at the cracks in the new capitol, they might boast of a bigger elephant than Jumbo; but they don't."

The Denver Tribune thinks that "so far President Arthur has either been utterly neglectful or directly opposed to every western interest."

The Memphis Appeal congratulates the democracy on what it declares to be the assurance that the "best republican president has been elected."

The Cleveland Saturday Ledger, edited by a former republican secretary of state for Ohio, favors the election of Thurman to the presidency in 1884.

The further little Billy Mahone gets away from the south and the democracy," says the Savannah Morning News. "The better it will prove, both for this section and that party."

"General Rasm is mainly an announcement of his candidacy for the United States senate," declares The People's Daily Transcript, "is received with general favor throughout the state."

The South, Right or Wrong. Charleston (S. C.) News.

Unless the northern democrats in congress stand to their colors as staunchly as the democrats do, the southern democrats will find it exceedingly hard to hold their own this autumn. Virginia is in a ticklish condition, and the success of any form of independentism in the Carolinas, Georgia, or Alabama this year will place the national democracy at a serious disadvantage in the national election two years hence. Mr. Chalmers has been ousted, and Mr. Lynch, the republican contestant, has taken place. After all the howling about fraud and "the Mississippi plan," the best that the republicans in the house of representatives could do was to figure for a majority of 385 for Lynch. In Claiborne, Quitman, Sharkey, Tunica, and Wilkinson counties, in which, according to the census of 1880, the colored voting majority is 6,795, Mr. Chalmers is conceded to have had a fair and square majority. The republicans could not secure a majority of any sort for Lynch, without assuming that ballot which were cast in violation of the state law were lawful ballots. This matter has been adjudicated by the supreme court of Mississippi and by the decision of that court the result of the election was determined. The republicans appealed to a "higher law," the will of the majority. Mr. Robeson, it will be remembered, went very far in proclaiming the freedom of the republicans from any restraint or restriction of the law or custom. Very well! But the democrats must fight as the republicans fight. The determination of the republicans is to do whatever lies within the power of a majority of the house of representatives to accomplish. It is the duty of the democrats to exercise the power of the minority to the utmost. There is no other way to meet the occasion.

On the first vote on the motion to call up the Lynch-Chalmers case, 11 democrats did not vote who were not paired, and on the second vote, 11 democrats were called up 15 democrats did not vote who were not paired. This was wrong. The republicans had not members enough present in the house or in Washington to form a quorum, had the democrats abstained from voting. By abstaining from voting, the democrats could have prevented the expulsion of Chalmers from day to day, and perhaps altogether. What would the republicans have done if Chalmers had belonged to their party? Unquestionably they would have voted to a man who they voted at all, and would have abstained from voting as long as in that way they could prevent action. Are democrats expected to be less wise or more scrupulous than republicans?

There were peculiar influences at work, perhaps, in the Chalmers case. The sitting member was not popular at home or in the house. This in an excuse, but no justification. General Chalmers is a democrat, and that is reason enough for sticking to him and making the fight on him to extremities, now that the republicans have raised the black flag and give no quarter.

The republicans are losing ground rapidly in the north, as well as on the Pacific slope. Their only hope of getting a majority in the next congress is by stealing congressional districts in the south. The prosecutions for imaginary election offenses in South Carolina have the same end in view. President Arthur is kicking out respectable postmasters all over the south with the same object. The administration organ in Washington bids high for southern democratic support, and hints that "administration" democrats in other states will be treated as generously as readjusters are in Virginia. Under these circumstances any failure on the part of the northern democrats in congress to stand shoulder to shoulder with the southern democrats, at all times, will weaken the party here in the south, if it does not knock the bottom out of the party.

The northern democrats hanker after the independent vote in the north and have a good chance of securing a big part of it next November, but that vote will cost more than it is worth if the price paid for it is the surrender of the congressional districts in the south which the republicans claim as their own. Southern democrats will not consent to be ground to pieces between the upper and nether millstones of national republicanism and northern democracy. The south is the backbone of the national democracy. Break it, or even weaken it, and there will not be, in our day, another democratic president.

Jacob Martzoff, of Lancaster, N. Y., says your SPRING Blossom works well for everything you recommend it; myself, wife and children have all used it, and you can't find a healthier family in New York state.—Oct. 5, 1880. m5dlw

Then and Now.

St. Joseph, Mo., May 17, 1871. H. H. WARNER & Co.: Sirs—For a great many years I suffered from kidney disease. Nothing gave me relief. I finally tried your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, and now am in perfect health. d&w

Mrs. Thomas Kelly.

ASK your druggist for Redding's Russian Salve. Keep it in the house in case of accident. Price 25c.

CHEAP LOTS, IN Prospect Place. A new addition to the city just laid out into 96 BEAUTIFUL LOTS, \$200 TO \$400 EACH. Located on Hamilton, Charles, and Seward Sts., and also on 29th, 30th, 31st and 32nd streets. Only 5 or 6 blocks west of the turn-table of the Red Street Car Line, on Saunders Street, and just west of and adjoining Shinn's additions. Make Your Own Terms, ONLY 5 PER CENT DOWN, AND 5 PER CENT PER MONTH. Call and get Plans and Full Particulars, at BEMIS, Real Estate Agency, 15TH & DOUGLAS STS.