

The Omaha Bee.

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MR. O'DAVILISH ROSA is the last name given him.

The St. Louis Post touches a chord of sympathy in every struggling breast when it declares that no man can indulge in a telephone and lead a consistent christian life.

No amount of whitewash of the Gere and Perkins patent can cover up the disreputable transactions of E. C. Carns as a monopoly capper for the railroads while acting as the sworn servant of the people of Nebraska.

A number of English philanthropists have organized a society for befriending young servant girls. What Americans are longing for is a society for befriending young housekeepers.

One hundred and fifty-two new lawyers were let loose on the world at New York, and our esteemed contemporary, The Philadelphia Press, thinks it is no wonder that Lynch laws continue to flourish in a much abused land.

"LEGISLATIVE hoodlums," the endearing term used by the editor of The Herald to designate the members of the house who are opposed to paying \$33 a day for the war services of Alexander the Great will hardly be relished by the farmers of Nebraska.

The question of admitting southern Dakota as a territory will be discussed in the senate this week. A bill to this effect was some time ago favorably reported from the committee on territories and placed on the calendar. A strong opposition to its final passage will be made by the democratic senators.

The New York Sun presents a short statistical table showing the amount of money wasted on the ships Conqueror, Pennsylvania, Java, Colossus, Massachusetts and Oregon. These ships were begun fifteen years ago and are still on the stocks in the Brooklyn, Charlestown and Kittery Navy Yards. The total amount of money expended upon them already is \$9,434,674. A committee of congress has reported that they are "unfinished, rotten and worthless." As the Sun concludes, "not one of the six keels has ever touched water or over will touch water." With this experience in creating a navy, it is not strange that congress should hesitate to make fresh appropriations for Robeson's vast naval schemes and put the money under control of Wm. E. Chandler. Not even a surplus of \$150,000,000 in the treasury could justify the waste that would inevitably ensue.

That monumental liar Jay Gould poured oil on the troubled waters of public sentiment at the time of the telegraph consolidation by declaring that the great union of interests was the first step in a long cherished plan for giving the people of the United States a cheap system of telegraphy. He promised a speedy reduction of tolls, and hinted that when the cable companies ceased cutting each other's throats, the public would see something which would surprise them. The first promise was kept by an immediate advance in telegraph tolls, and his last intimation has been followed by the pooling of all the cable lines and a raise of 100 per cent. in the tariff on ocean messages. The New York Board of Trade and Transportation adopted the following resolution last week which will be laid before congress: Whereas, A pool has been announced between the ocean cable companies, accompanied by the doubling of rates charged for the transmission of ocean telegraph messages; and Whereas, At the time the United States government authorized the French cable to land on our shores, it was with the stipulation that said company should not combine in any form with other cable companies; therefore, Resolved, That the proper department of the government be and is hereby requested to investigate the circumstances attending said pooling, and to take such measures as will protect the public interest.

THE PENNSYLVANIA REVOLT.

The state convention of the Pennsylvania independent republicans meets to-morrow at Philadelphia. It is the most formidable and aggressive revolt within the ranks of the republican party which has taken place since the liberal republican movement in 1871. It is not a protest against republican principles or against the platform adopted by the Harrisburg convention, but against the boss rule of Senator Cameron and the machine methods by which the party in Pennsylvania has been controlled. Republicans cannot afford to close their eyes to the strength of the movement. Last year the protest of Mr. Wolfe, sounded in a personal canvass without convention or platform and with no political organization, rallied a following of 50,000 votes. The result was an overpowering surprise to the Cameron dynasty which had ruled unopposed for over fifteen years in the Keystone state. Now United States Senator Mitchell, ex-Attorney General Wayne McVeagh, State Senator Stewart, Congressmen Bayne and Smith, Wharton Barker, T. W. Phillips and a score of other prominent public men of uncorrupt integrity are heading the movement and will voice the demands of the Pennsylvania Independents in the coming convention.

The immediate causes of the convention are of recent date. Prior to the state convention held on the 10th instant, the independents were willing to bury the hatchet if certain political principles were admitted as part of the policy of the republicans of Pennsylvania. They announced themselves as willing to agree upon any honest and sincere terms of compromise which would assure a reform in the political methods of the Camerons. A meeting was held in Philadelphia with this end in view and loud promises of reform were made by Cameron's henchmen on behalf of their master. The convention showed that the meeting was a transparent attempt on the part of the bosses to mislead the independents, to put their leaders in an unfavorable attitude before the people and then to entirely ignore their demands. It is true a high-sounding platform was adopted declaring that primaries should be honestly conducted, conventions free from pack and no federal officers should be removed except for cause. Within twenty-four hours from its adoption Senator Cameron laughingly informed his colleagues that platforms amounted to nothing, and took steps to remove two of the most faithful and efficient federal officers in the service of the government in Pennsylvania, in flagrant violation of the compact made with Mr. Wolfe's followers.

The independent convention will doubtless nominate a full ticket. Almost every county in the state will be represented and it is understood that Senator Mitchell will be either temporary or permanent chairman. Among the delegates already selected are many of the most prominent republicans of character and influence. It is no ordinary bolt which is to be hurled against the one man rule in Pennsylvania. The leaders of the movement claim 150,000 followers. They do not object in a personal sense to any of the nominees on the regular ticket. They oppose only the method of their selection in the convention and the Cameron dictation outside, which is being exercised in an arbitrary manner in the seating and unseating of federal office holders. If defeat of the regular ticket results from the party split, Senator Cameron will have no one but himself to blame. The cry of the independents is that Bossism must go, and they are determined to reform the party from within the party, even if temporary party defeat is the certain result. The proceedings of the coming convention will be watched with great interest.

CATTLE PROSPECTS.

The corollary ruling prices for meat give a new interest throughout the country to the cattle growing prospects in Texas and the west. Dealers claim that the high rates demanded for beef are due to two causes, the excessive cold of the winter of '81-'82 with the attendant losses of stock, and the shortness of the crops of last summer, which render corn too valuable for feeding purposes. Neither of the causes are likely to operate during the coming year. An unusually mild winter has been succeeded by a damp spring. Grass on the ranges is excellent. All cattle growers admit that herds never looked better. The annual round-ups which are now in progress show that the losses during the past winter have been unusually light. In Nebraska they are estimated at not above five per cent. The northern Wyoming ranges report even better results, while the two and three year olds are fully fifty per cent better in condition than at the same time last year. It is estimated that the western drive of stock cattle will exceed that of last year by 50,000 head. The Commercial Indicator states that one-half of these have been contracted for, and two-fifths of the remainder go to northern ranches. This will leave about 85,000 to 100,000 young cattle for sale. In addition

TO THESE THERE WILL BE FROM 75,000 TO 100,000 BEAVERS DRIVEN FROM NORTHERN TEXAS ALONE.

These estimates do not include any other portion of the cattle growing territory. In view of these figures and the certainty of heavy harvest and increased feeding during the coming winter it seems impossible to see any good reason why fresh meat should continue at present prices. It is positive that there is no great scarcity of beef in the east. The exportation of meat to England continues with prompt regularity and American beef sells at lower prices in Liverpool than it does in Chicago. It looks as if cattle dealers and grain growers are taking their cue from Chicago grain dealers and making a corner in beef for the purpose of increasing their profits by swindling the public. The grain corner must be long under in the face of a bounteous harvest, and the meat corner is certain to share the same fate just as soon as the drive to market begins from the western ranges.

According to John M. Thurston's testimony one of Carns' duties as U. S. capper lay in the judicious distribution of passes among the members of the legislature. Another of his duties was to confidentially inform the corporation managers what members of the legislature could be improperly influenced by monopoly considerations. For the performance of these trifling services and for packing the senate committees in the interests of the monopolies Carns drew double the pay of a state senator as lieutenant-governor and several thousand dollars in rebates on grain shipments from the Union Pacific railroad.

Congress shows a disinclination to favor patent extension bills. This is right. They are very rarely justifiable. Good patents ought to return the inventors sufficient compensation without further extension than the time covered by the patent, while those that do not pay are seldom worth extending.

The sixth tract issued by the Society for Political Education, New York, and the second of the series of 1882, is in marked contrast with the one that preceded it. While the latter dealt with the subject of "Political Economy" in the abstract, formulating the generalizations of the subject, the present pamphlet is eminently free from technical language or theoretical statements.

The method is strictly descriptive and historical. It draws the distinction between barter and purchase, shows how the substitution of purchase gave rise to the use of money, which led directly, by a necessary law of financial development, to the gradual introduction of substitutes for coin, and the establishment of banks where commercial balances can be adjusted, and the cost of shipping bullion between individuals, cities, and nations may be saved. In discussing the unit of value, a short and incisive review is made of the recent controversy on "bi-metalism."

We are not surprised that so practical a paper should appear on so abstract a subject, when we recognize that it is from the hand of Horace White, whose long experience in writing for the public makes him specially fit to condense and at the same time make clear the facts of the subject, and the conclusions which are implied in the facts. When we recognize on the executive committee of this society such acknowledged experts in their special departments as the Hon. David A. Wells on taxation, Prof. Sumner on social science, Hon. C. F. Adams, Jr., on railroads, Presidents A. D. White and D. C. Gilman on education, Gen. S. C. Coo on currency and banking, Horace White on public policy, Robert P. Porter on statistics, C. H. Putnam on literature, R. D. Dugdale on crime and penitentiaries, and when we learn that the administration of such a board is or has been seconded by the advice and cooperation of such other experts as Dr. Elisha Harris on public health, Edward Atkinson on labor and capital, Graham Mead on free trade, H. C. Baird on protection, Jon. D. Wells on consolidation and arbitration, Comptroller Knox on national banking, and Dorman B. Eaton on civil service reform, we are impelled to urge upon every thinking citizen the duty and public advantage of giving his hearty support to so admirable an undertaking, the necessity for which is nowhere greater than in a republic so extensive as that of the United States.

LIBRARY NOTES.

The June Popular Science Monthly begins with an article by Judge J. B. Stalk, entitled "Speculative Science," a reply to an attack upon his book by Professor Newburgh. "The Broader Organs of Man," by Dr. E. B. Kraus, describes some remarkable formations that have been observed on the bodies of certain small fishes living near the bottom of deep seas. In "The Appointment of College Officers" Professor F. W. Clarke criticizes the manner in which the selection is usually made. The article following is a defense of "Physiological Experimentation," by Dr. William B. Carpenter. The next paper is an explanation of "The Zoroastrian, Mythical and Religious Systems," by F. H. Oshing. Professor Daniel Kirkwood furnishes an interesting account of "Astronomical Panics." Mr. W. Le Conte Stevens

THE STEREOSCOPE.

Not the least in interest of the articles in this number is Dr. Von Dollinger's review of the history of "The Jews in Europe." Miss Eliza A. Bowen tells, in "Chemistry in High Schools," how she has been benefited by her pupils. "A New Theory of the Sun" Mr. C. W. Siemens suggests a novel hypothesis. Other articles are "The Future of Mind," by Peter Bryce, an illustrated paper "About the Molls," "The Introduction of Domestic Animals," "Hydrodynamics and Electricity," illustrated, and "The Cause of Tubercular Disease." The portrait and biographical sketch are of Mr. Darwin.

The June Atlantic is a Longfellow memorial number, and must be peculiarly acceptable to the admirers of the poet. A fine steel portrait of Mr. Longfellow forms the frontispiece of the number, which contains a hitherto unpublished poem by Mr. Longfellow on "Decoration Day." Dr. Holmes contributes three sonnets in commemoration of Longfellow, entitling them "Our Dead Singer," "O. B. Frothingham writes a commemorative article. The number contains five new chapters of Thomas Hardy's "Two on a Tower," also additional chapters of Miss Phelps' "Dr. Zay," and Mr. Bishop's "House of a Merchant Prince." The fourth paper in the remarkable series, "Studies in the South," is devoted to a variety of subjects, in which those who wish to know about the South cannot fail to be interested. Edward Atkinson has a paper on "The Rapid Progress of Communism." John Fiske writes an essay in memory of Charles Darwin. Henry James, Jr., contributes a criticism of Alphonse Daudet. The short story entitled "Serena," by M. H. Catherwood, is excellent. Herbert Tuttle has a paper on "The New Eastern Question." Philip Robertson contributes an article on "The Feet of Birds." H. A. Huntington furnishes a study of "Mrs. Centlivre." A poem on "The Night-Moth's Comment," by Salie M. Platt, of the contributors' club, and literary reviews complete an excellent number.

The Magazine of Art for June is filled to the brim with good things. The frontispiece is a reproduction of Israel's noted painting, "Alone." The illustrated articles are "A Painter of the Streets," "A Painter of the Queen Anne's Plate," "The Great Classical Fallacy," "Narcissus," "Glass Painting in the Fourteenth Century," "A Rose Water Raphael," "The Art of Savages," and "Gretchen." These are supplemented by the usual pages of fresh art notes.

PERSONALITIES.

Sergeant Mason is making shoes. Senator Wade Hampton is said to be one of the finest fly-fishers of the south. The Californians have been informed that Joseph Cook will climb through the Golden Gate. Mr. Morton, the United States minister to France, is performing his mission with fidelity. He has eaten a banquet at Rouen. Ex-Collector Beard, of Boston, will soon be chosen president of the National Association of Manufacturers, and company between New York and Chicago.

The author of "See That My Grave is Kept Green" is in jail at Indianapolis—not for writing that song, but on a charge of forgery. One of the Washington correspondents says that Secretary Chandler "has a kind of sunny-when-you-have-watered-the-whisker-and-sanded-the-sugar-come-in-to-prayer look."

Howard Williams, the colored man lately appointed steward of the white house, was for many years Senator Conkling's body servant. Jay Gould wears a pair of magnificent Faintine mosaic slippers, an inch and a quarter in diameter, surrounded with a border of closely set diamonds.

Representative Benjamin Wood has not been in his seat in congress, except upon telegraphic orders from the United States. The Philadelphia Times is unable to guess why he paid \$20,000 for his election. Miss Dodge (Gait Hamilton) is accredited with a neat postscript in a letter to a friend: "Anna Dickinson is playing Hamlet. She never learns her part, and she murders Hamlet. Nothing else new. With love."

Wm. Sprague voluntarily gave permission to a trustee for Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague to visit Cananocht and pack up the late senator's wardrobe, to be transferred to Eggenwood, and the goods have already been sent from Narragansett Pier.

Col. Tom. Ochiltree, who proposes running as an independent candidate for congress in Texas, is said to be one of the most able and powerful men in the United States. Somebody-Billy Florence we believe—once said of him that he was like a camel, because he could go for months without water.

A Washington correspondent describes Mr. A. B. W. having the most possible manners for the wife of a public man—just enough cordiality, just enough dignity. She knows what the ex-Emperor's hands were made for, and she knows, namely: How to show the exactly proper degree of recognition to each person she meets.

Richard King, known all over Texas and the west as "The Cattle King," is a well-to-do man, with a fine estate in California. His immense wealth is due to the careful way in which a broken herd was set. His flock of sheep and goats, his herds of cattle and horses, his ranch, the Santa Gertrudis, is seventy-five miles in length and includes nearly the whole of two counties in Southwestern Texas.

The accident is noted for the familiar elegance of his attire, but his son, if Washington as on some reliable, would make a more stunning figure in a full plate. He is reported as appearing on the quarter-street in a costume so light as to excite remark. He wore a light-colored pair of pants, covering long, the legs, and a white shirt with a high collar and necktie, besides a light-colored coat and a white sunflower.

There will be no end between Senator Williams and Representative Harrison, both of Kentucky. A deadly affront and a more bitter feud between the two, but it is reported that Harrison's threat for now was not so great as his desire to go to a home, and so, rather than continue the feud, he consented to a ready adjustment, and withdrew in time to see the favorite win and cash his good debt. How much had he been repaid is still a matter of conjecture, but it is reported that the two have been reconciled, and are now on the same terms, and are now on the same terms.

POLITICAL NOTES.

All the Pennsylvania republican candidates for state offices will take the stump except Mr. Rawle, the candidate for Supreme Judge. Ex-Congressman Chalmers' flop into the independent camp has considerably disconcerted the Bourbons. Some of them refuse to believe it.

The republicans of Indiana will hold their state convention on the 9th of August, when a full state ticket will be nominated. Ex-Congressman William A. Phillips, of Kansas, positively declines to be considered a candidate for a nomination from the state at large.

The Connecticut democrats are said to be anxious to put the name of ex-Governor Ingersoll at the head of their state ticket this year. His reports to be willing to run if the party shows a unanimous desire for his nomination. Vermont is a small state, but it believes in big conventions. The delegates to a convention to nominate a candidate in what is now known as the "wide congressional district" will number 312—about half as many as it took to nominate a president in the last republican national convention.

Ex-Governor Carpenter, who now represents the ninth district of Iowa in congress, will probably be returned from the new tenth district. He was twice elected governor of the state, and is now serving his second term in congress, having been elected in 1880 by nearly 14,000 majority over his democratic competitor. The Cameron organs in Pennsylvania are making a strong effort to break down Senator Mitchell. He is denounced as a "sorehead" and a "poor politician," and a "seeker after notoriety." Meanwhile, Mr. Mitchell claims that he is receiving many letters and telegrams from all parts of the state promising him support.

The signing of the Chinese bill and the consequent removal of that issue from politics leads the Stockton (Cal.) Independent to say that "the democracy must commence digging for another political woodchuck to procure another red flag to flaunt in the faces of the people." The republican candidates for governor of Pennsylvania, Gen. James A. Beaver, will be remembered as the chairman of the Pennsylvania delegation at the Chicago convention, and that he was pronounced favorer of the "wide" district for Grant, first, last and all the time.

Gen. J. B. Robertson says that he makes the race for governor of Texas as an independent democrat on a platform of economy, peace, and justice, and a public school, a more efficient system of public schools, free toleration in political opinions, reform in the administration of the state government, etc. Although Thomas M. Marshall has not publicly announced his decision, it appears to be generally understood among his friends that he will accept the nomination for congress next fall. The Pittsburgh Dispatch, published at the Pennsylvania home, says that it may be taken for granted that he has decided to decline. To some friends who called to urge him not to accept, he said: "I will not take it. I will not leave my motherless children for an office that comes in this way." To a request that he would allow the use of his name on the independent ticket he replied: "Do not nominate me. I will not be a candidate in any ticket."

Ex-Congressman Jere Haralson, it is reported, will enter the race for congress in the 17th Alabama district. He has been elected to the nomination by some prominent men, and will begin a canvass as soon as he is able to settle a claim he now has before congress. This is the district represented by C. M. Shaffer, whose seat the House Election Committee voted to give to James O. Smith, who died recently.

A new candidate for secretary of state has suddenly appeared in the field in Ohio. He is Judge Hiram H. Hunt, and it is claimed in his favor that he will be able to pull a larger vote in that city, where it is feared the republican ticket will especially be weak. He is reported to be a man of high character, and it is supposed that there could be little, if any, opposition to the re-nomination of Secretary Tilden. He is a native of Ohio, and has much strength Judge Higginbotham can gather.

The probability that Alexander H. Stephens will run as the anti-bourbon candidate for governor of Georgia, by giving the democratic press an opportunity to comment in its usual brutal way upon any man in that party who dares to show any independence. The following specimen is from the Birmingham Post: "The old fossil—A. H. Stephens—whose principles are like rubber, has evidently given the broom for gale, as ex-representative Felton telegraphed to the old rebel: 'I will sweep the state.' He has a big job before him for a cripple."

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H. SCHONFELD, Proprietor. an22-1y

JACOB KAUFMAN, Office 802 16th St. Cor. of Burr Dealer in ALL KINDS OF WINES. OMAHA Awning, Tent and Wagon Covers MANUFACTORY. Cor. 14th and Howard Sts. A. GRUENWALD, Proprietor.

NOTICE. Matter of Application of John Glavin for Liquor License. Notice is hereby given that John Glavin did upon the 20th day of May, A. D. 1882, file his application to the Mayor and City Council of Omaha for license to sell, Mal, Spirituous and Vinous Liquors at the corner 15th and Douglas streets, Third Ward, Omaha, Neb., from the 31st day of June 1882, to the 31st day of September 1882. If there be no objection, remonstrance or protest filed within two weeks from May 20th A. D. 1882, the said license will be granted. J. H. JENKINS, Applicant.

BOYD'S OPERA HOUSE. JAMES B. BOYD, Proprietor. Thos. P. Boyd, Business Manager.

WEDNESDAY, EVE. MAY 24th. 30th St. Performance. THE TWENTIETH YEAR. The eminent Actor FRANK MAYO.

UNUSUAL MERIT. DAVY CROCKETT! Symphony in Leaves and Nocturns. Now in 14th year of publication and accepted as one of the best of its kind in the world. May 24th at 9 p. m.

NOTICE. This is to certify that the firm of Abraham Lincoln & Co., in this city, has been by actual contract, 8 months before the opening of the business and Abraham Lincoln & Co. are the sole proprietors of the business, and will continue to be so until the 1st of January 1883. A. B. ARMS & LEVINE, 18 N. 15th St. Omaha May 22nd 1882

Fancy and Staple Groceries, AT REDUCED PRICES. BUTTER AND EGGS, FRESH FROM THE COUNTRY. No. 916 North Sixteenth St. A. H. SWAN.

PROPOSALS FOR GRADING CURBING AND GUTTERING. Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Engineer in charge of the city of Omaha, at 10 o'clock, on the 15th day of May, 1882, for the grading, curbing and guttering of the streets of the city of Omaha, as follows: 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.

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