

The Omaha Bee.

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J. ROSEWATER, Editor

Republican State Convention.

The republican electors of the state of
Nebraska are hereby called to send dele-
gates from the several counties to meet in
state convention at Omaha on Wednesday,
September 27th, A. D. 1882, at 7 o'clock
p. m., for the purpose of placing in nomi-
nation candidates for the following named
offices, viz:Governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary
of state, auditor, treasurer, attorney-gen-
eral, commissioner of public lands and
buildings, superintendent of public instruc-
tion.And to transact such other business as
may properly come before the convention.The several counties are entitled to rep-
resentation in the state convention as fol-
lows, based upon the vote cast for Isaac
Powers, Jr., in 1881, for regent of the state
university: Giving one (1) delegate to each
county having 1500 votes, and one
delegate for the fraction of seventy-five
(75) votes or over; also one delegate at
large for each organized county.

Counties.	1881	Counties.	1881
Adams	1402	Jefferson	907
Antelope	760	Johnson	1146
Boone	719	Keosauqua	720
Butler	1292	Lincoln	1277
Cass	981	Lancaster	294
Chadron	1862	Lincoln	1277
Cedar	193	Madison	732
Cheney	17	McPherson	927
Clatsop	123	Nebraska	229
Clay	647	Nemaha	1149
Clayton	641	Nebraska	1231
Custer	260	Omaha	1167
Chase	1	Pawnee	1147
Dallas	472	Peru	296
Dawson	371	Pike	108
Dixon	292	Platte	722
Dodge	1155	Rock	1092
Douglas	2535	Richmond	292
Fillmore	119	Richmond	1563
Franklin	128	Sarpy	409
Furness	719	Saunder	1391
Gage	172	Sherman	4
Gardner	210	Stanton	188
Grant	302	Thayer	159
Harlan	1176	Valley	408
Hamilton	362	Washington	1249
Harrison	119	Wayne	174
Hickman	220	Webster	98
Howard	635	York	1030
Hayes	1		
Total			428

It is recommended:

First, that no proxies be admitted to

the convention, except such as are held by

persons residing in the counties from

which the proxies are given.

Second, that no delegate shall represent

in absent member of his delegation, unless

he be clothed with authority from the

county convention, or in possession of

proxies from a regularly elected delegates

thereof. JAMES W. DAVIS, Chairman.

JOHN STEEN, Secretary.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 6, 1882.

When the shot began banging about

his long ears, Arabi Pasha went to

Admiral Seymour, and like the

Arkansas said: "Don't shoot,

Capt. Scott, I'll come down" and dis-
mount my guns; but the admiral re-
plied that it was too late now, as En-
gland wanted to scoop in the whole
concern. That is the sum of this
whole affair. England wants the
Suez canal and made the opportunity
out of the Egyptian quarrel.

This result of the bombardment of

Alexandria, in the complete dismant-
ling of the forts, was not unexpected,
nor can the final result of the war be
doubtful. Egypt and Turkey com-
bined, and still less, either of them,
can be no match for England. The
Egyptians fought their guns well, and
England may find some trouble on
land, but unless a European crisis
ensues, which is not probable, the
English flag will float over another
dependency. It is quite clear that
Admiral Seymour had his orders in
his pockets, and that those orders
were merely part of a well-laid
purpose to take time by the fadlock
and settle the long dispute arising
out of the Egyptian muddle. The
Egyptian might have learned the
lesson which our own civil war taught,
that nothing but solid earth can suc-
cessfully resist the broadside of a
man-of-war. We shall look with some
anxiety to see how far the balance of
power in Europe will fall in this can-
nonade.

The Republic is solid on Gaiter's

brain. It has its stuffing down fine.

The ass-in was not only an ass but

he was clearly insane. He differed

from every human in this, that his

brain contained pie matter. Other

folks have pie matter, and it is the only

Latin that ever does get there. Now

the big medicine man of the Republi-
can is a little mixed. Pie matter, per-
haps, is what it means. It is known
that Gaiter had an ungently ap-
petite for pie and especially goose pie.
The connection between the stomach
and the brain is an open secret among
editors. That matter might have got
there in that way, or the pie matter
might have been in the Republican of-
fice or in the editor's brain, but "pie
matter" is a new discovery, and if it
exists, is enough to make any man
insane. The Republican not only crams
this "pie" stuff in Gaiter's
brain, but he talks of "posterior pie
matter." That is piling on the agony
and is positively indecent.OUR PARALYTIC ELECTION
LAWS.The big metropolitan journals have
been for some time engaged in a warm
discussion of the southern election
issues, and now the New York Times
closes an editorial with the sentence:
"a vigorous execution of the national
election laws and their amendment, if
they are inadequate, is an issue which
manifestly ought to be revived."Now the fact is that the laws not
only need great amendment, but the
enforcement is impossible under the
present jury system. The way the
southern leaders got rid of the heavy
negro majority was by a systematic
course of intimidation long before an
election, by so-called negro riots, by
dividing time at meetings and by vio-
lence at the polls. They simply
crushed out the vote. Then when they
got the machine and the regula-
tion of the suffrage as well as the
counting, they avoided the element
of force and substituted that of fraud,
so as not to excite northern comment.Now the federal election laws were
directed to protect the people in their
meetings and in the casting and count-
ing of the vote. Whenever Republi-
cans called a meeting to enlighten their
electors, the Democrats would also call
a meeting of all the neighboring rifle
clubs to assemble within a hundred
yards of the republican meeting
grounds. As soon as the republican
meeting was organized, the rifle clubs
would send over a committee and de-
mand that they be allowed an equal
number of speakers and a division of
the time. If the republicans refused,
the rifle club marched over into the
republican meeting, and if a bloody
riot was not the result, the republicans
were driven away and the meeting
broken up and dispersed. If they
yielded, then they came in a body, jam-
ming their horses' heads into the re-
publican ranks, cursing and howling
down all republican speakers, and en-
forcing attention for their own. This
was the Mississippi plan of dividing
time and no party could live under it.The reason republicans did not resist
was because they had neither arms nor
organization, and experience had
shown that a row would only end in
their merciless butchery. The United
States laws were utterly unable to
meet the wrong. The case of
Cruckshanks et al. and Reese
et al. 2 et al., decided by the
supreme court had completely
unenslaved the law. The decision
in those leading cases forced the gov-
ernment to prove that those laws were
done "on account of race, color or
previous condition." They declared
that the only authority conferred upon
congress to pass any law against the
hindering or obstructing of the right
to vote came from the fifteenth
amendment, and the gist of that
article was that no state had the right
to abridge the suffrage "on account of
race, etc. It might be bridged on
account of education, property, res-
triction or otherwise, but not because
of color, etc. Therefore the United
States District Attorney had to
allege in his information or in-
dictment that it was
abridged on that account by those
means and of course had to prove it.Now the fact was the democrats did
not terrify the negroes or push re-
publican meetings because they were
negroes or had been slaves, but be-
cause they were republicans. If they
would only become democrats they
would treat them like princes. And
when the government witnesses were
put on the stand and cross examined,
they would say so and knock the gov-
ernment out of court. This was the
law and the law ought to be restraining
such acts because of political or other
opinion as well as for color, etc.The right to vote comes from the
state, and all the government can do
is to enforce the fifteenth amend-
ment. That settles that branch of the
matter, and the red shirt ride down
the republicans and their meetings
without fear of conviction.Now to the laws concerning the
polls on election day. These laws
merely enforce the right to vote and
hold the state officers responsible for
the execution of their duties under
the state laws. As we have shown,
the democrats regard this matter, or
say they do, as a struggle between
white civilization and African barbar-
ism, and that if they permit the ma-
jority to cast and count these votes
they are ruined. Under this specious
plea they terrify the negroes, obstruct
the polls, stuff the boxes with false
ballots, and do many other wrongs,
declaring that the end excuses if it
does not justify any means. Of course
they are arrested, but under the pre-
sent jury system, which requires the
jury to be drawn half from democrats
and half from republicans, there must
always be some democrats on the
jury, and if there is one, the
defendant is safe, no matter
what the evidence or guilt. It
has been tried over and over again.
That single democrat will starve in
his seat before he consents to con-
viction.Judge Bond ruled in the recent six
weeks term in South Carolina that
the United States attorney could under
the common law stand each juror
aside and in this way he got rid of
clearly all the democrats on the panel,
but there was always one or two left
and the consequence was the whole
term was a huge expensive farce.The only conviction ever reached was
under Hayes, when the United States
attorney, though threatened with in-
stant death, put the test oath and
cleared the panel. But they took an
exception and the supreme court de-
cided the test oath unconstitutional,
as criminalizing the witness, and con-
viction bad.Now with such miserable laws and
such a palsied court what is the right
to vote worth in the south. There
are other views and facts to make a
thrilling volume, but this is enough
on this point.

THAT CENSUS REPORT

Majors wanted to get \$5,000 a year
and perquisites as congressman from
Nebraska. That was all right, and
there are regiments of Majors who
want the same thing. Then Schenk
wanted a postoffice, which Majors
could get for him. All Majors had to
do was to show the house that there
was enough people in Nebraska—too
many for one Valentine to represent.
The only way to do that was
through the census of 1872 and the
house committee required the certi-
ficate of the secretary of state under
the seal of the state. How was
Majors to get it—the one thing
necessary? The census of 1872 was
stubborn and would not show enough
people, but the census of 1874 did
show it.Now the point was to get the certi-
ficate of Alexander to the fact that
the census of 1874 was the census of
1872, but that would be certifying to
a lie in order to secure a seat by
fraud and get \$5,000 out of Uncle
Sam.Now, Alexander could not do that,
but he could give his certificate in
blank and Majors could fill it out, if
he dared. Certifying to a blank and
thus furnishing the means of a fraud
is enough. It is like opening the safe
door to let the thief steal, and is as
criminal as the theft.This is one of the most disgraceful
things that ever smudged the great
seal of Nebraska, and how can it be
denied. What is the duty of the
United States attorney in the matter?A SEVERE ADDRESS—OUR
COMING DANGER.

We are indebted to the New York

Evening Post for the full text of the

address of Gen. Schurz before Harvard

university at its annual conven-
ment on "Education in the Republic."

It is an elaborate, thoughtful and

statesmanlike document, and well
worthy the careful attention of the
cultivated intelligence, as well as of
the general mind of the country.The eventful career of its author,
his large and intimate experi-
ence with the systems of public
thought and administration in Europe
and on this continent, his recognized
ability and accurate scholarship make
of this a paper a peculiar value
and an especial merit. Mr. Schurz's
intellect is a vigorous illustration of
that brilliant and profound German
mind, which, under the free impulses
of the last century, has found nothing
in nature to sublime, in philosophy to
astound, in science too mysterious, in
art too exquisite, and in the broad
field of human endeavor too difficult
or marvelous for its achievement and
mastery. In this strong German
school in which the ardent young
man was encouraged to plume his
wing to any flight, and was taught to
dare any field of study and thought,
Mr. Schurz was trained, and soon be-
came a revolutionary in politics
and religion. As such he was
driven from Europe and became
a soldier of fortune in America, where
he has managed to become in some
degree a part of the history of his
adopted country. Few men, there-
fore, are more competent to discuss
the subject of public education and its
influence upon public affairs. His
status on the foundation and endow-
ment of Harvard as the basis of the
New England system is a concise
statement of facts worth preserving,
for that system has become the
mother of the American system in all
of the states, and especially in our
great west. He says:When, as a young man, I read, for
the first time, the history of the New
England colonies, none of the many
striking passages struck me as more
particularly significant and touching
than this: Only sixteen years after
the landing of the Pilgrims at
Plymouth, the settlers of Massachusetts
were "thought upon a college."The general court of the colony voted to
give the sum of £400 toward that end.Two years later one John Harvard be-
came and his whole library,
consisting of three hundred volumes,
the gift of the colony to the college.The first of the college was founded
between Boston and Charleston was
also bestowed upon it as a permanent
revenue. Subsequently Connecticut
and Plymouth and the towns in the
east "contributed little offerings
to promote its success; once, at least,
every family in each of the colonies
gave to the college a peck of corn, or its
value in unadulterated wheatmeal."And some years after the establish-
ment of the college it was ordered in
all the Puritan colonies "that every
township, after the Lord hath in-
creased them to the number of fifty
householders, shall appoint one to
teach all children to write and read;
and where any town shall increase to
the number of one hundred families,
they shall set up a grammar school,
thenceforth to be able to instruct
youth as far as they may be fitted for
the university."Mr. Schurz then opens up of the dan-
gers of the future, growing out of thewondrous national development and
only awaiting that not distant day,
when "the productive capacity of our
land has 'touched its limit.'"

The paragraph in which this danger

is portrayed is also deserving of note.

"Let us listen for a moment," says
he. "Let us listen for a moment to
those political thinkers, most of whom
are who speaking to us from abroad,
who, while recognizing the natural-
ness of the growth of democratic re-
publican government from the origi-
nal condition of society in the Ameri-
can colonies, are in the habit of ex-
pressing grave doubts as to its dura-
bility. So far, they say, you have
succeeded tolerably well, notwith-
standing your great civil war. You
have grown rich and powerful, and
your republican government stands.
It may and probably will continue to
stand as long as there are large bodies
of virgin soil to receive the overflow
of population, where the poor may
find a chance to become independent
property holders. So long as this
safety-valve exists, the growing dif-
ferences of fortune and condition,
and the gradual formation of social
classes antagonistic to one another,
will not produce their most dangerous
effects. But when that stock of virgin
lands has passed into private owner-
ship; when the poor find themselves
confronted with the same difficulties
with which they have to struggle in
older countries, while the rich reluc-
tantly use their advantages to increase
their wealth—all the more relentlessly
the habits of prodigal luxury
and insatiable selfish indulgence—what
then? Will not the poor, seeing the
avenue to prosperous independence,
formerly open, now blocked—will
they not remember that in universal
suffrage they possess the power
which democratic institutions vest in
numbers, and will they not use that
power to upset the rights of property,
to strip the rich and thus to possess
themselves of what they desire? Will
that not lead to rapacious abuse of
power, to reckless policies of conquest
and robbery and to wild and inter-
minable convulsions? And will your
political system have conservative
force, and your corrupted society
moral strength enough to resist such
tendencies and commotions and to
prevent them from breaking down
your constitutional fabric and from
turning your republican government
into every conceivable form of re-
volutionary despotism? Is it not to be
feared, as Macaulay expressed it,
that "there will be a revolution; that
spoliation will increase the distress;
that the distress will produce fresh
spoliation; that there is nothing to
stop you, and that your constitution is
all sail and no anchor?"The various organizations of labor
and combinations of capital and their
public influence on the country are
detailed, and the question of
future clearly expressed in the in-
quiry: "What basis will the compromise
be effected between these two para-
mount elements in our free democratic
government, so as to produce a just
distribution and harmonious working
in our public and business affairs.
Labor produces capital and capital
produces labor. They are interdepen-
dent, but labor has only one thing to
sell and can ill afford to wait on the
market, whereas capital can wait, and in
a great measure owns the market. This
advantage would be decisive, if it were
not that labor has the ballot—the
power of a majority. In France there
is universal suffrage, but the govern-
ment is a virtual despotism, and the
people is a mere form. In Germany the
people vote, but they vote under an
imperial commission that in a crisis
will count their vote as it pleases. In
England there is a qualified suffrage,
but it is only something the poor
elector has to sell on election days to
the rich man, with or without a title.
But here in America it means some-
thing more, and in the hands of re-
solute, honest labor organizations that
cannot be bought, and who can find
representatives who will not sell
them, it is a tremendous power
that more than counterbalances the
domination of capital in the market.
It is, therefore, in the clash and con-
flict of these power and forces that
Mr. Schurz predicts our trouble in the
future. As a safety valve against this
danger, he reviews the field of public
discussion as the means of directly
reaching the people and then shows
the advantage of the "scholar in poli-
tics" operating on the field. Then
he goes on to show that the educa-
tion of the masses is of the last necessity
to avoid our coming dangers and that
this education is only reached through
the common school system and per-
fected by the higher grades.

There is very little of the American

Eagle in his address, not much of
Carl Schurz, and a good deal of sound
sense without rhetoric or flourish.There may be a kind of blind bid for
the leadership of the labor vote but if
so, it is cunningly concealed. We
forget Mr. Schurz in reading his pa-
per and invite our readers to its study.The redistricting by the democrats
of the southern states are marvelous
of gerrymandering. The federal laws
require the territory to be contiguous
and the agency there is to get the
colored vote all in a bunch or to or-
ganize a black district in each state.
This is a confession not only that the
colored vote is in the majority but
that it is solidly republican. They
run the line through counties, towns,
precincts, through farms, houses,
barren, round the fence corners, into
churches and right through and round
and everything wherever they can
find a colored voter.

How long will this farce continue?

At least eight of these southern states
belong to the republican party on an
honest count, and yet that great party
folds its arms and suffers about sixtyvotes in the electoral college to be
publicly stolen from it. If it would
only protect its own, there could be no
question of its success in 1884; but if
it has not the pluck and nerve to wipe
out the puerile and imbecile system of
laws that makes the right to vote a
farce, and the laughing scorn of the
southern democrat, and to enact laws
that will protect its elector—why, it
deserves defeat. What man deserves
to hold property, if he has not the
manhood to protect it against the
thief when he has the strength and
power to do so.

Medical Quackery.

Chicago Times.

A medical society in this city has ex-
pelled a member for the grave offense
of publishing his card in a newspaper
and paying for it. This is not profes-
sional conduct. The stern code of
"medical ethics" allows a physician to
advertise himself, but it must be done
in a way peculiar to the profession.
It is entirely proper for him to make
himself known to the fashionable
world through the society column of a
newspaper. His name and title, or
rather his occupation and residence,
can also appear in the column of per-
sonals with perfect propriety as often
as he goes fishing, visits his mother-
in-law, or sprains his ankle. He is at
liberty to write communications to a
newspaper on the way swimming-
schools should be conducted, on the
impurities of the water furnished the
people of this city, on the germ
theory of disease, and on all other
subjects, professional and non-pro-
fessional, that are presented to him of
interest to the reading public. He
can with perfect impunity sign his
name to these communications, not to
satisfy the editor of the genuineness
of the authorship, but for the purpose
of advertising himself. He can do
what no other person of good taste
would do, append the name of his oc-
cupation and place of business to his
signature. He can repeat these as
many times as he chooses or as often
as an editor will allow him, providing
any person wishes to carry out a dis-
cussion with him. He is allowed to
put "Dr." before his name or "M. D."
after it as often as he uses it in
print. No lawyer, merchant, or
manufacturer would think to publish
his business card with his name. No
person except a "doctor" expects to
have his business announced when he
is introduced to strangers or presented
at a reception.A physician in "good standing" can
not distribute his business card, but he
can leave his New Year's, Christmas
or calling card at every house on a
dozen avenues with perfect proprie-
ty, notwithstanding the fact that it
contains a notice of his business and
designates the place where it is car-
ried on. Should a lawyer, retail deal-
er of any kind, or a manufacturer do
similar thing, he would be thought
dwindly of a place in a society, and
his card would be placed in the kitchen
box instead of in the basket on the
parlor table. If a member of any
other trade or profession is elected to
an office in a church or society, he
does not expect to see his occupation
published in connection with his name.
The "doctor," however, feel aggrieved
if the omission is made in his case.
With rare exceptions, physicians are
the only persons who designate
their occupations when they write
their names on a house register. Com-
mon-sense people see no impropriety
in advertising any respectable busi-
ness in a modest and appropriate way.
In a city like this, where there are
thousands of people coming every
month, it is desirable to know the
names of the physicians in the vicini-
ty where one lives, and the location
of their offices and residences, as well
as the hours they devote to calling on
society. What is more to the point,
people desire to know what school of
medicine each physician belongs to.
A code of "medical ethics" savors of
"quackery" that forbids a person the
right to inform an intelligent public in
relation to matters it desires to be-
come acquainted with. There is
vastly more "quackery" displayed in
the way some physicians now adopt in
order to make themselves known to
the public than in publishing their
cards in newspapers.

DULL DAYS

A Careful Review of the Business
Outlook.

Dull weather and dull news travel

hand in hand. The heat is too oppres-
sive to excite people to any sort of
activity, whether for good or for bad,
and these are the reporters' dog days.
Egypt is too far from Omaha to inter-
est the local editor, and the only other
party to appear in these monotonous
times besides the distant Mohammedan
is the girl that longs for ice cream.Ice cream, as a social power, has never
been properly appreciated as yet. As
a peace-maker it has the most excel-
lent qualities imaginable, which be-
come stronger the greater and
often the drier are administered.As a picnic season the summer has,
so far, been a miserable failure. For
sake of all lovers, flies and mosquitoes
we confess that we are sorry.The next hardest struggle for ex-
istence is experienced by the less ornate
and more convenient dusters,
which once held high favor on our
streets, but which now struggles along
in pathetic loneliness.Then there is the small boy, his
hastidious experiments are this summer
necessarily limited. Straws and
cold spells constantly interfere, and
he cannot drown with the traditional
frequency. All there is left for him
to do in order to rise to the height of
the occasion is to patronize extensively
the fruit vendors about the street, and
with the help of green fruit make his
grating experiment. The result is the
scurvy of genuine cholera morbus,
which will keep our physicians busy
during the dull summer months.

Unvalued

As being a certain cure for the worst forms
of dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation,
impurities of blood, neuralgia, disor-
ders of the liver, and as a medicine for eradicat-
ing every seed of humor from an or-
ganism, it is the best remedy known. It is
FLOOD BITTERS stands unrivaled. Price
\$1.00. July 10thA boat club has been organized in
Ottumwa.BARGAINS,
IN
LOTS!Houses,
Farms,
Lands.BY
BEMIS'

FIFTEENTH AND DOUGLAS STS.,

Beautiful building sites on Sherman avenue
(16th street) south of Popple's and 2. J.
Brown's side lot—the tract located to St.
Paul's for so many years—being
857 feet wide fronting on the avenue,
by farm 350 to 550 feet in depth,
running eastward to the Omaha & St. Paul R.
R. Will sell in strips of 50 feet or more for
\$100 each. To parties who will agree to build
houses costing \$1250 and upward will sell with-
out any payment down for one year, and 5 to 10
equal annual payments thereafter at 7 per cent
interest. To parties who do not intend improv-
ing immediately will sell for no less than \$1000
equal annual payments thereafter at 7 per cent
interest.Also a splendid 10-acre block in Smith's addition
on same liberal terms as the foregoing.No. 295, Half lot on Grand near 20th e.
No. 304, Lot on 15th street near Paul, \$1200.
No. 302, Lot 30x150 feet on 15th street, near
Nichols.No. 309, One quarter acre on Burlington street,
near Dutton.No. 310, Two lots on Blondo near Irene street,
\$250 and \$300 each.No. 320, Two lots on Georgia near Michigan
street, \$1200.No. 325, Twelve choice residence lots on Hav-
ill street in Smith's addition, fine and highly
desirable, \$250 each.No. 324, Beautiful half lot on St. Mary's ave-
nue, 30x80 feet, near Bishop Clarkson's and
20th street, \$1500.No. 292, Five choice lots on Park avenue, 50x
150 each, \$1000 each lot, \$5000 each.No. 291, Six lots in Millard & Caldwell's addition
on Sherman Avenue near Popple's, \$300 to
\$1000 each.