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THE BEE PUBLISHING CO., Props. E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

Steps are being taken the department of justice to stamp out the marriage insurance business.

There is an old motto, over which the bosses are now sadly pondering. It reads: "Don't monkey with the buzz saw."

Figures are not always to be relied on; at least not the figures of Chairman Dorsey on the political complexion of the Nebraska legislature.

EX-MAYOR NAYEN, of Adrian, Michigan, has been arrested in Texas for the embezzlement of Adrian city funds. Money made the mayor go.

MURAT HALSTAD thinks that Ben Butte's presidential star is in the ascendant. Ten years ago Murat expressed the same opinion about Horace Greely.

They are all anti-monopolists now. Every candidate for the senate has an anti-monop pedigree. Even Joe Millard is willing to step into Saunders' senatorial brogans on an anti-monopoly platform.

Who struck Billy Patterson? Who is responsible for the smash up? Bob Ingersoll thinks it was general consensus. Pope Bob has been looking through the political telescope, across the milky way into the Star routes.

JAMES G. BENNETT, of the New York Herald arrived in New York on Monday and sailed on Wednesday, but in the short space of two days he arranged for the laying of an ocean cable which he promises will not be gobbled up by Jay Gould.

Mrs. Sewall writes in the Indianapolis Journal that the ignorant foreign vote slaughtered the woman suffrage amendment in Nebraska. As the amendment was defeated more than three to one, the preponderance of the foreign element in Nebraska is something alarming.

Mrs. Coiby asks county suffrage societies to keep up their organizations and stand ready for action. By all means keep up and give those female agitators that hanker after cheap notoriety, a chance to see their names in print.

The Philadelphia Record rises to remark that "the probable election of Valentine to congress from the Third district of Nebraska indicates that his constituents do not regard such an act as defrauding the government in the matter of horseflesh as a heinous offense."

GENERAL SHERMAN is willing to be made the republican candidate for president in 1884. General Sherman will not be called upon to resign the \$17,000 a year salary which he will continue to draw to the end of his life. A salary of \$17,000 in the hand is worth more than \$50,000 in the bush any day.

It is somewhat significant if not amusing to hear George Gorham, stalwart of the stalwarts, command to congress, through The National Republican, the supreme necessity of speedy legislation that will insure civil service reform. The broad and butter brigade has suddenly discovered that it would be an outrage to ask them to take an involuntary vacation in 1885.

The fate of the 122 members of congress who rushed the river and harbor bill over the veto of President Arthur, is a lesson to future jobbers. Of the whole number, 88 were re-nominated—46 republicans, 39 democrats and 3 independents—and 37 of them have been defeated at the ballot box, viz: 19 republicans, 5 democrats and 3 independents. Just 61 river and harbor members, or exactly one-half, are therefore elected to the Forty-eighth congress. As this number is less than one-fifth of the whole representation in the next congress it does not constitute a very strong support for another job of like character, but it will be considerably reinforced by new members whose constituents are kindly to such bills if they are generally treated in the distribution. Of the 54 southern members who voted for the bill 28 were re-nominated, and all of them were re-elected.

OUR CONFESSION.

THE OMAHA BEE comes to the confession with this:

M. K. Turner received a very complimentary vote for the canvass made in his behalf in the Third district, but a large number of republicans voted directly for Munger, believing that the extent of Valentine's disaster would be best measured by the size of the democratic plurality.

And these republicans voted just as Mr. Rosewater desired them to vote. Mr. Turner's candidacy was for the purpose of making a democratic success possible, and therefore it is to be regarded now, under the proof, as a thing cowardly and treacherous in politics. The honorable thing for The Omaha Bee and for Senator Van Wyck and Judge Cronmeyer, with reference to the Third Nebraska district, would have been to have bolted their party nomination like self-respecting men and to have gone over in like manner to the support of the democratic candidate.—Sioux City Journal.

Mr. Perkins as a political prophet isn't as "good looking as he was before the election, but he thinks he knows more about Northern Nebraska than he did. THE BEE as its readers know, was squarely and honestly and in no half-hearted manner in favor of Mr. Turner's election over both E. K. Valentine and Mr. Munger. How hard it fought for that result editorially the files of this paper will show. How earnest were the personal efforts of the editor on behalf of Mr. Turner no one knows better than Mr. Turner himself. Mr. Turner's candidacy was not for the purpose of making democratic success possible. The sole object was to secure honest anti-monopoly republican success in the Third district through the defeat of a candidate whose character and record was a disgrace to our state. On this account and because its editor is and always has been in full accord with republican principles on national issues, THE BEE supported Mr. Turner's candidacy and threw the weight of its influence towards securing his election. Senator Van Wyck has stated his reasons for supporting the anti-monopoly republican candidate in the Third district, and the grounds of Mr. Cronmeyer's support are probably as good. For neither of these gentlemen, however, is THE BEE authorized to speak.

As far as THE BEE is concerned, its position needs no explanation. It will not in the future give its support to any party (of candidate who refuses to represent the intelligence of the country or to voice the wishes of the people. It will hoist no candidate's name at the head of its columns be he the chosen representative of whatever party, whose character and record fit him better for the penitentiary than for public office. It will prefer an honest democrat to a dishonest republican every day in the week and every week in the year, and an honest republican as against a dishonest democrat just as often. It cannot be whipped into line by the broad and butter brigade of politicians or coerced by the sneers and accusations of place hunting and pap sucking organ grinders. This is THE BEE's platform of republican independence. It is the platform on which it stood during the last campaign. It is the platform on which THE BEE will be found in every campaign yet to come. The charge of bolting has lost its force. A million and a half republicans at the late election laughed it to scorn. And under the same circumstances at another time, the number will be doubled.

So far as Mr. Munger is concerned, this paper did not advocate his election. Nor did it desire it. But as between W. H. Munger, a reputable and honest man and E. K. Valentine, whose record is so branded with dishonesty that there is scarcely room for another mark, our choice would have been made very quickly.

OMAHA is to be congratulated that the first step towards securing stone block pavements has been taken. The awarding of the contract for paving street with granite block will meet with general approval. Public opinion has expressed itself so often and so strongly on the subject that the pressure was too much for the board of public works to bear. They gave up the fight for limestone gracefully, and the work will begin early in the spring.

Our city has entered upon an era of public improvements, which will do much to increase her importance as a commercial center and to render her more desirable for purposes of residence. The dreadful condition of her streets, in the words of A. E. Tonzela, has cost the city half a million a year in frightening away prospective investors. The figures might easily be doubled without straining the truth. Much has been done within the past two years to pave the way for the march of improvements. We have secured an excellent system of water works for fire protection and domestic supply. Our sewerage system is the latest and the best for sanitary purposes. Most of our principal thoroughfares and a large number of our residence streets have been brought to grade. The unsightly and unhealthy north and south Omaha creeks will soon be things of the past. We are now ready for paving, ready for the electric light and ready for a score of other improvements which mark the putting on of metropolitan airs by a community which has been growing so rapidly that it has hereto-

fore had little time to pay attention to its personal appearance. The time for work has come and our people are disposed to go about it energetically and systematically. The paving problem, as we have said, is in a fair way to solve itself. Our citizens have decided that our principal business streets must be paved with stone blocks, because all experience has shown that the Belgian pavement is the best and the cheapest in the long run because the best. In less heavily traveled streets perhaps asphalt or wooden block may prove advisable. On all grades of over three degrees some other paving material than asphalt must be used on account of its slipperiness. If neither this nor wood are available we may be forced to fall back on macadam scientifically laid and properly kept in repair. Another subject that must come up will be the disposal of our surface water through a system of underground pipes or sewers, which will relieve our overflowing gutters of the flood which pours through them after each rainfall. Property owners along our residence streets are becoming more and more favorable to the boulevarding plan which has been adopted on portions of Dodge and Douglas streets. Future economy of paving, and the improvement of the appearance of our wide streets are both in favor of this plan.

MR. BLAINE'S RETIREMENT. Mr. Blaine forestalls all speculation as to his possible candidacy for the presidency in 1884, by the definite and emphatic announcement that he has retired from public life, and that whatever names come before the next national convention his name will not be found in the list. By many of Mr. Blaine's personal admirers, and no American public man can count today as large a following, this announcement will be received with regret. The signs of the times are not too encouraging to republicans, and the party will have need of a strong, popular and fearless leader in the next campaign. Mr. Blaine has generally been conceded to possess several of these characteristics. He certainly has that of popularity and personal magnetism. But his strength in this respect was his defeat in 1880. His aggressiveness which gained him friends in one quarter, secured him enemies in another. The brilliant leader of the republican house was the bitter antagonist of many of the most prominent statesmen in his own party, and the wholesome fear which he excited in the leaders of the democracy only accumulated an antagonism which wants for a fitting opportunity to wreak its revenge should he ever aspire to popular honors. Mr. Blaine is probably far-fought enough to see this. He undoubtedly believes, as he says, that no man who has been prominent as a presidential candidate for the last ten years can appear in the capacity before the republican convention in 1884. Political sentiment is crystallizing along new lines. The assassination of General Garfield marked a new epoch in American politics which has been emphasized by the result of the late elections. The coming national issue which both these events have forced to the front, is a reform in the civil service. Two years will do much to evolve this issue into greater distinctness. On this issue few of the old school of politicians can attend. It would be difficult even for Mr. Blaine to lead a campaign in which this was the one pre-eminent issue. Who the coming man is no one seems to have political foresight to predict. Mr. Blaine suggests Ben Harrison, of Indiana. It may be that Mr. Blaine has discovered the man. But, as has been said, it does not matter so much who the new leader is as what he shall be. If he hopes to lead the party to victory he must be fully abreast of public sentiment on the great questions which have come so rapidly to the front in the last two years. He must have a broad and national conception of the executive function. He must be above party when party is not above the wrong. He must be in advance of political leaders when political leaders are below the requirements of financial and economic intelligence. Emergencies always find men to meet them. The emergency of the republican party now seems to be extreme. But even though Mr. Blaine feels himself unfit to assume the responsibilities which the coming candidate must take upon himself, the man will doubtless be found who, through the strength of his own personality and the promise of his future performance, can call to his back a united party, confident in its own ability through him to work out the problems which are set for its solution.

MR. YANDELL and several other railroad magnates are said to be arranging to crush the recently initiated business of shipping dressed beef from Chicago and St. Louis to eastern cities. It will be a dangerous experiment. The St. Louis Republican says that it may be they are rich enough and powerful enough to succeed in this endeavor, but even if they do it, it is a dangerous experiment to undertake. Though not formally the mandate of the railway companies against the conduct of a particular

line of business displeasing to their managers, that would be the substantial effect of such a movement and it would be so recognized by the people of the country. They will not concern themselves about the details by which these great magnates work, but they will be quick to see that Vanderbilt and his associates are assuming to dictate what kinds of business shall be and shall not be done and such dictation will hardly be tamely submitted to. The temper of the country with respect to the great railroad corporations ought to be well enough understood by those who control them to make it apparent that such an effort at downright despotism can work nothing but harm to those who engage in it. They strike directly at the interests of the poor, for there is nothing which so greatly concerns the poor as cheap food, and this movement of the railway kings will be simply an effort to prevent the sale of cheap food in the east. They may succeed in their endeavor, but it will prove in the end a success very dearly bought.

THE Indian bureau has confiscated several barrels of contraband whisky, which Uncle Sam's regulars were importing into the Indian Territory, and Commissioner Price demands a voucher that the whisky was intended for "medicinal" purposes. Such red tape would not be tolerated in Nebraska. The last legislature voted \$116 to the militia for drugs and medicines by the jugful.

CONGRESS will resume work within three weeks, and the river and harbor steppens will make a sublime show of death-bed repentance.

STATE JOTTINGS. Fremont figures out a population of about 4,000. Tat Rock has raised over \$100 for a public library. The Baptist church at Brock was dedicated on the 5th. Hastings has attained the dignity of a city directory. The Fairbury opera house was formally opened on the 11th. Nankolls county pays \$2.25 a week to support her paupers. The O'Connor Democrat has metamorphosed into the South Indicator. Ord has a number of street lamps kept illuminated by private enterprise. Howard will have a cheese factory if the proprietor is assured of 3,000 lbs of milk. Hans Tank and wife, living near Fremont, celebrated their silver wedding on the 8th. Of fourteen babies born in Madison in the last three or four months, twelve have been boys. The first prize Holt county watermelon weighed forty-one pounds. It was raised by J. S. McHenry. A salmon keeper at Ord who petitioned for a license was scared out of the idea before it could be granted. L. Berard, living near Falls City, has a cow that on the 8th gave birth to three calves. All are doing well. W. M. Robertson's little son Sidney was thrown from a buggy at Madison on the 7th and badly injured in the head. The road from Tecumseh to Beatrice has assumed definite shape. Grade stakes have been set and contracts let. An effort is being made in Plattsmouth to secure Miss E. E. Poppleton to teach a class in English literature there this winter. The granary of J. W. Deichmeyer, near Plattsmouth, was destroyed by fire on the 5th. It contained about 600 bushels of oats. Mrs. Elias Hartford, of Waterloo, while returning from church on the 5th, was thrown from her buggy and had her collarbone broken. An 8-year-old daughter of Michael Galagher, of O'Neill, was choked to death on the 6th by getting a kernel of corn lodged in the windpipe. George C. and George A. Dutton, of Dawson county, shipped their broom corn crop, amounting to about fifteen tons, to New Orleans on the 5th. Bowley, democratic candidate for secretary of state, and another lawyer of Crete had a stout fight the day before election, but before it could be settled, the police had them. By the failure of the operator to make proper repairs a collision occurred at McPherson one day last week, in which a number of cars and a locomotive were wrecked. No person was injured. Burglars entered the Norfolk postoffice on the 5th, and blew open the safe, taking \$200 in stamps, \$75 in currency and a number of registered packages. They then stole a U. P. handcar and left town on it. Mr. Croysey, of Plainfield, Ill., visiting his grandson, D. B. Croysey, was thrown from a buggy in a runaway at Fairbury a few days ago and sustained severe injuries—among them being a broken collarbone. His advanced age, 86 years, makes the injuries a serious matter. The apples of the Olee reservation have at last been applied. They are George H. Ragsdale, of Iowa, and D. W. Wickens, of Kansas. The Indians chose their Mr. Barnes. Lecturing the Politicians. Post-Dispatch. In this country the railway manager sometimes complains that his lot is not a happy one, and that his best desires to conciliate the press by peace and other courtesies are, at times, wholly ineffectual. But he is better off than his brother official in Prussia, where it is announced that "in the universities of Berlin, Braeslau and Bonn there will be six months' course of lectures for the higher railway officials. In this country the course of lectures extends over two months, and is not at all restricted to three universities. Nearly every newspaper has a professor who delivers lectures to the higher railroad officials, but the officials are not obliged to attend to them. It would be a good thing if Master Jay Gould and Master Wm. Vanderbilt and Master Jewett and Master Pink could be made to attend a six month's course, say at Columbia College, where they could be lectured upon their duties to their stockholders, to their employees, to their passengers and to their legislators and other representatives of the people. The watering of stock, the purchase of legislative favors, the discrimination in freight, the overworking and underpaying of train hands who have the lives of passengers depending on them, the bullying of a public opinion, and other similar features of railway management show that the high officials are

sady in need of a higher moral tone and of the inculcation of sounder principles, and if a course of university lectures would do them any good, they ought to have it.

He Wanted a Little Time. Detroit Free Press.

A democrat who heard something awful good in the city hall yesterday morning started for Woodward avenue with his hat in his hand. Meeting a stranger at the gate he swung his hat and called out: "We've met 'em!" "Yes," "And won a glorious victory!" "Yes," "It is the biggest tidal wave ever heard of!" "Just so." "And it will sweep the republican party off its feet!" "It will." "And give us a democratic president!" "I believe it." "Then let's give three cheers!" "I—I—that's a little too much." "How—why? Ain't she glorious?" "Yes, but you see I was a republican up to midnight last night, and it might not be in good taste for me to utter any democratic yells before to-morrow. I'm with you—I'm all right—but give me a little more time to get used to the new party."

*All ladies who may be troubled with nervous prostration; who suffer from organic displacement; who have a sense of weariness and a feeling of lassitude; who are languid in the morning; in whom the appetite for food is capricious and sleep at proper hours uncertain, should have recourse to Mrs. Pinkham's Vegetable compound.

In the United States Court, yesterday, Judge McGrory overruled the motion to quash the indictment in the case of the United States vs. D. G. Hull, and the case will probably go to trial this term. The Clary case is not yet decided.

Released at Last. A patient named Mattox, who was sent to the insane asylum about two years ago from Douglas county, died on Tuesday night and was brought up to Omaha yesterday and taken to Coroner Jacobs, to await interment.

Notice. The "Hawthorn Centennial Excelsior Roof Paint," was patented May 24th, 1881, and eters patent number 241,835. Any person found or known to tamper with the manufacture of said paint will be punished to the full extent of law. No person has any authority whatever to sell receipts. HAWTHORN & BROS., Lancaster Pa.

A Newspaper Editor. O. M. Belmont, of Bloomville, Ohio, rises to explain: "Had that terrible disease catarrh, for twenty years; couldn't taste or smell, and hearing was failing; Thomas' Electric Oil cured me. These are facts voluntarily given against a former prejudice of patent medicine."

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