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

IN a short time congress will have an opportunity to show whether it is equal to the emergency. There is a chance for telling work in the coming session, and it is essential that the majority should improve it.

THE cable enterprise to which Mr. James Gorden Bennett has made his generous subscription is backed by Mr. Garrett, of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, and a few other well known capitalists. The new cable will be built for cash and will cost, when completed about $2,200,000. It will undoubtedly prove a formidable rival to the lines now in operation, and which have been built on the watered stock plan pursued in the building of railroads in this country. The result will be that the cost of cable dispatches will be reduced all around, that is if the high priced cables intend to keep up with their now more cheaply constructed competitor. This the present monopoly must do or give up business. The new cable will be used in connection with the Baltimore & Ohio railroad telegraphic system, and when completed will save money to the western press.

IT is understood that the United States grand jury now in session will investigate the frauds committed during the late election in this state. The national election laws give them that authority and impose severe penalties upon those who in any way deprive electors of an honest voice in the government. Let the investigation be a searching one. There is room for it right here in Omaha in the Third ward. There is a still larger field in the Third district where the most brave-faced frauds were committed to secure the election of E. K. Valentine. The composition of the present grand jury is such that we do not believe it can be frightened from doing its full duty in the premises. Let it search the matter without fear or favor. There seems to be some pressure to induce the jury to look into the question of alleged crookedness in the matter of United States surveying contracts. If there is any good reason to believe that frauds have been committed in this department of the public service by which the government has been swindled, the matter ought to be probed to the bottom. There ought to be no suspicion, however, that the investigation has been originated or is to be conducted for malicious or partisan purposes. But if the jury believes that a crime has been committed against the national treasury, it much search the business, no matter whom the investigation hits or whom it may compromise.

Our grand juries have been too much like automatons in the past. It looks now as if we have secured one that means business.

TRIMMING SHIP.

The republican party at the late elections were only trimming ship. The result shows that when the body politic wants to shift from side to side as the condition of the country seems to demand, the operation is an easy one. For several years parties have been so evenly divided that a very small change going through a number of states would work great results. In Ohio the round number of the votes cast is 60,000. The majority given for either party has seldom exceeded five per cent of the whole number cast and has been as low as one per cent. Indiana has been even more closely divided. Congressional districts throughout the union are often held by the same tenure. A change of five per cent would at any time take fifty members from one party and give them to the other. In the late elections the gains while not involving a change of a very large number of votes give the house to the democrats by a sufficient majority. The readiness of the body politic to shift from one side to the other, affords a measure of safety. When the people want to trim ship they can do so with little disturbance. Two, three, or five voters go over to the other side and the work is done. There is no question that the mass has not changed its party relation. Many of its members may sympathize with those who have but the majority only desire to trim the ship. In the last election it was over ballasted with the weight of bosses, and the party threw them overboard. Republicans assisted democrats, but they have not become democrats. They have only been trimming ship.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

The question of cloture having been practically decided, discussion in parliament during the week has been devoted to the minor details of the measure, in which the premier has shown a disposition to make all reasonable concessions to the opposition. Mr. Gladstone has so far succeeded in steering clear of any discussion of the Egyptian policy of the government, and Lord Dufferin has been permitted to continue his negotiations, which, it is generally believed, will take away from the unspeakable Turks all but the semblance of authority in the land of the Pharohs. On Monday Mr. Gladstone met the talk about the "treaty of Kilmainham" with a flat denial and a challenge to the tories to investigate the subject if they so desired. The latter promptly accepted the challenge and an inquiry which will bring out all the facts is probable. As Parnell denies that there was ever an understanding looking to a settlement of the difficulty between the leaders of the Land League and the English ministry, the work of Lord Randolph Churchill and his committee is likely to make no new developments on the subject.

The French socialistic agitation still continues. In Paris it is largely due to the "no rent" crusade, which has been preached among the poorer class. Rents in Paris are very high. They are collected quarterly, and in the poorer parts of the city landlords are very exacting, the non-payment of rent being as a rule quickly followed by distress and eviction. The feeling against landlords are very strong at all times, and it is further stimulated just now by the agitation at Montceau-les-Mines. The placards which appeared one day were printed on red paper and were headed: "By the executive committee of the defenders of the people." The details for effectually setting a house on fire were given with diabolical minuteness. The houses in the meaner quarters are not built of brick, stone and iron, as may be supposed, but are mostly of lath and plaster on a slim foundation of brick, though many of them are six or seven stories high. They are usually provided with only narrow winding stair cases, which is invariably of wood. It is plain that a quart of kerosene or a handful of sulphur or gunpowder, with a match, would set the whole frabic instantly in a blaze. The placard bore internal evidence of being the work of comparatively well-educated men. The police, of course, tore them down as soon as they discovered them. Several hundreds were found in different parts of this city.

The sultan of Turkey has taken the bull by the horns. For a number of years the Mohammedan world has been agitating itself on account of a prediction, in some sacred writing or other, that a new prophet would appear in the 1300th year of the establishment of Islam, under whose powerful influence the Mohammedan faith would be revived to new spiritual energy and temporal triumph. By some legerdemain of chronology, this 1300th year has been made to fall upon 1882, though this is neither the anniversary of Mohammed's birth, about 570; his first revelation, about 610; the hegira, in 622, nor any later historical event in the calendar of Islam. A prophecy brings its own fulfillment, and, since the first of the year, Messiahs have sprung up like mushrooms in all parts of the Mohammedan world. The false prophet of the Soudan, who has been ravaging in the neighborhood of Upper Egypt and lately threatened Khartoum with his man-eating hordes, personated the new Messiah and gained a large following. Another false prophet in Persia has caused the rulers of that country much trouble and the Ottoman sultan much anxiety lest the contagion of his influence should spread to Turkish dominions. This fellow has apparently been suppressed. It is not exactly clear whether any pretender to the dignity of Messiah has actually appeared in Arabia, but there has been great mental and religious ferment, especially in the neighborhood of the holy cities. And now the commander of the Faithful through his faithful religious functionaries has settled the question of the identity of the new Mohammedan Messiah by announcing himself as the long expected prophet. It remains to be seen whether the Moslem world will accept his pretensions.

If Norway ultimately succeeds in securing her independence from Sweden it will be largely due to Bjornson, the poetical Scandinavian, who has undertaken to set up a republic, and who has almost brought King Oscar to his knees. Prior to the elections in Norway the revolutionists published it abroad that the king's long continued controversy with the parliament regarding his veto power means nothing less than this, that he proposes ultimately to march the Swedish army into Norway and abolish the Norwegian constitution. To contradict this campaign thunder the king took pains to make the journey to Christiana, where he succeeded in getting many expressions of continued loyalty. But those who are set on independence are likely to secure it sooner or later, since the king can put only a qualified negative on Norwegian legislation, and cannot peaceably enter Norway with Swedish troops. The elections emphatically reasserted the Norwegian doctrine laid down by Bjornson, and concessions on the part of King Oscar are confidently expected.

In time of peace the Italian nation is preparing for war to a considerable extent. Thus, an English ship building firm has just been given a contract for ten torpedo vessels, to be constructed after the most perfect model known. When they are done ten more just like them will be made in Italy, and four others having some experimental features are also to be constructed—the whole twenty-four within a few months. These vessels are to have a speed of twenty-one miles an hour, which is ahead of anything of the kind now afloat. In order to secure rapid work in its arsenals the government has recently adopted the contract system, and thereby has not only gained time but saved money. By the end of next year three or four first-class iron-clads, now on the works, will have been finished. On one of them 1,200 men are at work. Two more ships and several torpedo boats are now in progress in private yards. Altogether these various armaments will cost $13,000,000 to $15,000,000.

The French government is getting compliments all around for the firmness which it displayed on the occasion of the socialistic demonstrations at Monteau-les-Mines. The local authorities, irresolute, or rather frightened half out of their wits, permitted the rioters to smash crosses and to sack churches to their hearts' content. The central government, at last forced to interfere, arrested twenty-three persons, and then punished them. This self-assertion was altogether extraordinary and unexpected. Later, inasmuch as there were signs of new outbreaks, several battalions of infantry and some squadrons of cavalry were quartered in the neighborhood. The moderate republican journals generally express approval of the course of the government, but the irreconcilable radicals, of course, make wry faces.

The quarrel between Stanley and de Brazza does not appear to have had any untoward influence on the French colonization fever. The French explorer professes to have concluded with an African prince a treaty, which needs only the ratification of the French government, to annex to the domain of France a large block of African territory. Stanley claims that de Brazza has received no grant of land, but only authority to build a railway. Be that as it may, it is reported that French engineers are about to begin the construction of a railway between the Senegal and the Niger, under the protection of a small army of cavalry and the moral support of a couple of forts to be erected. This is a new direction for French aggression in Africa, and rather more laudable than an invasion of Tunis.

There is renewed discussion in Australia concerning the project of a federal Union between the different colonies. There are now five colonies, and from present appearances this number is likely to increase.

The governments of the different colonies are quite dissimilar, and do not as nearly resemble each other as do the governments of the different states in this union. It is held that the establishment of a federal union would result in awakening a common interest among people who are now widely separated, would put down the spirit of rivalry that now exists, and build up a sort of national sentiment. It is believed by all that the establishment of a union would result in lessening the expenses of protection, give the people much better postal facilities, increase the commerce of the country, and cause the building of more railroads and the consolidation of the lines that now exist. The present railways are constructed on different gauges, and it is considered very desirable to have all the tracks conform to a common standard. Laws applicable to the entire territory of the island in regard to stopping the spread of noxious weeds, which multiply very fast, and in relation to live stock interests, are also greatly needed. The principal thing that stands in the way of the proposed confederation is the tariff question. The scheme of the federation was first started in the colony of Victoria, and at last accounts a motion was being debated in its legislature to invite a conference of all the colonies to meet at Melbourne to consider the propriety of taking the necessary steps to establish a federal union. There is little doubt that the motion will pass and that the conference will meet.

The liquor laws in Norway are somewhat restrictive, and sometimes give trouble to travelers who are not prepared for them. The license to sell wine and beer is distinct from the license to sell spirits. All the hotels have the former, but very few of them have the latter, even in the largest towns. The consequence is that the traveler has no difficulty in procuring beer or wine at any time, but if he should ask for cognac, he must wait till it is procured for him from a house or shop which has the spirit license. No spirit is sold anywhere, not even in the licensed houses, between 5 o'clock on Saturday night and 8 o'clock on Monday morning. This system leads to a great deal of dodging and trickery. Knowing the difficulty of procuring spirits at hotels, the traveler supplies himself at the larger towns, and carries brandy or whisky with him in his valise. Should he, unfortunately, run short, he will have little difficulty in getting a bottle of cognac or of Irish whisky from the landlord, and will find it entered in his bill as "old sherry." The London Times thus comments upon this system: "This is how over-strict laws defeat their object. They do not prevent drinking, and in the case of Norway they have not put down drunkenness, while they tempt honest men to risk their credit in devices which can hardly fail to have a demoralizing effect."

The foreign mails contain the details of the recent treaty made between France and the late Bey of Tunis. Under his provisions France undertakes to effect the redemption of the Tunisian debt, which amounts to $26,000,000. She also stipulates for the right of abolishing the financial commission, of establishing a tribunal of justice, of reorganizing the administration of public property, and of collecting the taxes. The treaty, besides, provides a civil list of $140,000 a year for the Bey (which he has not lived to enjoy) and future allowances for the princess to the amount of $200,000. The treaty, as the London *Standard* observes, "constitutes not a simple protectorate, but a kind of diplomatic annexation, which for France has the advantage of not saddling her with the burden involved in annexation."

MR. CLEVELAND may consider himself the coming man in the presidential contest, but there is plenty of evidence that older democrats have no notion of abandoning the field. A majority of 200,000 is a big thing, but it cannot extinguish the fires of ambition which have long burned in Bourbon breasts.

Col Henderson on the Election.

Special to the Globe-Democrat.

DUBUQUE, Ia., November 14.—Col. D. B. Henderson, the newly elected member for this district and secretary of the national republican congressional campaign committee, arrived home this morning, looking robust and hearty after his arduous and unremitting labor of the past six months. He was interviewed by your correspondent as to the cause of the late republican defeat, and in regard to the latter, he said it was largely due to the party allowing side issues, like the liquor question, to creep into importance, and quarrels among the leaders. The stay-at-home vote was remarkably large in Ohio, 76,000 republicans refraining from voting. A similar number had absented themselves from the polls in Pennsylvania, and he estimated the total non-voting republicans in the country at 1,500,000.

In regard to political assessments, he says that the report that any woman or boy or needy government employe was assessed is untrue. By an inadvertence on the part of an officer of the house, circulars found their way into the hands of pages, but as soon as this became known the circulars were immediately withdrawn. Circulars were sent to postmasters, but when the committee was informed that a postmistress had received one she was instantly notified that no money was

EXPECTED FROM HER.

The report that women teachers in the Carlisle Indian school had been assessed was baseless. The committee never had the name of even one of these ladies on the list. Not one in three of the clerks in the department had paid, and the total amount of money received from all the government employes in the United States had not aggregated $10,000. The employes of the government had frequently called upon him to say they could not afford to pay, and in all such cases he invariably and explicitly stated that if any man, by contributing to the fund would thereby stint his family, he was not only not doing his duty to the latter but was a scoundrel into the bargains. In a multitude of cases he had replied to parties who felt themselves unable to pay, that no money was expected or would be received from them. He had received many letters stating that if he could secure the writer a place in government employ in Washington they would contribute to the fund $250. His answer was that neither he nor the committee were doing a brokerage business. No man had ever been reported for refusing or neglecting to pay, and the colonel most emphatically stated that although he was in a position to know, he could not possibly tell who had or who

HAD NOT PAID.

There were generous men, who, if called on for contributions, would give 4 or 5 per cent of their salary and the committee did not want to take too much from this class. It had fixed upon 2 per cent as a gauge. The request for this amount was not in the form of a command. Voluntary contributions only were expected. No cases of hardship growing out of assessments had been reported, and clerks who had paid, and who received from $1,500 to $6,000 per year for six hours' work per day, could afford to do so.

The colonel did not consider the work of the committee to be any worse than the work of the democrats in Ohio and Deleware. In the former state they had raised $320,000 by assessing saloon-keepers and $35,000 by assessing breweries and distilleries, and in the latter state every democratic official, from roadmaster to the highest state officers, was assessed.

Make your old things look like new by using the Diamond Dyes, and you will be happy. Any of the fashionable colors for 10 cents.

THRUST FROM HOME.

An Aged Parent, After Dividing His Wealth, Turned Out of Doors.

Special to the Philadelphia Press.

AKRON, O., November 12.—An old gentleman named Henry Harbeck, who is incapacitated from work, having been broken down by his severe labors in past years, and who has a family of well-to-do sons and daughters, made so by his own hard labor and frugality, was thrust out of home a few nights ago because he could no longer bring anything into the household to add to the luxury of his children. Several years ago Mr. Harbeck divided his property among his children. After they thrust him from his house he was given shelter by a colored family living in the vicinity of his home, and who were once his servants. The colored people, however, soon grew tired of supporting and taking charge of the old man, and last night they requested him to leave their humble home. Mr. Harbeck tottered from the place and wandered helplessly about the streets. At about 11 o'clock he was found by two gentlemen, who led him to the city prison, where he was placed in care of the police lieutenant. The Humane society will investigate the case.

A TRIPLE WEDDING.

Three Sisters Married to the Husbands of Their Choice at the Same Time.

Special to the Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, November 15.—A dispatch from Butler, Ky., which is situated on the Kentucky Central railroad, between this city and Lexington, says that a triple wedding occurred there to-day, the three brides being sisters. The dispatch continues as follows: About a week ago 100 invitations were issued for the marriages, which was solemnized at the residence of the brides' parents, about two miles from this place. The young ladies are all blondes, tall, handsome, and fair complexioned, ranging from 18 to 25 years of age, and are the only children of their parents. The parlors in which they were married were beautifully festooned with evergreens, with a large marriage-bell hanging over the center door, through which the couples entered. At 11 o'clock they advanced to the middle of those parlors and formed a circle around the Rev. W. R. Van Hook, of the Christian church, who, in the short and beautiful service of that denomination, pronounced them men and wives, and Miss Hattie W. Phillips became Mrs. John H. Thomas, and Miss Lucy B. Phillips became Mrs. H. Alvin Bradford, and Miss Cecilia Phillps became Mrs. William N. Piercy. There were no attendants. The brides were all three dressed in traveling costumes of black cassimere, with gold ornaments. The grooms were in the conventional black. An elegant reception followed the marriages, and to-morrow morning the happy couples leave on the 10 o'clock Kentucky Central train for a brief bridal trip. A number of distinguished ladies and gentlemen from a distance graced the occasion with their presence.

Thurlow Weed's Birthday

New York Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Thurlow Weed awoke in a contemplative mood Wednesday. It was his eighty-fifth birthday. Dr. Chadbourne had decided that Mr. Weed should see no visitors, but the family kept the day as has been customany, holding a grand reception, at which there many friends were made heartily welcome. There was a continuous stream of callers from early morning until after 11 o'clock at night. Everybody brought flowers and many added other beautiful gifts. Mr. Weed had every bouquet brought to him with the message of the giver. Mr. Weed would pass his hands over the bouquet and send back some cheerful answer to the kind message of congratulation. When Charles O'Conor called he did not expect to see Mr. Weed, but he sent for him to come to his bedside, saying: "Tell O'Conor that

I AM BLIND

and can't see him, but I want to take hold of his hand." Mr. O'Conor went to the bedside and shook hands with Mr. Weed, and said a few words of pleasant and cheerful congratulation. General James Watson Webb and Mrs. Webb were also permitted to see Mr. Weed and talk with him for a few moments. Mrs. Jas. Bowen and Mrs. Henry S. Sanford were the only other persons permitted to see him. Mrs. Dix brought a beautiful present of flowers. Mrs. William F. Havemeyer, in addition to a beautiful bouquet of flowers, brought a very elegantly illustrated and exquisitely bound copy of the hymn entitled, "Nearer, My God, to Thee." Contrary to expectation, the excitement seemed to benefit Mr. Weed instead of proving injurious to him. He took more nourishment than he had for any day for six weeks, and ate his food with a keener relish. To-night he was calm, and suffered no pain. He fell asleep without taking any anodyne, and both Dr. Chadbourne and the family were encouraged by the prospect of Mr. Weed's passing an excellent night.

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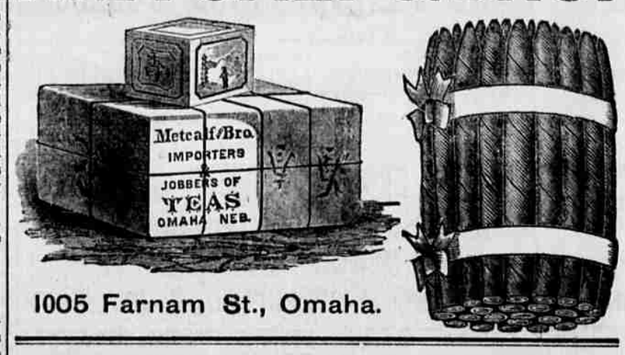

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