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The Bee Publishing Co., Props.
E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

AND now Dorsey would pronounce in favor of civil service reform. They all do it since the election.

Railroad wars in rates rage all around Omaha, but the U. P. bridge tolls are like the laws of the Medes and Persians.

The solid south refuses to melt. It takes something more than boss rule to start the political circulation in a rock rooted bourn.

ANTI MONOPOLY is a healthy infant and weighs more for a two years' growth than any other political infant ever cradled by the people.

Nor a single greenbacker has been elected to the next congress. An expedition in search of Solon Chase's steers ought at once to be organized.

A LITTLE skirmishing in Hitchcock, Dandy and Phelps counties on the part of Mr. Morton's grand jury might result in the freeing of several large political coons. It is worth the attempt.

WITH seventy contests in the house of representatives, the prospects of a good business for Washington hotel keepers has never been better. Congress pays the expenses of the contestants.

SPENCER has turned up and gives as his excuse that he didn't know that he was wanted. On general principles, Spencer is not wanted either in his present position or in any other office of trust in the country.

JUST at present Valentine is too exhausted after his campaign in the Third district to pay much attention to his senatorial boom, but it is almost large enough already to be seen by a powerful microscope.

BEN BUTLER asks for divine assistance in his new office. The general impression is that Massachusetts is more greatly in need of the Lord's help than General Butler. Ben always found means to help himself under the most trying circumstances.

MR. LAIRD is a minority congressman, but he promises to act as the representative of the anti-monopoly majority. If it hadn't been for those B. & M. gravel trains Mr. Laird would never have had an opportunity to represent the cowboy counties in congress.

CHAIRMAN HENDERSON, of the republican congressional committee, reports that a majority of assessed-of-fide holders "came down handsomely." They were like Dary Crockett's coon which called out, "Don't shoot. I'll come down."

THE Republican has discovered that THE BEE is not a newspaper. So long as the public fails to agree with the Republican we shall not feel hurt. Meantime every day THE BEE circulates its 3,000 copies in Omaha and more than 4,000 patrons of its morning edition outside of the city secure all the news published in either of its contemporaries at an early an hour as they can be reached by any newspaper.

IMMIGRATION still continues to pour into this country from Europe. According to the bureau of statistics there arrived in the month of October in the customs districts of Baltimore, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Detroit, New Orleans and San Francisco 45,965 emigrants, or in round numbers very nearly fifty thousand, including aliens not intending to remain in this country. At this rate the growth of America from emigration alone would be half a million a year.

THERE is a bare possibility that Mr. Charles H. Gere will pull through a very small knot hole next Monday, when the returns for the regent of the state university are canvassed by the state board. There were about 3,000 votes thrown away by the anti-monopoly on Bill, who had declined the nomination. Mr. Burke falls that much shorter, and if the board is inclined to do a little searching for Mr. Gere, they may possibly pull him through. If they do it will be a very narrow escape and nothing to brag of.

THURLOW WEED.

The oldest journalist of the century and the last of that remarkable political triumvirate which for over thirty years moulded the legislation and made and unmade the rulers of the Empire state, passed peacefully away yesterday, surrounded by his family and in the full possession of his mental faculties until the last. For over fifty years Thurlow Weed has been a man of the hour. His birth was almost coincident with the birth of the federal constitution. He was two years old when General Washington was buried at Mount Vernon, and he fought in the ranks of the volunteers in the war of 1812. At his majority he owned a newspaper, and at 32 he became the editor of The Albany Journal, which quickly assumed a leading position among the great newspapers of that day. At 33 Thurlow Weed was a power among politicians. His fame as a party manager had been steadily on the rise since 1826, when the election of De Witt Clinton as governor of New York was attributed largely to his efforts. From that date to the time of his retirement from public life no man wielded so powerful an influence in party councils. He secured the election of William Henry Seward as governor of New York in 1838-40 and of William Henry Harrison to the presidency in the same year, and assisted greatly in elevating General Taylor to the white house in 1848.

Thurlow Weed was one of the original leaders of the old whig party in New York state. With Seward and Greeley he formed a strong coalition known as the triumvirate which practically controlled the policy of the party and dictated its standard bearers. But while wielding an immense influence in shaping legislation and in the distribution of executive appointments he consistently declined to hold office himself. As the head of a powerful journal, moulding public opinion and securing measures of his own originating through men of his own political making, he rightly considered that his influence was greater than it ever could be had he been forced into an attitude of personal defense by participation in the strife for office. In 1862 he retired from the editorial management of the Albany Journal, but for years afterwards continued to contribute to its columns. He has been in failing health for some months past, but his interest in public affairs never flagged. Only last week he dictated a card expressing his views upon the causes and results of the late election, which was as badly aggressive as any of his earlier editorial utterances in the columns of his old Journal.

Thurlow Weed has been bitterly criticized for his political methods. Like all strong men he made many enemies. He was no saint but his theories of political management were superior to those of his competitors. Before his advent the two men who had given tone to New York politics were Alexander Hamilton and Aaron Burr. It was due to their influence that office hunting became the first object of the politician. Mr. Weed when he entered public life was in advance of public sentiment, as he generally was throughout his entire career as a journalist. He believed in practical politics, but men to him were merely the instruments to secure measures. While he held that office holders should be responsible to the dominant party, he strove to exercise a decisive power not simply upon the adoption of a policy but upon the selection of the right agents to carry it out. He boasted that his appointments were invariably honest and competent men. A laboriously constructed civil service reform could accomplish little more.

Personally Thurlow Weed was a man of indomitable energy, of great firmness of spirit and presence of mind in the face of difficulties. His mind was clear and prompt in action. His judgment in regard to the expediency of measures and candidates rarely failed. For years the father of journalism in this country, he was instrumental in training many of our strongest editors. He brought out Horace Greeley and gave to the young Tribune the weight of his influence and the benefit of his criticism. The school of journalism which he founded and of which he was the leading light has perhaps declined in influence as news gathering has largely taken precedence of individual expression of editorial opinion, but Mr. Weed's efforts in behalf of a bold and aggressive press will not cease to be felt for many years to come. Nor will his clear sighted views, incorporated into wholesome state and national legislation fail to wield an influence long after their author is forgotten.

It is high time that the Nebraska railroads should virtuously resolve to go out of politics. Every mail brings additional accounts of outrageous election frauds perpetrated by parties who are known to be in the employ of the railroads. By all odds the worst of these outrages were committed in the Republican valley on the line of the B. & M. A letter received last night from one of these counties shows how Dr. Sadler, anti-monopoly candidate for the state senate, and Mr. Lower, candidate for first representative, were counted out. The vote of Phelps county was canvassed Saturday night following the election in the bank at Phelps Center. None of the citizens were present excepting a clerk of the republican candidate for the senate, whose conduct previous and after the canvass was unimpeachable. Before this mysterious canvass it was generally conceded that the anti-monopolists had been elected. When it was announced that they were defeated there was considerable commotion and two or three days later the court house at Phelps Center was destroyed by fire and with it the returns and ballots. This wiped out the fraud and affords the winning party relief from possible investigation. It may be thought that the fire was only an incident, but it is one of those incidents that always happen where something crooked has been done. Such an incident happened several years ago in Antelope county, when the court house was destroyed by fire and the treasurer, now editor of Valentine's West Point organ, happened as it were, to be badly mixed in his accounts. There was no proof, of course, who set the building on fire, but people had of course formed their own conclusions.

All the reports from the Republican valley confirm one fact and that is that at no time in the history of Nebraska was there as much interference with elections by railroad men as there has been during the late campaign and election. If these outrages are allowed to go unpunished and unrebuked, Nebraska will soon have a worse reputation than Louisiana and South Carolina.

As compared with the returns of former years the returns of the Pennsylvania election show some remarkable results. In 1880 the total vote of the state was 874,783, and in 1882 the total vote is 745,803, a loss of 128,979 votes. These figures show that one voter in every eight failed to exercise the suffrage on the 7th of this month. The combined vote of Beaver and Stewart is 83,372 short of Garfield's, and Pattison's is 62,637 less than that of Hancock. Small gains are made by the greenback labor party and the prohibitionists on their slim array of votes two years ago. The apathy which prevailed throughout the campaign among the masses of the people is revealed in these figures. Throughout the state the republicans were disheartened by the division in the party. The small republican vote is not due to want of activity, for the republican managers worked with the energy of despair, but they could not infuse their spirit into the mass of followers. On the part of the democrats the decline of the vote is due to the want of a clearly defined issue in the campaign. There was, in fact, no issue between the republicans and democrats in state politics, and on the tariff both parties declared with equal tones for the existing tariff system. In such a situation it is hard for political managers to create a party spirit and rally voters to the polls when there are no exciting issues to divide them.

The pilgrimage of patriots to Lincoln has already commenced, but whose pole is long enough to knock down the political personations still remains a conundrum.

Another Trial, Sharp and Short.
BOSTON Herald.
The republican party was beaten this year by republicans—indeed, the republicans—who will not cease to be independent, and who know what they want. They cannot be whipped into the ranks on either side. To secure their support, their reasonable demands must be met. They are so insignificant now at the evils which drove them out of the republican party that they will not stand them in any other. If neither party comes up to their standard, they will form a new party, which will contain the elements of life and growth. The republicans have one more trial in congress—a short and sharp one. After that the responsibility will rest on the democrats, and we shall see how they will treat the popular demand. If they are wise and virtuous enough to meet it, they may govern the country for many years. If they fail, their party is doomed forever. Another and a better will take its place.

Pennsylvania's New Governor.
Cincinnati Commercial.
Robert E. Pattison, governor-elect of Pennsylvania, has enjoyed a phenomenally successful political career. He is not yet 32 years of age. His father was Rev. Dr. Robert H. Pattison, of the Methodist church, who died in 1875. Robert E. Pattison graduated with the highest honors from the Philadelphia High School. He then studied law for three years, practiced at the bar for five years, and in 1877 was elected controller of the city of Philadelphia. In 1880 he was re-elected controller by a most significant vote, notwithstanding the fact that he was most bitterly opposed by a faction of his own party. Had it not been for this opposition he might have been re-elected unanimously. General Garfield's majority in Philadelphia was 20,833, while Mr. Pattison's was 13,593. All the democratic city tickets, with the exception of Mr. Pattison, was defeated by overwhelming majorities.

There is no arguing a coward into courage. But even the coward may be brave after trying Kidney-Wort, that medicine of wonderful efficacy in all diseases of the liver and kidneys. It is prepared in both dry and liquid form and can always be relied on as an effective cathartic and diuretic. Try it.

LITERARY NOTES.

ANDREW JACKSON AS A PUBLIC MAN.
By William Graham Sumner, professor of political and social science in Yale college, Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1882.

No man is better fitted than Professor Sumner to write the history of General Jackson's administration. As our leading political economist, he is peculiarly adapted to understand and to analyze the economical issues with which that administration was filled. Jackson's policy was throughout tinged by personal prejudice. In Mr. Sumner's view, he was a man of strong tenacity of purpose, but ignorant, narrow-minded and of temper made him easily played upon by men of more ability than himself, while the public gave him credit for being a model of strength and determination. Mr. Sumner's portrait of Jackson is sharply outlined and well filled in. It is the most notable contribution of the year to American political history. The closing paragraph is particularly good: "He died June 8, 1845. He had had honors beyond anything which his own heart had ever coveted. His successes had outrun his ambition. He had held more power than any other American had ever possessed. He had been idolized by the great majority of his countrymen, and had been surfeited with adulation. He had been thwarted in hardly anything on which he had set his heart. He had had his desire upon all his enemies. He had lived to see Clay defeated again, and to help to bring it about. He saw Calhoun retire in despair and disgust. He saw the Bank in ruins, Biddle arraigned on a criminal charge, and then dead, broken-hearted. In his last years he joined the church, and on that occasion, under the exhortations of his spiritual adviser, he professed to forgive all his enemies in a body. It does not appear that he ever repented of anything, ever thought that he had been in the wrong in anything, or ever forgave an enemy as a specified individual."

POLITICAL HISTORY OF RECENT TIMES.
Translated from the German of Professor Wilhelm Mueller by Rev. John P. Peter, Ph. D. One vol., 8mo., (8½x5½ inches), 697 pp.; indexes; cloth. New York: Harper & Bros. For sale by J. S. Caulfield.
Professor Mueller's great work is presented for the first time in an excellent translation to American readers. A prefatory note by Professor White says that for many years he had sought in vain for a work which would give to thoughtful students a view large, but concise, of the political history of contemporary Europe in the nineteenth century, and failed, until Professor Mueller's volume came before his notice. The book is indeed a "living history."

It is divided into six periods and the "development of each nation is kept distinct yet easily brought into relations with that of every other." The first period (1816-1830) covers the time of the restoration. The second period brings the history down to 1848 and treats of the consequences of the July revolution. As we come nearer our own times the periods are shorter, the last three covering only five years each. The American translator has brought the work down to 1882; Professor Mueller's last edition having appeared in 1875, but he has availed himself of an annual publication edited by the author. No work of the kind has yet appeared which, like this, adds all the charm of a romance to the philosophical, historical study. It is a book both for students and for the general public and is indispensable for all who seek to make themselves acquainted with the onward march of liberty in continental politics.

The North American Review for December is a number of unusual interest. It opens with a symposium on "The Health of American Women," contributed by Dr. Dio Lewis, Editor, both Cady Stanton and James R. Chadwick, the three treating it from different points of view. Gov. B. R. Sherman, of Iowa, discusses defensively "Constitutional Prohibition" in that state. Gen. U. S. Grant contributes "An Undeserved Stigma," in which he vigorously asserts the erroneous character of the court-martial sentence against Gen. Fitz John Porter. Richard A. Proctor writes of "The Influence of Food on Civilization." Prof. Fisher, of Yale, discusses "The Decline of Clerical Authority," holding that it has declined only in the temporal aspects and that spiritually it is even greater than ever. The number closes with a symposium on "Success in the States," contributors being six of our most prominent actors, John McCullough, Joseph Jefferson, Mm. Modjeska, Lawrence Barrett, Maggie Mitchell and William Warren.

The statement recently published that nearly 500 manuscripts are received every month by The Century Magazine and its junior colleague, St. Nicholas, emphasizes what every editor has had occasion to know, that there is no lack of literary aptitude and activity in the United States. But outside a small circle of trained writers, the literary aspirants have an abundance of crude ability, which shows itself in freshness of thought and idea, yet have inadequate power of literary expression. However, an encouraging sign of improvement, in the latter particular, is reported from The Century office, where it is said that the manuscripts offered by unknown writers during the past six months show a marked advance in literary merit. The editor of The Century recently had a novel experience. An esteemed contributor wrote to withdraw an article before it had been accepted, stating as the motive, that on reading the last number of the magazine the writer had clearly seen the article was not up to the magazine's standard, and needed to be made better.

Harper's Monthly for December presents an interesting table of contents. Among the notable articles are: The Great Seaport of Western France; Southern California and Caneos of Colonial America; Miss Woolson continues her interesting story "For the Mayor," and the Editor's Easy Chair, Literary and Historical Records and Draver are up to their usual standard of excellence.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

A TRANSLATED ROSE, a story of New York society. Harper Brothers, 8vo., \$1. For sale by J. S. Caulfield.
DIDDS DUMPS AND TOP, or Plantation Child Life. By Louise Clarke Pyne. 1 vol., 8vo., \$1. Harper Brothers. For sale by J. S. Caulfield.

THE TALKING LEAVES. An Indian story by W. O. Stoddard. 1 vol., 8vo., \$1. Harper Brothers. For sale by J. S. Caulfield.

"HOW TWAS DONE"

An Admirable Little Work Containing Interesting Information Just Now Greatly Sought After.

Maj. Pangborn, the well-known compiler of the B. & O. Red Book, which has become the standard political text book of the country, is now engaged with a large force of assistants in preparing a special edition of the Red book, which promises to be quite a unique thing in political literature. It is issued under the taking title of "How Twas Done: The Political Revolution of 1882." Within the most artistically engraved covers by the American Bank Note company will be embraced the official results of the election just held, and arranged so perfectly and intelligently that the veriest amateur in such statistics cannot fail to comprehend them. The figures will be given on state ticket and on congressional ticket, in separate tables, the former by districts and the latter by counties and districts. In both tables comparisons will be made with the vote at the last preceding election in each state, the returns of which will be given in full, in order that the understanding of the situation may be complete. In states where the congressional districts have been changed since 1880, the district will be shown as now constituted, thus demonstrating what the result would have been two years ago had the same districts composed the districts then as now. Independent, prohibition and greenback figures will be given in addition to the regular republican and democratic, and in each county the vote of each party will be shown, with majorities, gains and losses, both years, together with total vote of county, congressional districts and state. Statistical tables will also be included in the book, showing upon a similar full and comprehensive scale the vote for president in 1876 and in 1880.

In no publication of like character are such clear and exhaustive tabular statements attempted as in the B. & O. Red Book, and the forthcoming special edition will eclipse any previous one in extent and interesting character of information furnished. Included within the remarks accompanying the returns will be the details of the changes in congressional districts, the congressmen-elect, and the unsuccessful candidates in each state, as well as the members of the next congress complete, and the changes in that body as compared to the last congress. Much other data will be given, and in the way of a thorough understanding of exactly "How Twas Done" it would be difficult to imagine a more interesting and reliable source of explanation than will be this new edition of the B. & O. Red Book. Like its predecessor, it will be sent without any cost whatever to all who make application for it to G. K. Lord, general manager agent B. & O. R. Baltimore, Md.

The Red Book is, as a matter of course, an advertisement of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, but it combines so much of general interest to the public with comparatively so little valuable than nine-tenths of the publications of the character placed on sale. The B. & O. Red Book is by heavy odds the handsomest political work from a typographical standpoint issued in the United States, being always printed with exquisite taste on fine paper and bound in the best manner. It certainly is worth the little trouble occasioned in writing for it, and it is hazardous nothing to predict that the new special edition, devoted to the election which has just taken place will be pre-eminently the text book of 1882.

As there will doubtless be an immense demand for the book, it would be well for all desiring a copy to write at once to Mr. Lord, as the edition will be sent out to those making application on the principle of first come first served. Envelopes will be addressed as applications come in, so there may be no delay in mailing when the work is received from the binder.

Georgia's New Senator.
Philadelphia Times.
Alfred H. Colquitt, the new democratic senator from Georgia, is not the equal of Hill in brilliancy or intellectual breadth, but he will make a more practical and useful senator. He is a moderate, sensible, and well-to-do man, and he has the faculty of being able to run religious revivals and political campaigns at the same time without soiling the cloth or degrading religion. He often preaches for the colored churches in his state, and every attempt to alienate the colored voters from his political fortunes has been a marked failure. He will be decidedly popular senator and one of the most efficient members of that body.

Slaves' Yosemite Cologne.
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