

The Omaha Bee.

Published every morning, except Sunday. The only Monday morning daily.

TERMS BY MAIL: One Year, \$10.00; Three Months, \$3.50; Six Months, \$5.00; One Month, \$1.00.

THE WEEKLY BEE, published every Wednesday.

TERMS POST PAID: One Year, \$12.00; Three Months, \$3.50; Six Months, \$5.00; One Month, \$1.00.

CORRESPONDENCE: All Communications relating to News and Editorial matters should be addressed to the Editor of THE BEE.

BUSINESS LETTERS: All Business Letters and Remittances should be addressed to THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, OMAHA.

WHAT has become of the senatorial syndicate?

OMAHA wants cheap gas and it does not matter by whom it is furnished.

GOVERNOR DAWES expects to pacify Colonel O'Leary by appointing him as chief of staff.

COASTING is a dangerous pastime and the city council should take steps to prohibit it and punish offenders.

JUDGING from the certain surroundings Omaha is again enjoying the blessed labors of a brace of mummies.

THE legislature will convene within two weeks, but in the absence of Church Howe and Carns those marble halls will seem deserted.

THE oat mills must be broken up. Four justices of the peace can attend to all the legitimate law suits that may be brought in Omaha for the next ten years.

THE average constituency of the average congressman is very ignorant. At least we infer from speeches on the postoffice bill that there is a sad decline in intelligence among the stupid masses.

THE senate is amusing itself and bamboozling the country by discussing civil service reform, which it does not expect to enact into law and has no intention to inaugurate.

THE senate is amusing itself and bamboozling the country by discussing civil service reform, which it does not expect to enact into law and has no intention to inaugurate.

A man will travel seven leagues while the truth is putting on his boots. The Lincoln Journal has discovered that THE BEE with a capital stock of \$100,000, only pays taxes on \$6,500, and this fabrication is circulated to justify railroad tax shirking.

THE verdict of the jury that tried D. G. Hull, late custodian of the United States building at Lincoln, is not calculated to raise the standard of public morals in Omaha or in Nebraska. We have made no editorial comment on Mr. Hull's conduct before or during the trial, but as an exponent of public sentiment, THE BEE has a duty to perform now, from which it will not shrink.

Mr. Hull was the agent of the United States authorized to make certain purchases. A score of business men from whom he made the purchase of supplies for the government testified under oath that Mr. Hull caused them to sign vouchers in blank and these vouchers filled out with fictitious amounts were by him imposed upon the government. It was shown by competent testimony that Hull palmed off fraudulent claims upon the government for articles that he did not purchase and for services that were not rendered.

These frauds were deliberate and systematic. They were not irregularities caused by accident; they were downright robberies. If any agent of a railroad, express or telegraph company had been before that court upon the same charge with half of the proofs that were brought against Hull, he would have been convicted of a felony. If any business man was imposed upon by a trusted clerk with fraudulent vouchers and bogus claims, he would consider it an outrage upon himself, and a serious injury to the community for any jury of twelve men to justify dishonesty by an acquittal. And what effect has such a sham trial upon public morals? Have not these twelve men, to whom the United States committed a sacred duty, proclaimed through their verdict that a public officer may commit the most heinous fraud with impunity? Have they not set the example that sooner or later produces its deadly fruit? Have they not encouraged young men in all the walks of life, to habitual dishonesty that will sap the very foundation of our government.

A TIMELY INQUIRY.

The inquiry instituted by the United States senate at the instance of Senator Van Wyck, concerning the extension of the Sioux City & Pacific railroad through the Fort Niobrara reservation, without authority of law, is timely.

An important principle is involved in the forcible entry into a military reservation by this railroad, without securing the right of way from congress. It implies the existence of a power greater than the government itself. It involves also the rights of settlers on the public domain, who certainly ought to have priority of claim upon the national government.

There is a history connected with the Niobrara reservation which cannot be overlooked by the authorities when dealing with this question.

About eighteen months ago a number of citizens from Dodge county, in this state, decided, after exploring the northwestern portion of Nebraska, to establish a colony and locate a new town. They applied to the local office at North Platte and to the general land office at Washington for maps of the public lands.

With these as their guide they fixed upon the neighborhood where the Niobrara and Minnehadusa rivers form a junction, in what was then unorganized territory and became Sioux county.

They selected lands, staked off a townsite, hauled building material and arranged for building a town. After they had done some building the military authorities at Fort Niobrara pronounced them trespassers. They were in the limits of the reservation and therefore must go. The settlers claimed that under directions from the land office they had located on the public domain. The military declared they were trespassers.

Now, the Fort Niobrara reservation as originally laid out covered eleven sections, but just before these settlers had laid out their town the commander of the post had asked for an extension of the reserve under the plea that he desired to provide wood and hay for the garrison. In reality, as we are informed, that was merely a pretext to aid him in a scheme with cattle speculators. The reservation as originally laid out included the best of timber and hay land found in the neighborhood. The war department without making special inquiry, granted the request, and thirty-three sections were added to the original eleven, making an enormous reservation of forty-four sections of the public lands, as a base of supplies to contribute to the pretended wants of a fort, where a fort never was and never will be needed. It is also remarkable that this act of the war department, and order of the president, passed from Washington to the commander of the post, but never became public. At least the order proclaiming the extension was never advertised. Fortified by this secret order, the military expelled the settlers from their town site. These settlers had erected a building in which they placed some personal property. They deputed one of their number to proceed to Washington for redress. After considerable delay he secured an opinion from the secretary of war that the reservation could be reduced without prejudice to the service, so as to give the settlers the lands upon which they had located.

At this juncture another factor appeared on the scene. The Sioux City & Pacific railroad company applied for permission to pass through the reservation on its way to the Black Hills. By a strange coincidence, a clique made up of post traders and certain congressmen also fixed upon the spot which the settlers had selected as a town site, as a desirable location for a supply depot. The outcome was a rival town in the adjoining section and outside of the reserve. A bill was introduced last winter in the senate reducing the reservation and giving the railroad a right of way, including grounds for depot, etc., while at the same time securing the settlers by giving them priority of claim. Another bill was introduced in the house giving the railroad the right of way, but ignoring the rights of the settlers.

The whole matter finally went to a committee of conference between the two houses. The senators offered to give the railroad all it asked providing the settlers were protected. The members of the house refused to make any concessions that would involve a recognition of the right of the settlers. In other words the committee of conference agreed to disagree when congress adjourned in August. This left the railroad without the right of way through the reservation. Despite this fact the railroad was extended not only through the enlargement, but also through the original reservation.

Not only have they constructed the roadway through this forbidden ground, but they have bridged the Niobrara and established a town and built a depot adjoining the town site which the settlers from Dodge county had laid out. Nobody would desire to impede the progress of a railroad through any section of this state, when they have the right of way, but the law should be no respecter of persons or of corporations. Mark the difference of treatment by the mili-

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA takes comfort in knowing that she has no monopoly in the business of selling bogus diplomas. The dean of a Boston medical college has been detected in selling a degree to a western quack under cover of selling tickets of admission to medical lectures. Money loves company.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

The liberal success at the Liverpool polls by which a large tory majority is overcome is regarded as an immense success for the Gladstone ministry. This, with Mr. Forster's speech on the Irish question, Lord Derby's reentrance into the cabinet as secretary of state for India and the fiftieth anniversary of Mr. Gladstone's first entry into public life have been the four topics of discussion in England during the past week. Cable dispatches announce that in the Liverpool election every effort was made by the tories to poll their full vote and their candidate, Mr. Forster, was admittedly the best political margin in the party. The result is considered as a sweeping condemnation of the lack of policy evinced by the tory leaders during the last session. The Irish question is assuming a new phase, owing to the decisions of the land commission which are uniformly in favor of the tories. The commutation of the death sentence of the Joyce murderers by the Lord Lieutenant is so far as impending changes in the cabinet is concerned nothing new has been developed during the week other than Lord Derby's acceptance of office under his old leaders. Mr. Gladstone will hardly retire at the opening of the next session, although it is probable that he will turn over the duties of Chancellor of the Exchequer to Mr. Childers. It is generally admitted that the departure of the present premier from public life will be followed by the outbreak of the inevitable conflict between the whigs and radicals in the liberal party. English seems determined to maintain her control in Egypt in the face of every obstacle and protest. Sir Evelyn Wood is to command the army of occupation, and the entire judicial system of the country is to be reorganized in English hands. The strong support of Bismarck stands behind the programme, the Princes being only too ready to diminish in any way the pretensions of his ally, France. The maritime Egypt is to pay \$10,000 monthly for the support of the English army, and is expected to trust to English diplomacy for the abolition of the evils of the joint control.

The French papers during the week have continued to issue intermitent howls against England's ambitious designs in the land of the Pharaohs, and Gambetta's organ has made itself particularly offensive in defense of what it calls French honor. It is understood that the British secretary of war has given the Egyptian government to understand that England will not be interfered with, and in return for no interference France may carry out undisturbed her plan for the annexation of Madagascar. Whether or not the Egyptian republic remains to be seen.

Bismarck's leathery lip for popular rights breaks out in its most offensive form in his persistent prosecution of the so-called socialists of the empire. The "muzzie" laws which the successful in rushing through parliament under dark hints of French and Russian machinations he now seeks to prolong on general principles. The first of these principles is the inherent danger of a free press and a free people. The sturdy protegee and editor who foolishly clamors for the right of molding public opinion into constitutional channels, he holds to be the most abhorrent force. They would undermine society and make Germany like France and America, where the vulgar and the vulgarly. It will be interesting to observe whether the dominant conservative and liberal groups fall into the same pitfall they walked into in 1879--when the vile law was passed.

One of the striking phenomena of the crises through which Ireland is passing is the falling off in the number of Irish recruits for the army. During the first half of the century Irishmen are said to have furnished nearly if not quite 70 per cent of the British forces. The proportion has been smaller since the setting in of the tide of emigration to this country in 1817, but it has now fallen to 20 per cent, and is falling, and there is no doubt that the reason is that the political discontent has reached the enlisted class, who were in bygone days too ignorant or insouciant to feel it. It was, perhaps, in some degree with the view of appeasing the vulgar that Lord Wolseley paid the high compliment to the Royal Irish regiment at the battle of Tel-el-Kehir, but it would take a great many such compliments to do away with the effect of the attitude of the royal family toward Ireland. The sovereign, in all nonpartisan countries, stands in very close relations to the army, and military service cannot be very brisk in any province in which the queen and the princes are not popular, and for which they exhibit their dislike by never visiting it.

Information now comes from Washington that the projectors of the Panama canal--Lesseps and his coadjutors--have decided to make their canal with locks instead of having a sea-level canal, as at first proposed. The change is due to the enormous expense of the original project; something which, one would think, should have been foreseen, since it was just as well known before they began as it is now that the canal must penetrate a mountain range. But with the abandonment of the sea-level plan all reason for a Panama canal disappears. The Panama route was preferred to the cheaper and more practical Nicaragua and Tehuantepec routes because the latter must have locks and would therefore give a less speedy transit. If the Panama canal, too, must have locks--and more of them than the other routes because of having greater elevations to surmount--there is every reason why the Nicaragua route should be abandoned altogether, and the canal either through Lake Nicaragua or across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, the latter being the route which saves the greatest distance to navigators, but the route that which could be most easily constructed. We have never been among those who believed that Les-

DEVELOPMENT.

DEVELOPMENT means to appear in notable company in his forthcoming suit. He has summoned Gladstone and Trevelyan to bear witness to the wholesome effect of the agitation in Ireland during the passage of the land bill. Whether these eminent statesmen respond or not in person, they will be obliged to corroborate the plea of the patriot. Without the sentiment aroused by uprising in Ireland the bills introduced by the liberal government could not have been carried; not only that, but the tories would surely have routed their adversaries on the closure and made the Egyptian triumph impossible.

A few small items of news, interesting in themselves, but out of the range of vision of the average foreign correspondent, appear below: The opening of the St. Gothard tunnel has brought Italian fruits, flowers and vegetables to Germany, and an Italian artist is about opening an establishment at Frankfurt-on-the-main. A new project for a canal from Cologne to Antwerp has been started by a Dutch engineer, seconded by the Cologne chamber of commerce. An English company seeks authority to drain Lake Lamson into the Rhone, through a tunnel twenty miles long, in order to reclaim the land that would be laid bare. The prefect of the police of Paris thinks of closing all the cafes of the city at night. A German architect advises the "restoration" of Heidelberg castle, but the people of the Grand Duchy of Baden seek only to have the ruins preserved as they are.

A plan has been devised by the Russian government for securing the tea trade of Central Asia, now monopolized by China and India. Several Japanese experts have reported favorably upon the scheme, and the plan, as adopted, provides for the establishment of several model tea plantations in the Caucasus, under government supervision, for the training of planters. It is proposed that the government will send a laborer for the plantations will be obtained from China and Japan, and besides inviting from these countries skilled native planters, the government will send a number of Russians thither to be trained.

Geological observations made by Baron Von Richtof in China show the existence of vast coal districts in the west and northwest. The whole surface of Northern China is covered by rich yellow earth to a depth of 1,000 to 2,000 feet, which overlies all the coal fields; and the great plain of China is bordered on the west by a vast limestone wall, 2,000 to 3,000 feet high, on the top of which extends a plateau of coal in a superior state of preservation, owing to its being covered by a layer of soft, easily eroded sandstone. There are 50,000 square miles of coal-bearing ground of the best quality, in which the coal beds are perfectly horizontal, 30 feet thick, for a length of 20 miles. According to this authority, these coal beds were deposited in the tertiary period, and are of public and primary rock, which then constituted the land, and have lain horizontally and undisturbed ever since.

The Italian coast reason is included between the 1st of March and the 30th of September, and this year 582 vessels from the Bay of Naples, all told, were engaged in dredging off the coast of Corsica, Sardinia and Sicily and the Italian mainland south of Analfi. A few others worked on the Barbary Coast. These ships, all of them small, had crews numbering 5,700 men, making the average not quite ten to a vessel. The summer's toll resulted in the securing of 1,337,400 pounds of the coral of commerce worth on shipment at Naples about \$1,000,000. In the process of manufacture very little material is wasted, every part of it, from the thick, solid masses at the bottom of the sea to the tips of the highest branches, has some commercial value. The precious Italian coral differs from that of the coast of Florida, being solid and cellular, and is rather more valuable for many purposes. The business of dredging for the beautiful sea shells is on the increase in Southern Italy. Fifty years ago less than 200 vessels were engaged; in 1872 there were not 400, while this year the fleet, as stated above, amounted to 582.

It is doubtful whether in this country, for years to come, if ever, the idea of incineration or cremation can be popularized. There is a repugnance to it in the general mind which cannot be easily overcome. In France the subject is in a manner forced upon the public. The crowded condition of the cemeteries necessitates the removal of bodies long distances from the cities--as much as thirty miles--the expense of which, when the poor are interred, falls upon the municipality. In consequence a bill is before the assembly to legalize cremation. In England, also, this question of cremation is being seriously considered. The same argument applies to London as to Paris in reference to the destruction of the remains of the dead. England will be slower to accept the alternative than France, but it would not be surprising if both countries would ultimately adopt it, as the great of this present themselves in connection with sepulture.

No country of Europe, save Great Britain, it is said, has so many sailors as Italy. The mariners in the mercantile marine are liable to conscription for the navy in war time, and in 1879 their numbers was no less than 167,782. France at the same time had on the rolls only 94,133 men, including in that total every person on sailing vessels, many of which were small fishing smacks, steamers, pleasure yachts and river craft. Germany in 1880 had on the rolls only 40,259 men, but Germany's strength is not on the ocean, though her merchant fleet, for one recently established, is of considerable size. The largest draft in Italy for mariners, in case of a war, would be found in the vicinity of Naples. The Italian navy is one of the strongest in the world, and would make a respectable showing alongside of that of England itself.

A New Railroad.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE. CHICAGO, December 15.--It is stated here that Vanderbilt has become the leading spirit in the scheme recently considered at the joint session of the directors of Pittsburgh & Lake Erie railroad, and the Pittsburgh, Youngsborough & McKeesport road, to carry out a proposition of the directors of the Pennsylvania & Reading road and construct a new south Pennsylvania line. Twenty million dollars bonds will be provided for by the Vanderbilt interests, and the proposed road will parallel the Pennsylvania line from Pittsburgh to Harrisburg and make an additional through line from New York to Chicago. This is an old idea worked out on a new plan.

UNITED STATES JURORS.

Drawing of the List for the January Term.

The grand and petit jurors for the next term of the United States courts, beginning at Lincoln on January 1st, were drawn yesterday by the jury commissioner, Hon. H. C. Lett, of Lincoln, and the clerks of the courts. It is uncertain whether the grand jurors will be summoned to serve, but they have been drawn so that they can be called upon if necessary.

GRAND JURORS. George A. Pierce, Tekamah; H. C. Mead-ow, Lincoln; J. B. Schros, Pierce; S. B. Clark, Seward; James Mitchell, Omaha; F. P. Ransom, Nebraska City; C. H. W. Hill, Falls City; O. A. Follmer, Nelson; O. M. Carter, Ashland; Wescott R. Field, Riverton; H. A. Koenig, Grand Island; Chas. B. Coon, Hebron; O. W. Bornheim, Kearney; A. H. Church, North Platte; Gay R. Wilber, St. Helens; S. M. Benedict, Lincoln; Abraham Kaley, Red Cloud; J. G. Cobley, Beatrice; C. H. H. Hilly, Lincoln; Tobias A. Foster, Wilber; F. E. W. Re, Plattsmouth; N. G. Persinger, Central City; W. L. Wilson, Nebraska City.

SMALL JURORS. W. E. Majors, Fort T. Merritt, Neligh; D. C. Wink, Lincoln; W. R. Horn, Lincoln; John Doolittle, Lincoln; D. M. Tomlin, Arapahoe; George Shook, Hilldale; Kenneth Matteson, Oklahe; Martin Ryan, Falls City; J. L. Huber, Rulo; C. M. Doughton, Falls City; George A. Abbott, Falls City; James Allen, West Point; Carl Aldrich, Glen Rock; Wm. Dille, Peru; W. P. Wright, Brook, Solomon, Kawney, Arroyo; John Schuler, Falls City; L. A. Dorington, Plattsmouth; N. D. Jucker, Neligh; J. E. Bann, Lincoln; John Denton, Jackson; M. W. Merrick, York; Joseph Buffam, Tecumseh; J. S. Bennett, Tecumseh; J. P. Miller, Johnson; R. A. Hawley, Sutton; Davidson Pastore, Brownville; Robert A. Stewart, Beatrice; R. W. Furnas, Brownville; E. W. Wilcox, Brownville; Victor V. Quasin, Crete; S. P. Benedict, Thayer county; Alexander Kerr, Falls City; John B. DeWilder, Omaha; J. Broach, Omaha.

PERSONAL. T. F. Price, Ponca, is at the Paxton. Larry Hall, of Alnsworth, is in town. C. H. Willard, of Lincoln, is at the Paxton. Joe Bayer, of Blair, is in town on business. R. O. Fellow, of North Auburn, is in town. G. H. Fairchild, of Bismarck, is at the Millard. Charles Round, of Kearney, is at the Millard. Hon. Geo. W. E. Dorsey, of Fremont, is in town. C. M. Carter, of Lincoln, is a guest of the Paxton. J. C. Morgan, of Council Bluffs, is at the Paxton. Hon. N. S. Harwood, of Lincoln, is at the Millard. C. W. White, Plattsmouth, is registered at the Paxton. Hon. H. F. Cady, of Nebraska City, is at the Paxton. J. H. Arthur, of Burlington, was at the Paxton yesterday. H. H. Rierand, of Hastings, was at the Paxton last night. Tony Mahley, of Cheyenne, came in from the east last evening. George Harlow and Wm. Harlow, of Sacramento, are in Omaha. Tom Caldwell, the jolly commercial tourist, is in town. Geo. H. Thummel and wife, of Grand Island, are guests of the Paxton. E. M. Gotthold and J. H. Decker, of Leavitt's minister, are registered at the Millard. F. S. Pusey, son of Congressman-elect Pusey, of Council Bluffs was at the Paxton yesterday. H. C. Lett, Lincoln; John Wacek, St. Paul; John R. Clark, Lincoln; J. C. Morrissey, Plattsmouth, and Joseph Slobodlog, Ord, are at the Millard.

Gould's Opinion. Special Dispatch to THE BEE. New York, December 15.--Jay Gould appeared before the committee on "gain corners" this morning. He said the system of making corners does not injure the trader; it is injurious, as it makes large markets. On the whole he thinks it helps them. Generally speaking corners, dealings in futures and panics have alike good and bad effects upon commerce in general. Some of the effects are to make people more economical and more enterprising. I do not think it possible to prevent corners, etc., by any act of legislation, and do not think national legislation is practicable, although some restriction might be put upon these speculations, say a limit to the price of things. If the board of trade were to adopt constitutions which would provide that the settling price should not exceed 10 per cent of the selling price, those wide fluctuations in corners could not exist. I would in every other particular make New York as free as wind. Mr. Gould was followed by L. E. Eastman, expert of beef, who testified that corners were detrimental to the public welfare.

FLOUR. Wholesale. Write for quotations to Valentine Reppy, Omaha, Neb. 15 2m

Unmarried Persons. Should lose no time in securing a certificate in the Marriage Fund Mutual Trust Association of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, concerning which circulars and full information will be sent free upon application. It is organized under the Insurance Laws of Iowa, and is the only legalized and legitimate institution of the kind in the country. Its officers and managers are among the most prominent business men in Cedar Rapids, including bankers, the postmaster, capitalists, railway managers, insurance men, leading lawyers, physicians and other reliable citizens. Over \$15,000 has already been paid to members. It is a splendid investment, safe, secure, and sure as a government bond. You can just as well have a good sum of money to commence married life on as not. Remember it only costs you one cent for a postal card to request full explanation and information. Good agents can get territory if applied for soon. Write to-day. Do not postpone it. Mention where you saw this notice. out 26 1u*

OMAHA COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS. Roasters and Grinders of Coffees and Spices. Manufacturers of IMPERIAL BAKING POWDER Clark's Double Extracts of BLUEING, INKS, ETC H. G. CLARK & CO., Proprietors, 1403 Douglas Street, Omaha. LEE, FRIED & CO. WHOLESALE

HARDWARE, 1108 and 1110 Harney St., OMAHA, NEB.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO Growers of Live Stock and Others. WE CALL YOUR ATTENTION TO OUR Ground Oil Cake. It is the best and cheapest food for stock of any kind. One pound is equal to three pounds of corn. (Stock fed with Ground Oil Cake in the fall and winter, instead of running down, will increase in weight and be in good marketable condition in the spring. Dairymen as well as others who use it can testify to its merits. Try it and judge for yourselves. Price \$25.00 per ton; no charge for sacks. Address 04-00d-me WOODMAN LINSLEE OIL CO., Omaha, Neb.

L. C. HUNTINGTON & SON, DEALERS IN HIDES, FURS, WOOL, PELTS & TALLOW 204 North Sixteenth St., OMAHA, NEB.

METCALF & BRO. WHEAT CORN, SOY BEANS, SWEET CORN, SORGHUM, etc. Mills Supplied With Choice Varieties of Milling Wheat. Western Trade (Supplied with Oats and Corn at Lowest Quotations, with prompt shipments. Write for prices.) 1005 Farnam St., Omaha.

HIMBAUGH, MERRIAM & CO., Proprietors, Wholesale Dealers in M. Hellman & Co. WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS, 1301 and 1303 Farnam St. Cor. 13th OMAHA, NEB.

GATE CITY PLANING MILLS. MANUFACTURERS OF Carpenter's Materials, ALSO SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, STAIRS, Stair Railings, Balusters, Window and Door Frames, Etc. First-class facilities for the manufacture of all kinds of Mouldings, Planing and matching a Specialty. Orders from the country will be promptly executed. Address a small communication to ESTABLISHED IN 1868 D. H. McDANELD & CO., HIDES, TALLOW, GREASE, PELTS, WOOL AND FURS, 204 North 16th St., Masonic Block. Main House, 46 48 and 52 Dearborn Avenue, Chicago. Refer by permission to Hide and Leather National Bank, Chicago.