

The Omaha Bee.

Published every morning, except Sunday. The only Monday morning daily. TERMS BY MAIL: One Year... \$10.00 Three Months... \$3.00 Six Months... 5.00 One Month... 1.00

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

It's a long line that has no ending, but the quarter-stretch at Lincoln is not yet in sight.

The Marquis of Lorne is to visit President Arthur. This will afford Richelieu Robinson an unexpected opportunity to give another twist to the British lion's tail.

The Colorado legislature propose to restrict the Pullman charges. A bill which would locate the Pullman property in some definite place for purposes of taxation would meet a long felt want.

RED CLOUD is creating quite a sensation in New England, where he is exhibiting himself as the noblest savage of them all. A revised version of the Ft. Kearney massacre ought to be printed in the Connecticut papers.

"A SCORCH race between nobodies" is the disrespectful manner in which the Globe Democrat alludes to the Nebraska senatorial contest. The Globe-Democrat has evidently never heard of the preferred candidate of the Union Pacific.

GENERAL HAZEN, General Raum, Attorney General Brewster and other prominent officials in Washington have been fined for neglecting to clear the snow from their sidewalks. All these gentlemen might save money by living in Omaha, where a fine for disobeying the snow shoveling ordinance is as rare as hen's teeth, and as unknown as the whereabouts of Howgate.

We are in receipt of the Tribune Almanac for many years a standard political manual and invaluable as a book of statistical reference to every citizen. It is edited by Mr. Edward McPherson, clerk of the house at Washington, which is sufficient guarantee of its accuracy. Besides the election returns the Tribune Almanac contains abstracts of laws, financial and census statistics and a score of political information which cannot be secured elsewhere. It will be sent, post paid, on receipt of 25 cents.

In a little over five weeks Congress will expire by limitation. Three or four appropriation bills are yet to be passed. Tax reduction still remains untouched and general legislation has been as light as the best citizen could wish for. It is evident that the republican majority propose to give to a democratic congress every chance for making a record on which to enter the next campaign. If the republican party suffer defeat in 1884 the popular verdict at the Inquest will be, "Killed by the stupidity of its leaders."

DAVID DAVIS is being urged as one of the civil service commissioners which are soon to be appointed by President Arthur. There are some doubts as to Davis' qualification for the position. The ideal civil service examiner under the set recently passed, ought to combine the abilities of a country schoolteacher with the shrewdness of a practical politician. Without these qualifications he will never be able to fill the bill and anti-rose-tinted reformers of the Curtis stamp and stalwart office brokers of the Flinnigan school.

AMERICANS HAVE TENDRED to be heartily ashamed of their treatment of Mrs. Langtry since her arrival in this country. As an actress she was open to criticism and she received it. As a professional beauty, discussion of her features and form was allowable and the press and public were not backward in flooding it. But as a woman and a stranger to our shores, pursuing a legitimate calling upon which the sunlight of publicity beama more strongly than any other, she was entitled to a respect and consideration which has been shamefully denied her, and the absence of which is a disgraceful commentary on American love of sensationalism and want of civility. Mrs. Langtry, beyond allowing the foolish and open attentions of a brainless New York fop, has conducted herself above criticism. She has a right to select her own friends. Who they are is no business of the public. The scurrilous blackguardism of the St. Louis press is a disgrace, not only to American journalism, but to a public sentiment, which approved and sustains the breed of key-hole reporters, who enter to a prirent and depraved curiosity.

RAILROAD LEGISLATION

The supreme court has decided that a railroad commissioner system modeled after the Illinois or Iowa laws will be in violation of the Nebraska constitution which prohibits the creation of new executive offices. This is the position that was taken months ago by THE BEE and which has been consistently maintained ever since. Every railroad attorney knew that it was correct. They knew that a commissioner law would have been declared invalid by the courts within three months after it was signed by the governor. And this, as charged by THE BEE, was the true inwardness of the howls of the railroad organs for regulation by commission, which meant no regulation at all for two years to come.

The decision of the supreme court clears the way for the passage of a law which will regulate the railroads and which can be enforced by the courts. It shoves forever the serro of bills which have been drifted on the basis of a commission, and imposes upon the legislature the duty of complying with the constitutional mandate without delegating their powers and right to others. The railroad committee of each house will now be compelled to draft a bill or to report one of the bills already introduced which will deal with this important question in accordance with the demands of the people of the state. Such a bill should contain a provision reducing passenger fares to a uniform rate of three cents a mile on the Union Pacific and C. B. & Q. systems and their branches in Nebraska. It should provide for maximum charges on the basis of a fair and equitable classification of freight. The subjects of tracks to elevators and industrial works should be dealt with in a manner that will prevent the outrageous discriminations which, even under the Doane law, the railroads have been practicing in favor of preferred patrons. And the penalty for extortion and discriminations against either persons or places ought to be placed at a sum which will make violation of the law an expensive experiment on the part of the corporation managers. As the commissioner system is declared unconstitutional, the legislature must resolve itself into a commission to formulate a law which will curb the abuses of railroad management in Nebraska. A study of the laws which have been passed in other states in so far as they can be adopted to our own needs and the modified circumstances under which railroads operate in Nebraska, will be of great assistance in formulating a good railroad bill. But as the session is almost half over there is no time to be wasted.

ONE of the most resounding war whoops of the woman suffragists is the tyranny of the laws regarding the relations of husband and wife. The platform paraders of the cause never tire of repeating quotations from Blackstone and other common law authorities to show the degradation of woman. The fact is that in most states the common law has been superseded by statutes which give to the wife rights equal to the husband. On the first day of this year the relations of husband and wife in England underwent a complete change. The married woman's property act of 1882 is the last in a series of legislation entirely superseding the old common law rule that the rights of the wife are merged in her husband. The result is that there are four classes of married women in England having distinct rights and liabilities. First, those married before August 9, 1870, are entitled to their wages and earnings, and to any property the title to which accrues as from to-day. But their husbands are liable for their debts before and after marriage. Those married between 1870 and 1874 are entitled in addition to the above to all sums coming to them as next of kin under intestacy, to some coming by will or deed up to \$1,000, and to rents of freeholds descending to them as heiresses. Husbands of these women are not liable for debts only to the extent of the assets which the latter have received from their wives. Women married after January 1 of this year may acquire, hold and dispose of real estate and personal property in the same manner as if unmarried, without the intervention of trustees. A wife may now sue her husband, prosecute him criminally, and even make him a bankrupt.

ROSEWATER'S Chicago organ must have discovered something. The Tribune, the strongest anti-monopoly journal in the country, says: The great bugbear of Nebraska politics for a few years past has been railroads. It has been certain political death to any public man to be suspected even of favoring these corporations. And the Omaha Republican says that "the railroads of the state have not in many years been so completely divorced from politics as they are to-day." Every aspirant for the senatorship who has shown any strength has been accused by his enemies of being a tool of the corporations. The demagogues have used the anti-monopoly cry in Nebraska for their own advantage until it has run to seed.—Republican.

The profane of the Republican journal all its point when the fact is stated that the paragraph appended to it appeared in the political notes of the

UNDERGROUND ELECTRIC WIRES.

Sooner or later the telegraph and electric light wires must be placed underground. Public opinion will demand it, and will voice its demands through appropriate legislation. In Ohio a bill is now pending in the legislature which, if passed, will compel all electric wires in cities to be put underground within twelve months, and which forbids after July 1st the erection of any additional poles in the streets or alleys. Chicago has already passed an ordinance against the pole and wire nuisance, and in New York the Western Union company will shortly begin laying underground cables in advance of the impending removal of their poles and wires from the streets.

Omaha ought not to be long in following the lead of her eastern sisters. Our streets are already defaced by a forest of poles. The electric light company which received permission to erect poles and string wires have abused their permission by the construction of a series of frightful galvans, which discount in ugliness the poles of the telegraph and telephone companies. On Farnam street our principal business houses are hedged in by a network of wires, which will seriously embarrass the fire department if their services ever happen to be needed. The Milwaukee disaster bore fatal evidence to the obstruction offered by the wires to life saving from burning buildings.

The companies have claimed that the laying of wires underground has never been proved to be feasible; that proper insulation is impossible, and that the loss from leakage is out of all proportion to that which occurs when the wires are strung overhead. It is sufficient answer to say that the wires of the New York electric light company are all underground, and that there are no complaints of insufficient insulation. In Europe tests have proved entirely satisfactory. The last number of Mechanics, a well known scientific paper, contains the following interesting statement relating to the subject: Postmaster General Fawcett, of England, in dwelling upon the advantages made in underground telegraphy in his department, states that within a radius of only four miles of the general postoffice there are 4,388 miles of wire underground and only 500 above ground. The same district also contains about 600 miles of underground private wires. There are thus nearly 5,000 miles of buried wires within the small area described by a four-mile radius from the London postoffice, and not one of these systems is said to interfere with another. The local telegraph service of London is probably the best in the world, and its excellence is largely due to the complete insulation of the wires. The loss from leakage is nominal, and there is no danger of interruption by the breaking of wires, which, in New York, may at any moment be caused by a fire or (in the winter, as a few years ago) by the formation of enormous icicles dragging the wires to the ground by their weight.

I may be of interest to state that a number of men are now employed in the construction of the underground telegraphic connection between Marcellus and Paris. The cable is enclosed in a cast iron pipe which is laid nearly six feet below the surface of the ground, and which, at intervals of about 500 yards, is provided with cast iron boxes. The latter are so constructed that they are readily inspected when required, thus presenting no very great difficulty in case of repairs. The cost of the whole work is estimated at about \$8,000,000.

PIETY and pilfering seemed to go hand in hand in New Jersey. It the Philadelphia Record is correct, the receiver of the Jersey City had a right to be thunderstruck: "President Boice, of the plundered Jersey City bank, appears to have been a very pious man. The receiver relates that when he took possession of the bank the first paper his hands fell upon was a report from Mr. Boice assaying to the directors how much Providence had prospered the bank beyond their most sanguine expectations, and thanking God for showering down blessings on the institution. Every time this good man went to the bank vault for a fresh load of plunder he doubtless offered up special thanks for the blessed opportunity. The receiver says he was so completely taken aback by the pious report of the bank plunderer that he concluded to 'knock off' the work of investigation for that day."

SENATOR McPHERSON, of New Jersey, has been re-elected, and Hon. John McKenna, of West Virginia, secured one of the seats from his state in the United States senate. In both cases it is charged that railroad lobbies had a hand in securing the result. The railroad hand in the Nebraska legislature has been a bluffing hand from the start.

GOVERNOR GLICK, of Kansas, who beat St. John on the prohibition issue, is to have a schooner named after him by a firm of New York ship builders. We suppose it will be called "Beer."

An Embosser Arrested. Special Dispatch to THE BEE. RECUMBER, January 24.—Henry Baran, the late cashier of the defunct city bank, has been arrested.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Several bills have been introduced in the Indiana legislature which obligate hotel keepers to provide proper fire escapes for every room. Gen. B. M. Cutchson, who is the dark horse in the senatorial contest in Michigan, is one of the most eloquent and popular speakers in that state.

Governor Waller, of Connecticut, has easily settled the appointment of judges of the supreme and superior courts by re-nominating the judges whose terms expire this year. Governor Perry, of Arkansas, in his inaugural message, favors all practical methods to promote the cause of public education and immigration, and a careful strengthening of the revenue laws.

William S. Stenger, whom Governor Pattison has nominated for secretary of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, is 42 years of age. He has for years been editor of the Chesterburg News-Sprinter. In 1879 he was a defeated candidate for secretary of the United States senate. The Massachusetts supreme court decides that reasons cannot evade the law prohibiting the sale of liquor upon premises within 500 feet of a schoolhouse by boarding up the principal entrance on the street rear a schoolhouse and making entrances from other streets. About 150 Boston dealers have done this.

State Senator Pond, of Ohio, has another liquor-tax bill, soon to be introduced, that will excite more interest than his former one. It provides for a uniform tax of 10¢ for each gallon in all parts of the state, with no bond, and no tax on wholesale dealers. The tax is to be a lien on the stock of the saloon keepers and their real estate. The Tennessee legislature passed a resolution last week in favor of a tariff revenue only, and The Louisville Courier-Journal hails the declaration as "the first forward movement in tariff reform, which will from this date grow hourly in velocity and force, sweeping down to the convention period, until it becomes an irresistible wave of united and untried democrats." It's unkind to say it, perhaps, but the country is not looking to Tennessee for its political principles these days. The Democratic Unionists are laboring under the delusion that they can repeat their victory of last fall this year. They are early in the field with a reorganized state committee and nicely arranged plans for electing an auditor general and a state treasurer in November. They have forgotten, perhaps, that political lightning rarely strikes twice in the same place. Andrew Patton has lost his line of march by his appointments the truth of the boy's explanation of that phenomenon. When asked why lightning never struck twice in the same place, a doctor's answer is, "Reform lightning never strikes completely the first time."

Some little while ago a Bohemian had pushed for a lunch or a drink, or perhaps both, furnished a western journal with a romance about Jefferson Davis wasting time and substance playing draw poker at a frontier fort to the year 1854. The card was a good one and doubtless brought enough to the way of money to get a meal, a drink and a five cent cigar for the press of a certain section of this country refuses nothing that concerns Jefferson Davis. If this Bohemian had written that Jefferson Davis had done or said something creditable during the revolutionary war, it would have been accepted and published, and thousands of readers would have read and believed it.

Mr. Davis has had occasion to deny the slanders by this Bohemian, which referred to other things than poker playing, but to settle that particular point, he calls attention to the fact that draw poker as a game of cards was not known in 1834. And this has brought about discussion and investigation. Thousands of American citizens religiously believe one Robert Schenck, formerly a member of congress from Ohio, and later on minister to St. James, was the author of draw poker. It is said that many deluded and plucked Englishmen will swear to it. Mr. Schenck is reported to be the author of a monologue upon this interesting amusement. But Mr. Schenck was not the author of the game. He merely became something of an adept in cutting, shuffling and dealing in such a way as to skin the suckers who fell in his way. In 1863, before the war between the states had gotten rid of the lot gathered from the Southern homesteads during the war, Robert Schenck plied this game most successfully. On Fourteenth street in Washington, in front of the side door of Willard's hotel, is a carriage block, a very large square of granite. Early one Sunday morning we noticed John Logan sitting upon this block, his elbows on his knees and his jaws in his hands. He looked like an Indian chief, who had sold a territory of western land to an Indian trader for a barrel of fire water, and had then swallowed the fire water. Upon inquiry of a friend of his, as to the cause of his dejected appearance and disarranged apparel, it was given in reply that Bob Schenck, on the night previous, had lifted him out of his boots on a small pair, that John had opened a game of bluff and had been peculiarly demoralized by a master of the game. Bob Schenck did not even introduce the game in England. Dick Ten Brock, the great horseman, took it along with Le-cempt, Pryor, Pryor, Pryor, Charleston and other bits of blood, when he went to England in search of new triumphs on the turf.

It is said that he could sit more gracefully behind a small pair than any man then living, and that no man had nerve sufficient to make him lay down and quit. His races were un-fortunate. Not so with their master. He drew the young nobility close to him in the clubs and returned with much coin of the realm. Investigation has developed that the fascinating game of draw was invented some where about 1816 or '47 by a Mr. Kirkham, of Tennessee, a stranger of some note. The game of straight or plain poker, of course, dates much further back. Draw may now be said to be the national game, and is perhaps doing more harm in a quiet and unnoticed way than dealing in futures or any other species of gambling. But the other day Mm. Nilsson had to give an indignant denial to a report that Manager Abbey had cheated her at a game of draw. She declared that it was not in Abbey to do it if he desired, and she did not believe he would hold out on her. Almost everybody has a little something about the game, which appears simple enough, and yet it has been gravely considered and adjudged, that the very height of human wisdom is to know when to lay a hand down. But we started out to notice a topic of public discussion at this time. We cannot claim that we have thrown any light upon it, some years since a draw poker sharp, who ostensibly traveled for a Baltimore

liquor and cigar house, and who claimed the startling and showy sobriquet of "The Speckled Yellow-hammer from North Carolina," exhibited to us and a couple of New York commercial tourists how four jacks could be drawn from a pack and held up a sleeve, for use during a succession of games. We contributed liberally for the information, and since then we have not been drawing much. To the uninitiated it may be said that they will not lose anything if they should neglect to draw in this way. There are some times about it entirely safe. Never play for money if you cannot conveniently afford to lose it. Don't play with your under-stands of the game. The men are all dead who understand the game.

A Success Every Time. Mr. Chua W. Lear, 2460 Germantown avenue, Philadelphia, Pa., writes: "I suffered with very badly fractured feet. I tried St. Jacobs Oil, and it is the best thing I ever had in the house; had a bottle cured my feet."

A Lethal More. One of the stockholders of a new western railroad was a farmer who had accumulated his money by hard toil, and when he had put in an appearance at the meeting to elect a Board of Directors he felt it his duty to remark: "Gentlemen, as I understand this thing we elect the board and the board elects the officers."

Some one said that he was right, and he continued. "I don't go a cent on high salaries, and I want that understood. I am in favor of paying our President a good living salary, and no more." "How much do you call a good living salary?" asked one of the crowd. "Well, \$2 a day is the going wage, but—"

Here the meeting began to roar, and it was two or three minutes before the orator had a chance to conclude: "But of course we want a man who can run an engine, switch a train, handle freight, keep books, and lick anybody who won't pay fare, and so I shall not object to two and a half a day."

ST. JACOBS OIL. THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN. CURES Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Swelling, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, AND ALL OTHER PAINFUL AFFECTIONS. Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cents a Bottle. Wholesale and Retail, 111 Louisiana Street, St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.

A. J. SIMPSON. LEADING GARRIAGE FACTORY. 1400 and 1411 Dodge Street, ANG 7-100 6th OMAHA, NEB.

BULBS. Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocuses. All other for Fall Planting. Large assortment over-shown in Chicago. Illustrated Catalogue free. Send for it. Hiram Sibley & Co., SEEDMEN, 1011 Broadway, N. Y.

HEAT YOUR HOUSES. MOST POWERFUL! DOUBLE! FURNACES IN THE WORLD. MADE BY RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO. CHICAGO, ILLS.

J. P. ROGERS & CO. AGENTS. F. L. Sommers & Co's CELEBRATED CRACKERS. BISCUITS, CAKES, JUMBLES AND NOVELTIES. Wholesale Manufacturing CONFECTIONERS AND DEALERS IN Fruits, Nuts and Cigars. 111 S 14th St. OMAHA - NEB

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. DOUBLE AND SINGLE ACTING POWER AND HAND PUMPS! Steam Pumps, Engine Trimmings, MINING MACHINERY, BELTING, HOSE, BRASS AND IRON FITTINGS PIPE, STEAM PACKING, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. FALLADAY WIND-MILLS CHURCH AND SCHOOL BELLS. Cor. Farnam and 10th Streets 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 WOODMAN LINSEED OIL CO., Omaha, Neb.

The Original and Only Regular SEED HOUSE in Nebraska. J. EVANS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN SEEDS. Agricultural Vegetables, Fruit, and Flower Seeds, N. W. Cor. 14th and Dodge Streets, Omaha, Neb. We make a specialty of Onion Seeds, Onion Sets, Blue Grass, Timothy, Red Alfalfa and White Clover, Orange and Honey Locust. Dealers and Market Gardeners will save money by buying of us. Send for Catalogue FREE.

M. Hellman & Co. WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS, 1301 and 1303 Farnam St. Cor. 13th OMAHA, NEB.

ANHEUSER-BUSCH Brewing Association, CELEBRATED KEG & BOTTLED BEER. THIS EXCELLENT BEER SPEAKS FOR ITSELF. Orders from any part of the State or the Entire West will be promptly shipped. All Our Goods are Made to the Standard of our Guarantee.

GEORGE HENNING, Sole Agent for Omaha and the West. Office Corner 13th and Horney Streets, Omaha, Neb.

A. M. CLARK, Painter & Paper Hanger SIGN WRITER & DECORATOR. WHOLESALE & RETAIL WALL PAPER! Window Shades and Curtains, CORNICES CURTAIN POLES AND FIXTURES. Paints, Oils & Brushes, 107 South 14th Street OMAHA, NEBRASKA

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, Painting and matching a Specialty. Orders from the country will be promptly executed. Address: A. McVILL, Proprietor 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 Dear-bore avenue, Chicago. Refer by permission to Hide and Leather National Bank, Chicago.