The Omaha Bee.

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

TWO MORE weeks before summer. There is still time for spring to put in an appearance.

ACCORDING to Senator Mahone, his relations with the administration are entirely harmonious, reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR will open the Brooklyn bridge on Thursday noon. A banquet is to follow, at which he will open several bottles.

KANSAS is wrestling with wild cat life insurance, and Nebraska is liable to be victimized worse than Kansas by snide policy peddlers.

THERE were seventy-two American earthquakes last year. The cyclone is now trying to beat the record of the earthquake.

JOHN LOGAN says he is not in the race, but spirit rappings in the vicinity of the Peoria distilleries indicate that he is materializing for the presidency.

THE BEE is not in the newspaper buying business, but it continues to print and sell more newspapers than all the other journals in Nebraska combined.

THE star route cyclone of wind has done its work. The court adjourned on Friday owing to the serious illness of one of the jury. The remainder of the panel have had their lives insured and seem indifferent about their fate.

THE ranks of the "Wild West" have been recruited by Sitting Bull, the celebrated hair raiser. This breaks the charm of the show as a strictly Nebraska institution. Mr. Bull's old stamping ground is in Dakota and Montana.

TROUBLE is brewing in the Pacific pool and a fight in rates to the coast may be expected. The opening of the Rio Grande to Ogden is the cause of complaint. There is an old saying about rogues falling out, which has a pertinent application to the place.

THE hallelujah singing democracy are a little too previous. They are not yet out of the woods. Harping on the errors of the republicans is not the surest road to success. If the democracy have nothing positive to offer the country but a change of office holders, campaign enthusiasm will not reach a fever heat in 1884.

OMAHA is expected to contribute at least ten thousand dollars to every circus, and the only return she gets is $100 license. In olden times these travelling caravans left a few hundred dollars in every town for feed and board. Nowadays they carry their own provisions for every man and beast, and after raking in all the loose change in the city they do not spend a dime. And the worst of it is that the modern circus is a snide show which imposes on the credulous by gorgeous play bills that have no relation whatever to their performance.

It is simply monstrous for our people to withdraw $10,000 from our tradesmen and squander it on traveling mounte-banks that do not spend a dollar in our city.

THERE is one kind of an upward tendency in Omaha real estate that we would all like to see. That is a tendency towards more four and five story buildings. Property in the business portion of our city is getting too valuable for the erection of shanties or of two or three story structures. There is a good demand for offices even in the highest stories as long as buildings contain elevators. The magnificent Omaha National Bank building has every office rented, and Mr. Millard is reported as saying that another floor would have been a profitable investment. Now that we have waterworks there ought to be no hesitation about erecting business-like buildings on business streets. St. Paul boasts of being a five story town. Omaha is large enough and prosperous enough and ought to be cheerful enough over her prospects to take time by the fore lock and build for the future. Three years from now every owner of a three-story building will wish it were five.

BUYING EDITORS.

It is thought Mr. Dillon will shortly purchase the Lincoln *Democrat* for Mr. Rosewater, and give him a show for his monumental genius to explain itself.—*Republican.*

There is no doubt that Mr. Dillon would gladly buy the *Democrat*, or any other Nebraska newspaper, if he could make Rosewater turn the crank of a Union Pacific organ. There was a time, not many years ago, when Gould and Dillon were willing to buy the *National Republican* to transfer a man that talked too loud in Nebraska to another sphere of usefulness. That bait was not swallowed any more than the $500 Mr. Kimball tendered to the same party about the time Dr. Miller made his memorable flop on the narrow gauge railroad proposition. Bribing editors and buying newspapers is an old game which these people have played for many a year.

Of all the men in this section of the country who should fight shy of talking about bribed editors and bought newspapers, the last should be the sneak who penned the paragraph we quote. Instead of making an honest living he has not only sold himself soul and body and prostituted what little talent he has, but he has hired himself out as capper to rope in others into the drag net of the Union Pacific. Now that he has insolently asked Sidney Dillon to buy another newspaper, a little chapter from Nebraska political history in which he played a very disreputable part is in order. It exhibits him and his crowd in a beautiful light as moulders of public opinion and ought to convince Nebraska republicans that they cannot trust to the assumed leadership of such scoundrels.

Just previous to the time when the present editor of the *Republican* was begging the editor of THE BEE for a position on this paper and promising to give away the true inwardness of the railroad ring and his associates in rascality he had acted as a go-between for Tom Kimball and the Union Pacific in an attempt to control public sentiment through a bribed newspaper. The affidavits which we publish elsewhere have been in our archives for some time, and we might never have used them except for the insolence of Mr. Tom Kimball's tin can. The story which they tell would cover with shame any man who had the least self-respect. It is a sad commentary on the condition of the republican party in Nebraska, and within itself is the strongest kind of an appeal for a revolt that will forever make powerless this gang of corporate corruptionists. It will afford interesting reading for Senator Paddock and his true friends, and reveals the base treachery and knavish hypocrisy of the Union Pacific politicians.

If this exposure of their own crimes against the people shocks the tender sensibilities of the dude who edits the *Republican*, he must thank his own folly for the cudgeling. Some people never know when they are well treated and such people never learn anything by experience. For months and months THE BEE has ignored this pack of curs who are kept and fed to bark at its heels. But patience sometimes ceases to be a virtue, and it takes a lively shaking up occasionally to send these whelps yelping back to their kennels.

JEW BAITING.

Abraham Einstein and Jacob Levi, dealers in clothing, are very offensive in the eyes of the christian firm that own the *Republican*. Ever since Casper E. Yost paid his fine in the Omaha police court with a check on the Omaha National bank, which stated on its face that it was a fine "for an assault on a 'Christ-killer,'" he has had a deep aversion to the children of Israel. His associate who bought into the *Republican* with the money which his father wrung out of poor Dodge county farmers with "shent per shent" usury, has also an inherited dislike of Jews and Shylocks. Although he was willing to accept employment from what he calls a "Bohemian Jew," which according to his ideas is beneath a Jew who hails from Chatham street, he never lets a chance slip for flinging insults at the hated race. If he and his partner were printing a paper in Germany, they would be zealous Jew baiters. Over there, however, Jews have some pride and self-respect, and the Abraham Einsteins and Jacob Levis would put very little money into the purses of their traducers. Besides all that, the Einsteins and Levis in Germany have enough commercial sense not to patronize a readerless concern that can do them no good.

It seems to be a little different in Omaha, where Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, after being insulted and smitten on one cheek, have the Christian fortitude to present the other and submit themselves to injury as well as insult. So we presume the *Republican* will continue to peddle out its worthless wares to the Jews of Omaha, among who are ranked some of our most liberal-minded business men, and most respected and public spirited citizens. Keep it before the people.

OUR Catholic people will be interested to learn on the authority of the Omaha *Republican* that the Catholic church "has been for generations the abiding place of ignorance and superstition. Great as have been the charitable and religious labors of Roman Catholicism, a great measure of its success has been based upon the ignorance and credulity of its membership. The infallibility of the pope, which carried with it a large degree of the same power as applied to the bishop and the priest, had its birth in the superstition of semi-barbarism, and depended for perpetuation upon a continuation of the mental darkness which called it into being."

This is gratuitous insult. During centuries of intellectual darkness, the church kept alive the flickering spark of learning, and transmitted to succeeding generations the literary treasures of antiquity and the traditions of an earlier civilization. There are other ways of protesting against the political position of Leo XIII towards Ireland, without attacking the great religious organization of which he is the head. It is not claimed that the infallibility of the pope has never been extended to temporal matters in a distant land, of whose condition he is forced to learn through the counsel and advice of others. Unfortunately in this case, as when Adrian issued his bull turning Ireland over to English rule, Rome has made a mistake through a deficient knowledge of the facts. But this does not condemn the church as "the abiding place of ignorance and superstition, whose success has been based upon the credulity of its membership."

A Sickly Fraud.

Chicago Times.

The brand of fraud could not have been stamped on the alleged civil service reform scheme more legibly than it is by the rule, insisted upon by the president and his ministers, which exempts all heads of bureaus and chiefs of divisions from its operation. The offices at Washington who declares that this exemption is "practically an open declaration that these important officer are still to be combated for under the the spoil system" does not state the truth too strongly. It is practically a confession by the government that the alleged civil service reform is nothing whatever but a premeditated and deliberate cheat, to humbug the country withal.

The best possible guaranty of fidelity and efficiency in the civil service would be the incentive which the desire and hope of promotion would give to ambition. The exclusion of the heads of bureaus and divisions from the places to be filled by promotion restricts promotions within a narrow list of inferior places. The man who stands highest in the examinations designed to assure fitness can enter the service only at the bottom of the scale, and after entering it, no matter how great his capacity or superior his faculties, cannot hope to rise by promotion to the head of a bureau, or a chief clerkship, these places having been reserved for the henchmen of party bosses and under-bosses who can bring to them superior qualifications for manipulating caucuses, packing nominating conventions, and debauching elections. The great prizes which clerks in the lower grades would naturally strive to gain are the heads of divisions and of bureaus, but these, by express demand of the president and his ministers, are put out of their reach for the accommodation of the useful managers of the presidential and congressional election machine.

The plain truth of the matter is that the alleged civil service reform business is a bold, bare-faced, unmitigated scheme of fraud. It can lay no claim to any more respectable appellation, and deserves no criticism from any standpoint which admits or presumes any element of honesty in its compounding.

Electricity Elucidated.

There are two kinds of electric lights—the arc and incadescent, the former being formed by the passing of a powerful current between two carbon points, one above the other, and placed within a short distance of each other. The incadescent light is formed by the continuous passage of a current over some resisting substance, thereby heating it to a white heat. Carbon, which offers considerable opposition to the passage of an electric current, is chiefly used in the incadescent light, it being inclosed in a vacuum to prevent its combustion. There are four kinds of incadescent lights—the Swan, which employs a piece of carbonized cotton thread; the Maxim, a piece of carbonized cardboard; the Bernstein, carbonized straw, and the Edison, carbonized bamboo. In the latter lamp the filament is little larger than a horse hair, yet its light is very intense, as well as diffusive. All of the above lamps are operated by a steam dynamo, similar in construction to the ones used in generating an arc light, yet producing a current of less density.

For interior illumination the incandescent light gives out a steady glow, without flickering, is of uniform brilliancy, and of such soft color as not to be at all injurious to the vision. The method of introducing the light into dwellings has been perfected to such a degree that private houses may thus be illuminated with less inconvenience than by the introduction of gas. In New York City, where interior illumination by the electric light is most extensively practiced, the wires are carried underground, meters are put in each building, which accurately register the amount of electricity each consumer uses, and handsome brackets, in a variety of designs, are placed in the rooms. A switch is furnished with each burner, and the lightning of a lamp is done by simply turning on the current.

Kate Kane Liberated.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

MILWAUKEE, May 20.—Kate Kane, the female lawyer, who threw water in Judge Mallory's face in the criminal court, was to-day released from the county jail, where she had been confined for thirty days for contempt of court. She shook hands with the sheriff's employes, except Meyers, who was the one who seized her arm in the court at the time she threw the water. Lady friends took her away in a carriage and presented her with a purse of money.

MINIONS OF MONOPOLY.

Tom Kimball and His Tin Can.

A Racy Chapter in the History of Nebraska.

In the District Court, Fifth Judicial District of Nebraska for Buffalo County.

Fred Nye, Plaintiff,
vs. } Ans.
Wm. C. Holden, Defendant.

FIRST DEFENSE.

Now comes the said defendant, William C. Holden, and for answer to the petition of said plaintiff has a special ownership in the goods and chattels mentioned in his petition. Defendant admits that the pretended notes and mortgages described in plaintiff's petition, was obtained by defendant from one Thomas L. Kimball, of Omaha, Neb., at the time, and yet, one of the officers of the Union Pacific railroad company, and with an unwritten agreement between the said Kimball and this defendant to the effect that said money was so furnished this defendant as compensation for services to be rendered by defendant in his capacity as newspaper editor, and otherwise in carrying elections for the benefit of the said Union Pacific railroad company. That at the time it was expressly agreed between the said Kimball and the said defendant that the said defendant, who was then publishing the Central Nebraska Press, at Kearney, Neb., should advocate the election to the United States senate, of such a man as might thereafter be designated by the said Kimball or other person acting under the direction of the said Union Pacific railroad management. That at the time the availability of A. S. Paddock and Albinus Nance, as candidates for United States senator was discussed, by said Kimball and the defendant. That at that time the defendant enquired of the said Kimball whether Paddock or Nance would be most satisfactory to the road, meaning the Union Pacific railroad management, to which Mr. Kimball replied that Mr. Paddock had been very friendly to the road, but he might not be available as a candidate, and that Mr. Nance was a successful young man, and the road might take him as its candidate. That it was then understood and agreed between the said Kimball and his defendant that either Mr. Paddock or Mr. Nance would be the choice of the Union Pacific railroad management for United States senator, and that defendant agreed to support either Paddock or Nance, but expressed a preference for Nance, who seemed to be the preferred candidate of the road, as then expressed by Mr. Kimball. That at this interview, the said Kimball and defendant only were present, and the plaintiff Nye was not present and did not participate therein; that this interview between the said Kimball and this defendant took place at the Union Pacific headquarters building, in the city of Omaha, Neb., a short time prior to the date of the mortgage first mentioned in plaintiff's petition. That at that time it was agreed between the said Kimball and this defendant, that this defendant should execute and deliver his notes and mortgage on defendant's printing material, to whomsoever Kimball might send with the money, and for such a sum as the said Kimball might send, which it was then agreed should be twelve hundred dollars. That thereafter, on the date of the mortgage first described in plaintiff's petition, the said plaintiff, Fred Nye, appeared at Kearney, with the sum aforesaid, of twelve hundred dollars, and in pursuance with said agreement with Kimball, delivered the sum to this defendant, and took the notes and mortgage first described in plaintiff's petition. That prior to the date of the said Nye's appearance with the money, this defendant had no communication with him concerning the matter, had never borrowed any money of said Nye or talked of borrowing any. That when said Nye so appeared at Kearney with the money, and took said notes and mortgage, he stated that the said Kimball had sent him up with the money and that he came up at the request of said Kimball to carry out the arrangements made before that time between said Kimball and the defendant. And that defendant further says that the object and purpose of taking said notes and mortgage was to make the transaction appear as a loan when such was not the case, and for the purpose of concealing the illegal nature of the bargain. That it was never the intention of the said Kimball and said defendant that said notes should be paid. That before this transaction, defendant had rendered political services for the Union Pacific railroad company, in opposing the nomination of Amasa Cobb, of Lincoln, Nebraska, for supreme judge. That for these services defendant received the sum of $300 from the hands of John M. Thurston, of Omaha, Nebraska, one of the Union Pacific railroad political managers, and that said Thurston at that time took defendant's note for the sum of $300, but that said note, though long since due, has never been presented to the defendant for payment, and it was not the intention at the time of giving the note, either upon the part of said Thurston or said defendant, that the same should be paid. That said Thurston at that time said, "We do business in this way for safety, you know; it is a sort of guaranty." That at the time defendant gave the note mentioned in plaintiff's petition, the note for $300 was due, and that plaintiff had good reason to believe and did believe that said Kimball never meant to press the payment of the said note and mortgage. And the said defendant charges the fact to be that said plaintiff, Fred Nye, is not the real party in interest in the prosecution of this action, and that the said Thomas L. Kimball is the real party in interest. Said defendant further charges that the said sum of $1,200 was intended as payment for political services in the election of a United States senator, and that said services have been rendered in accordance with the agreement aforesaid.

Said defendant further says that the sum of four hundred and forty-two dollars, mentioned in plaintiff's petition, was agreed to be advanced by said Kimball, for services of a political character, to be rendered by this defendant in the election of a United States senator, at the last senatorial election. That it was agreed that said money should be applied in payment of certain notes originally given by defendant to Charles W. Dake, now held by Nathan Campbell and Elisha C. Calkins, his assignees, for the benefit of creditors. That among said notes was one signed by this defendant and Alexander H. Conner, and Francis G. Hamer, as his sureties. The face of said note was two hundred dollars, and the interest and principal to this date amount to two hundred and forty-three and 33-100 dollars. That on the 16th day of October, 1880, the said Francis G. Hamer had been nominated by the republican party of Buffalo county, Nebraska, for the office of representative in the state legislature of the state of Nebraska, that body of men authorized to elect United States senators. That said Hamer was understood to be unfriendly to the election of A. S. Paddock or said Albinus Nance, to said office of United States senator. That it was understood that one Simon C. Ayer, of the town of Gibbon, in said county of Buffalo, was friendly to the selection of either said Paddock or said Nance. That because said Hamer would not vote for said Paddock or said Nance if elected to the legislature, the said Thomas L. Kimball, in the interest of the Union Pacific railroad, and its political management, requested the defendant to oppose the election of said Hamer, and to favor the election of said Ayer, through the columns of this newspaper and otherwise. That said defendant then said that he did not want to oppose said Hamer, while said Hamer remained security on one of his notes. That it was then agreed that said note on which said Conner and said Hamer were sureties should be paid out of said sum of four hundred and forty-two dollars, and that this defendant would oppose said Hamer's election, and work for the election of said Ayer. And defendant says that he immediately began to oppose the election of said Hamer, and to work for said Ayer, and that said Ayer was elected by a large majority, and as a member of the legislature voted for A. S. Paddock for United States senator. That said Kimball, nor any one on his behalf, never paid the said note secured, said Conner and said Hamer and that at least two hundred and forty-three and 33 100 dollars of the said sum last mentioned in plaintiff's petition has never been received by this defendant according to said agreement or otherwise.

SECOND DEFENSE.

And for a second defense to the petition of the said plaintiff the said defendant says that he performed political services for the said plaintiff at his instance and request as an editor and publisher of a newspaper and otherwise. That he had advocated at great expense to himself of compositors, presses, ink and types, and editorial labor, the election to office of such men as the plaintiff requested him to work for, that such men were elected, and that the services were reasonably worth the said several sums of money alleged to be due from defendant to plaintiff from the said defendant.

THIRD DEFENSE.

And for a third defense to the petition of the said plaintiff the said defendant says: That as the said plaintiff, Fred Nye, as the agent of Thomas L. Kimball, of Omaha, Nebraska, took the said notes and mortgages mentioned in plaintiff's petition in his own name, and that said Kimball is the owner and holder of said notes and mortgages, and not said Nye. That said Kimball furnished the said defendant the several sums of money mentioned in plaintiff's petition except the sum of two hundred and forty-three and 33,100 dollars, that should have been paid on the note secured by A. H. Conner and F. G. Hamer, mentioned in defendant's first defense, and that said Nye is not the real party in interest, and that the said Kimball is the real party in interest, and that said Kimball is indebted to the defendant for editorial services and printing, and political labor in an amount equal to the said several sums of money mentioned in plaintiff's petition, and which he asks may be set off against said plaintiff's claim.

Wherefore defendant prays judgment for a return of the property taken, or its value in case it cannot be returned, and for his damages because of the plaintiff's wrongful taking and detention of the goods and chattels mentioned in said petition in the sum of one thousand dollars.

WILLIAM C. HOLDEN,
Defendant.

State of Nebraska, } ss.
Buffalo County. }

William C. Holden, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the defendant in the above entitled action, that he has made the foregoing answer and knows the facts therein stated to be true. WILLIAM C. HOLDEN.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 6th day of June, 1881.
EMORY PECK, Clerk D. C.
[Seal.] By F. W. HALLOWELL, Deputy.

STATE JOTTINGS.

The school authorities of Juniata, Adams county, have introduced reading the daily newspapers in the schools, instead of the readers so long in vogue. The plan is said to work well.

Reports from twenty-one counties in the state give a decrease in the acreage of spring wheat and six an increase, and they all give the outlook for a good crop as very fine.

The finances of Thayer county are in excellent condition. There are yet $2,400 cash on hand in the general fund, and the levy of 1882 has not been drawn on.

Preparations are being made at the National cemetery at Fort McPherson to receive the remains of a large number of soldiers who were killed in the rebellion.

A daily stage line is to be put on between the terminus of the Sioux City & Pacific and Rapid City, commencing July 1st, carrying the mails and passengers.

A party of one hundred and ten families are on their way from Pennsylvania to Nebraska, where they expect to purchase some of the Otoe reservation.

It is said that work will soon commence on what is known as the Arapahoe cut-off, to start from near Kenesaw or Ayr, in Adams county.

Nearly ten thousand head of cattle were last week driven through the streets of Tecumseh on their way to the western ranges.

A company has been organized at Decatur for the purpose of building a railroad from Onawa to Decatur, and from there to Oakland.

The reunion committee have decided to offer a premium of a pavilion costing $ 0 to the best drilled post of the Grand Army.

The reunion of 1883, to be held in Hastings, in September, will probably be the largest gathering ever held in Nebraska.

Parties are said to be looking over the different counties of the state with a view to establishing a factory to utilize flax.

The annual association of the Nebraska Sunday school association will be held at Columbus, June 12, 13 and 14.

It is expected that trains on the new road from Beatrice to Tecumseh will be running by June 15th.

The government has discontinued that portion of the mail route which runs from Sedlor to The Forks.

The Grand Island hospital fund is steadily increasing, and the prospects are fine for its being built.

A joint stock company is talked of to carry on at Hastings a pork and beef packing establishment.

Twenty-four car loads of choice cattle for breeding from points in Iowa have been taken to Wayne.

Plattsmouth has now telephonic communication with Louisville, Greenwood and Springfield.

A party of forty-one immigrants arrived in Norfolk last week. They will settle in the neighborhood.

A herd of 820 head of Nuckolls county cattle, averaging 1,500 pounds, recently sold for $80,000.

Cherry county, of which Valentine is the county seat, recently held its first election.

The articles of incorporation of the Plattsmouth & Southwestern have been filed.

Blue Springs and Wymore, half a mile apart, will soon have three newspapers each.

Eight passenger and four freight trains now arrive and depart daily from Red Cloud.

It is estimated that 160,000 acres of corn will be planted in saunders county this year.

Experiments in alfalfa indicates that it will make a profitable grass crop in Nebraska.

The fall conference of the M. E. church will meet in Lincoln, September 5th.

Entries of public lands have been suspended at North Platte and Niobrara.

Twelve new buildings have been erected in Ainsworth during the past month.

Steps are being taken to organize an agricultural society in Sarpy county.

Specimens of a good quality of coal have been found in Holt county.

The Masons of Norris are talking of organizing a lodge in that town.

There have been nearly 600 Farmers' Alliances organized in Nebraska.

Niobrara is said to be the center of travel for emigrants going north.

Commercial men are quoted as saying that Kearney is the liveliest town of its size in the state.

Part of the iron work of the new S. C. & P. bridge at Blair has arrived.

Work has been commenced on a $20,000 business block in Hastings.

It is estimated that there are 20,000 stands of bees in the state.

Saline county claims to have the heaviest cattle in the state.

David City parties are talking of building an opera house.

On Arbor day a Thayer county farmer planted 32,000 trees.

Sutton business men have formed a building association.

Many Nebraska farmers are sowing blue grass for pasture.

The session laws of 1883 are about ready for distribution.

David City claims a population of 1,225; Fullerton, 750.

A canal company has been organized in Loup City.

Valparaiso was visited by a tornado on the 16th.

A $2,000 city clock is talked of at Lincoln.

Shipping News.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

NEW YORK, May 19.—Arrived—European steamers Falda, Neckar, Rotterdam and City of Richmond.

LONDON, May 19.—Vaderland, Philadelphia and Republic, from New York, arrived out.

QUEENSTOWN, May 19.—City of Berlin, from Liverpool for New York, detained; machinery damaged.

Young man or woman, if you want big money for a small amount, take a certificate in the Marriage Fund Mutual Trust Association, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

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WORTH SENDING FOR!
Dr. J. H. SCHENCK has just published a book on DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND HOW TO CURE THEM, which is offered FREE, postpaid, to all applicants. It contains valuable information for all who suppose themselves afflicted with, or liable to, any disease of the throat or lungs. Mention this paper. Address Dr. J. H. SCHENCK & SON, Philadelphia, Pa. (State if you wish English or German book.)
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