

THE OMAHA BEE.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING CO., PROPS. E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

A CITY inspector, to inspect the mayor and council, is greatly needed.

THE Inter Ocean thinks that Sullivan made more in two minutes by striking than the Brotherhood have in two weeks.

MR. WESTER SNYDER will shortly return to Omaha but there are intimations that the market house with the tall tower will rise on Jefferson Square.

THE water-melon crop of Georgia brought \$2,000,000 last year and the cucumber crop \$500,000.

THE order to close the gambling houses continues unenforced.

SAM JONES has returned from the West but the mourning on his eye which general passenger agent Nims of the Rio Grande placed there when Sam called him a liar has been removed.

MR. SLADE has arrived at Kansas City and is in training for his fight with Mitchell.

FRANCE held general elections yesterday, and in spite of electionist plots and imperial manifestos the republicans gained two districts.

QUITE a number of anti-monopoly and several prominent democratic papers are urging Judge Savage for the supreme court.

VINEYARD HAVEN, MASS., has been totally destroyed by fire, and contributions are requested from the benevolent people of the country.

NONE but Simon pure, straight and double twisted and dyed in the wool railroad republicans are to be permitted to attend the conventions this fall.

MAJOR NICKERSON makes periodic reports of his whereabouts, but the government profess themselves unable to lay their fingers on him.

THE only parties who are active at this time about the judicial positions that are to be filled by the people this fall are the lawyers and the candidates.

THE committee appointed at the late convention in Southern Dakota have called the regular constitutional convention to meet at Sioux Falls on September 4th.

THE St. Paul Pioneer Press notes the astonishing rapid disappearance of the public lands.

THE Spanish insurrection which last week's cables announced to be merely a stock jobbing move proves to be a genuine revolt of large dimensions.

OWING to the insurrection, King Alfonso has postponed his trip to Germany.

ANOTHER INDIAN POLICY.

General Sheridan has concluded an account with the Shoshone and Arapahoe Indians at Ft. Washackie, at which President Arthur and Secretary Lincoln were present.

The general at this meeting made the first public announcement of his intention to secure the transfer of the Indians to the care of the war department, the abolition of the reservation and agency systems and the settlement of the Indians on land in severalty.

It is understood that the president holds substantially the same views and that General Logan is to urge the matter at the next session of congress.

Dispatches state that the policy will be announced to all the other tribes within the next three months.

Portions of General Sheridan's policy are by no means new. To transform the Indian from a savage to a citizen, to break up his social system of tribal relations and to make him a self-sustaining and law abiding element in the body politic has been the dream of reformers for more than half a century.

Our present method of alternately fighting the Indian in war and pampering him in peace is open to many objections.

It is inclined, however, to doubt very seriously whether the transfer of the Indians to the war department is in the line of reform.

The transfer of hostiles to the care of the military authorities is defensible on grounds of public safety.

But to turn over 200,000 semi-civilized savages to the tender mercies of the army on the grounds of better government and economy would, in our opinion, be a bad policy.

It is complained that the Indians are idle. No one will argue that they gain respect for habits of industry from the contemplation of army life on the frontier.

All the training of a soldier and his surroundings unfit him to deal as a peaceful citizen with savage tribes.

So far as acting as a frontier police is concerned, the army might be permitted to control the Indians sufficiently to keep raiding settlers from their reservations and raiding Indians from the settlers.

There would doubtless be a saving in agents' salaries were the transfer made. Since the war we have spent \$175,000,000 on our Indians, which is \$25,000,000 more than we annually expend on our pensioners.

Of this sum less than a million has gone for agents' salaries. This sum could have been retained in the treasury if officers had been detailed for the purpose from the line or staff.

But it is a serious question whether the red tape of the war department would have been any more effective than the red tape of the interior department in preventing fraud at the agencies.

Human nature is pretty much the same the world over, and Indian agents are not the only officials drawing pay from the government who have been able to retire comfortably through handling large contracts and disbursing supplies.

For the other portions of General Sheridan's policy, which includes the breaking up of tribal relations and the holding of the lands in severalty, we have not space for discussion, more than to say that the army should be the last agency for putting in operation systems of social and civil administration.

THE St. Paul Pioneer Press notes the astonishing rapid disappearance of the public lands. It says that, incomplete as are the facts thus far made public from the report of the general land office, they cover a sufficient extent of territory to emphasize the steady disappearance of the public domain and the extension of the rights of private ownership over the whole great territory included within the boundaries of the United States.

we consider the rate at which this total has been decreasing in the three years since the estimate was made, it will appear how rapidly we are approaching the time when the existence of a domain free to all under the condition of actual settlement and cultivation will be a thing of the past.

Cheap lands, state, national and railroad, will still be obtainable for many years to come. But the exhaustion of the public domain is annually a nearer certainty, and with its approach we begin to come face to face with those problems which have harassed older civilizations.

In view of the coming state campaign some of our exchanges are beginning to discuss the position of the "renegade republicans" in the approaching canvass.

By renegade republicans we presume are meant all voters of previous affiliation with the republican party who refused last fall to train under the railroad banner and who rebuked the monopoly bosses in the party ranks by declining to endorse the nominees of packed conventions and candidates who were unwilling to pledge themselves to labor in the people's interests.

In so far as we are able to judge of the position of these "renegade republicans," it has not materially changed since last November, when nearly 20,000 voters in this state joined in a revolt which made itself heard in the campaign and felt at the polls.

The course of the legislature, so far from breaking the ranks, has solidified anti-monopoly sentiment in the state. That sentiment cannot be broken by abusing those who maintain it.

The revolted anti-monopoly republicans and the republican anti-monopolists can never be won back into the party by first reading them out of the party. Allegiance to a party is not such a priceless boon in these times that men submit to being kicked into it.

There is one way, and only one way, in which the renegade republicans can assist in assuring a republican victory in the judicial campaign, and that is by party managers making both primaries and conventions a fair expression of the wishes of the people and not a reflection of the desires of the railroad strikers.

THE Outlook for 1884. Philadelphia Press. In 1880 there were 369 electoral votes, and it required 185 to elect Garfield and Arthur had 214.

In 1884, through the increase of representation under the new census, there will be 401 electoral votes, of which 201 will constitute a majority.

If the states should vote then as they voted in 1880, the division would be as follows: REPUBLICAN. DEMOCRATIC. Colorado 3, Alabama 10, Connecticut 6, Arkansas 7, Illinois 22, California 8, Indiana 15, Delaware 3, Iowa 13, Florida 4, Kansas 12, Maine 12, Kentucky 13, Massachusetts 14, Louisiana 8, Michigan 13, Maryland 8, Minnesota 7, Mississippi 9, Nebraska 4, Nevada 3, New Hampshire 5, Missouri 16, New York 36, New Jersey 9, North Carolina 11, Ohio 23, South Carolina 9, Oregon 3, Pennsylvania 30, Tennessee 12, Rhode Island 4, Texas 13, Vermont 4, Virginia 12, Wisconsin 11, West Virginia 6.

This would give the republicans a majority of fifty-five electoral votes over the democrats, and twenty-seven more than the number necessary to elect. Both columns, however, embrace states that in any intelligent calculation must be classed as doubtful.

Of the republican column Connecticut, Indiana and New York may be included in the doubtful list; and of the democratic column, California, Florida, New Jersey and Virginia. The revised table would stand thus:

Sure rep. states... 171 Sure dem. states... 129 Doubtful... 107 Doubtful dem... 44 With 171 sure electoral votes, the republicans would have to secure just 30 more from the list of doubtful states in order to carry the presidency.

New York alone would do it with six votes spare. If New York were gained, as it was in 1880, every other doubtful state might be yielded to the democrats.

Or if Connecticut, Indiana and New Jersey were gained, the republicans could win without New York. Or, again, if they secured California and Florida, in both of which they have an excellent chance, they could safely lose New Jersey.

Still, again, if they carried Connecticut, California, Florida and Virginia, they could win without Indiana, New York and New Jersey.

We have classed as doubtful all that may fairly be embraced in that list. Three months ago Ohio might with some show of reason have been classed as a probably simply the work of the officers who headed it, and who have fled into Portugal. What it illustrates is the condition of the Spanish army, which has, in spite of the improvements in other departments of the government, evidently not got out of the revolutionary state of mind.

personages of the obscure colonels and brigadiers who got them up. Consequently, revolution is one of the things Spanish officers, weary of garrison life, and tired of waiting for promotion, still dream of.

This tendency, too, is encouraged by the high and honored place in public opinion which the autocrats of these pronunciamentos have held or still hold. The career of Prim, Martinez-Campos, and Serrano is to the present generation a striking example of what an officer may do by attention to politics and an occasional "rising."

The impression will wear out gradually, but it will take time. Dorsey's Straw Pile Again. Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

Dorsey is thrashing his old straw over again, with a little additional malice toward President Arthur. The animosity that he feels toward the president is in the highest degree complimentary.

It proves that President Arthur has been performing his duty. Dorsey will, no doubt, be noisy about his part in the August conference as long as he can get anybody to listen to him.

Dana has, he claims, done him a great wrong, but he is glad to talk loud and long for the Sun. He plays modesty in one respect—assigning to Dudley and Now the glory of the Indiana campaign—and hopes to gain from this a reputation for reserve that may send some of his slanderous friends further along.

When we consider the sort of ability Dorsey has and how unscrupulous he is, and that he was in a position to know all the secrets of the Garfield campaign, we are surprised that his story is as mild as he hands it up.

We wonder he did not make it hotter and harder while he was at it. There are two points in the latest rush of slush from the straw stack. One is that Garfield promised Morton the treasury—the other is that Garfield offered Dorsey a cabinet place.

Confessedly there are no documents. The celebrated memorandum existed only in Mr. Dana's mind's eye. Garfield was certainly very anxious to conciliate the New York politicians at the August conference in 1880.

He made the trip for that purpose, as Dorsey says. And Mr. Conkling could not attend the conference, because, as his friends said at the time, he did not want to be understood to be making bargains. He wanted to avoid the imputation. And yet Garfield was invited to go to Coney Island, and told that he could by so doing have an interview with Conkling, and he refused to go, saying he would be very happy to receive a call from Mr. Conkling at the Fifth Avenue hotel, but he would not go to Coney Island for a pocket interview with anybody, even if the presidency depended upon it.

Garfield was solicitous to avoid Morton, but formed the opinion he was not eligible to the treasury under the old Hamiltonian act, which excluded A. T. Stewart in 1829. Then he gave Morton a cabinet place that was satisfactory to him, but Conkling interfered and smashed the slate, and brought on all the trouble that followed.

Why should Dorsey or any one else go on whining about parties raising money in New York for presidential election purposes? There has not been a presidential election for fifty years, in which money was not largely contributed by the rich men of New York to both parties.

There has not been a republican elected president from Lincoln to Garfield without the help of New York money, and there has not been a democrat defeated from Douglas to Hancock who was not supplied with the sinews of war by the New York millionaires. Sam Tilden's money bought all the purchasable politicians of the wards in this city in 1876, and the complaint that hurt English most severely in 1880 was that he had not contributed as he had promised; and so strong was the democratic feeling on this subject that it had been arranged if the democrats won the election that the English should be repudiated by the Electoral Colleges, and another man elected.

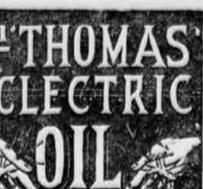
A COMEDY OF ERRORS. The Fate that Divided Two Lovers, and the Reporter who Re-United Them. New York Sun.

In the spring of 1881 Miss Annie Rich and Ernest Rathzeb came over from Havre in the steamer Labrador. Miss Rich was booked for transportation direct to Flatburgh, N. Y., where she had friends. On the way over the two became acquainted, fell in love, and when they reached New York they were engaged to be married.

Mr. Rathzeb was a silk dyer, and came over to work in Weidmann's dye works in Paterson. The lovers arranged that as soon as he got a little start he would go to Pittsburgh and marry Miss Rich, and then they would return to Paterson to live. Through some mistake Miss Rich was sent to Flatburgh, Mo., so that her lover's letters never reached her, while she wrote to Paterson, N. Y., and Mr. Rathzeb never received her missives.

Miss Rich, after a while, heard of employment in Alda, Hall county, Neb., and went there to live. Meantime Mr. Rathzeb was getting along well in Paterson. He made every effort possible to find his lost sweetheart, but in vain. One night he happened to relate the circumstances to Mr. Charles Schmetzer, a reporter on the Paterson Volksfreund, and Mr. Schmetzer volunteered to hunt up the girl. He wrote to all the Flatburghs in the country, and finally found a 'clic, which was followed up, until Miss Rich was at last discovered in Nebraska. She had remained true to her first love all this time, and as soon as she heard that her affianced was in Paterson, N. J., she started at once, and arrived in that city early this week.

She is now at Ulrich's Hotel, and her wedding dress is nearly finished. Unsuspected to a Self-Respecting Press. Albany Journal Aug 9. There has been received at this office to-day an extended telegraphic summary of matter furnished The New York Sun by that contemptible thief, liar and sneak, Stephen W. Dorsey.



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to put a stop to such practices as long as there are candidates anxious to buy and voters willing to sell. The way we vote now the buyer is able to be absolutely sure that the seller has carried out his contract.

The man who buys a vote does not pay for it, as a rule, till assured that it is recorded as agreed. The viva voce system of voting enables the buyer to be certain that he has got what he bargained for.

An essential thing to do before the buying of votes can be stopped is to deprive the buyer of this certainty that the vote bought is delivered. This can only be done by substituting voting by ballot for viva voce voting, and this change can only be made by amending the constitution.

We do not mean to say that votes are not bought now where voting is by ballot, but voting by ballot can be so arranged that the opportunities to buy profitably may be reduced to a minimum.

CROP NOTES. Sherman County Times: There is really more small grain and corn to be seen, all in the finest possible condition, between St. Paul and Loup City, than there is in the whole county of Pottawattamie, the largest county in Iowa.

The fields of grain in Nebraska look like miniature seas and so tall and heavy and waving and to look almost as billowy. Beautiful sights and bright prospects for the active farmers, so many of which we boast.

Wood River Gazette: From numerous farmers who have called at this office during the past week we learn that the small grain has not been injured to any extent worth mentioning by the late rains.

The bulk of the crop was harvested before the wet season opened, and the little that has been harvested since has been saved in good condition. Plattsmouth Herald: Cass county farmers report a much better yield of small grain, when they come to thresh, than they had counted on.

They say the yield is much better than they estimated it would be; this confirms the Herald in its belief that entirely too little attention has been paid of late years to the cultivation of small grain in the river counties of Nebraska.

Oriens Sentinel: The people of Harlan county have much to thank the Creator for this year. We have been exempt from cyclones, hail, disastrous storms, epidemics, loss of life by railroad or other accidents.

All the small grains have turned out well and corn is in better condition than in some of the more eastern states. Steamboating on the Missouri. Sioux City Journal.

The Missouri at Sioux City appears to be an asylum for aged and infirm boats, and the hale days when steamboats made this the objective point in up and down trips appears to have departed under the power of the incoming railroads.

The days were, not many years ago, when Sioux City was one of the most quoted ports on the river. Two railroads were entirely or almost unknown. To-day it is one of the leading railroad points, and its river transports are in harvest. The time will come, however, when the great water main of transportation will be used on a more liberal scale than ever before.

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