

THE OMAHA BEE.

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THREE thousand Iowa ministers preached temperance sermons Sunday. That ought to bring down a gentle shower of distilled dew—with a straw in it.

THE Washington Critic wants to know what has become of those cow boys that we were informed, through the courtesy of the Associated Press, were to gobble up the president and his party.

Now we know why Mr. Arthur is in such great haste to get back. It has leaked out that no successor to the defaulting postmaster at Atlanta can be appointed until the presidential nose is bleached from the effects of Yellowstone tan. This too with the postmaster general at his post.

STEAM engines and steam machinery will soon be a drug in the market. Keely's motor is almost finished, and applications for passage on the first Keely train from Philadelphia to New York are pouring in upon Keely from all parts of the country. The fools are not all dead yet.

THE crowned heads of Europe feel bound to make a good deal of the death of Henry V., who never was of any account—never was man enough to overcome the superstitions about himself. Queen Victoria sends a costly wreath of lilies and roses to decorate the coffin. The Russian court has gone into mourning for five days. Bismarck was deeply moved and Alfonso, the only Bourbon that wears a crown, is bowed down with grief. They have given him a royal funeral but he will be remembered only as the man who might have been King of France, if he had not refused to accept the tri-color. Of course, he could not have been King long. The Parisians would have sent him on a distant journey long ago if he had been declared King.

THE BEE says that "if all the democrats in this country had been like Judge Savage, there would have been no republican party." In other words, if Savage had voted as he shot, he would have been a republican. There were two kinds of democrats during the war—the magnificent majority voted as they shot, and the small majority shot one way and voted the other. The latter variety were to be, no doubt, but they were inconsistent and far from perfect.

When the best thing you can say about a democrat is that he did not fight in the rebel army, argument in favor of his election to the supreme bench must be very scarce. If he did not fight with the rebels he voted with them, and he is voting with them yet. An individual who was a democrat during the war may be forgiven by a republican; but his politics will be abhorred and denounced so long as the men of the north remember the accused treason of the democratic party.—Republican.

There is something more to be said of Savage than that like the parties who now own the Republican—he did not fight in the rebel army.

The firing of the first rebel gun at Fort Sumpter roused the patriotism in the loyal breast of James W. Savage, and he went forth to battle in defense of the flag and the Union. He did not go there as a mercenary in quest of bounty, nor did he join the army to sport shoulder straps and brass buttons as a paymaster or commissary. He fell into line and led his regiment wherever duty called it, and he did not leave the ranks until the war was over. It required greater moral courage for a democrat to enlist against the rebels under the National flag than it did for a republican, whose political associates were all with him. And it is most ungenerous to class a loyal democrat who wore the blue during four years, with traitors and copperheads.

And now let us ask our cotemporary whether any republican has higher claims upon the suffrage of the people to any position for which he is qualified than a loyal democrat!

Fifteen years ago the republican party elevated to the presidency a democratic soldier who, when Lincoln issued his emancipation proclamation, threatened to throw up his commission and declared he had enlisted to save the Union and not to free the nigger. And this ex-democrat who voted for James Buchanan and against Abraham Lincoln became the head and front of stalwart republicanism.

General Grant as the head of the republican party, appointed Longstreet, a rebel general, who educated at West Point, had been doubly a traitor, to one of the most lucrative positions in the federal service. The ex-Guarilla Chief Mosby, became a confidential adviser and controlled the federal patronage of Virginia until Mahone another rebel general stepped into his shoes. In 1876 a republican president took into his cabinet D. M. Key, a rebel general, and he was confirmed postmaster general and subsequently judge of the U. S. court by a republican senate. In the face of these historic facts we cannot conceive why a loyal democratic ex-soldier like James W. Savage should be unfit for a non-partisan office, merely because he has been guilty of voting the democratic ticket.

LET MR. LAIRD EXPLAIN.

About ten days ago the Omaha Herald made reference to Congressman Laird in connection with some alleged crookedness in land speculation. The Herald did not make a direct charge against Mr. Laird, but sought to smirch him by innuendo. When our attention was directed to the article in question some days after it appeared in print, we entered our protest against such bludgeoning warfare and challenged the Herald to produce specific facts that would afford at least reasonable grounds for coupling Mr. Laird's name with public land frauds, or failing to produce proofs, to recall its slanderous attack. To this the Herald makes the following response:

It is to be hoped that Special Agent Green, of the interior department, when he makes report on his investigation of the alleged fraudulent land entries along Stinking Water creek, will be able to give some information on the following points:

Did Congressman James Laird, previous to the 15th of June last, enter into an agreement with a certain saloon-keeper at Hastings, Kelly by name, whereby the latter sent some of his henchmen to locate claims on Stinking Water creek for Laird's benefit, contrary to the terms and provisions of the statutes governing the settlement of public lands?

Did the said henchmen locate lands along the creek in such manner as to virtually monopolize all the water rights, with the object of enabling said Laird to induce eastern capitalists to stock the range with cattle, and give him an interest therein?

Did two actual settlers, Hubbell and Moore, try to have the surveyor of Red Willow county survey their claims, and fail, because the men who were working in the interest of Laird wanted to gobble the same tract?

Did the register and receiver of the new land office at McCook, refuse to open the office on the 15th of June last, according to law, alleging as a reason that "Laird's" men were not ready to file their claims?

Did the receiver at the land office ignore the presence of Messrs. Hubbell and Moore, although they were the first settlers on hand at the opening of the office on the 15th of June last, and continue to ignore them until the Laird men had been attended to?

Did the receiver of the land office at McCook receive his appointment as a quasi return for political favors extended to him in a certain election of importance held at Lincoln last winter?

Did the receiver, under orders from his political master, shape his action in the alleged fraudulent entries so as to accommodate the parties interested, to the detriment of actual settlers, and to the disgrace and against the dignity of the office?

These are a few of the points on which the people of Nebraska are entitled to a little light. They are common topics of conversation in the locality named, and it will do no harm to let the truth come out.

This is serious business, and it demands serious and prompt attention at the hands of Mr. Laird. Though put in the shape of interrogatories, the questions asked embody the most serious charges against the personal as well as the official integrity of Mr. Laird. Either the Herald has been guilty of wilful and malicious slanders, or Mr. Laird has been a party to a most scandalous and improper proceeding.

It is plainly charged that in collusion with the local land officers at McCook, Mr. Laird has been guilty of making fraudulent entries in that district. We withhold comment for the present to give Mr. Laird a chance. He owes it to himself, as well as to the constituency he represents in congress, to vindicate himself. Let Mr. Laird explain.

THE Denver papers are indignant over the alleged libels published by Kansas City, Leadville, Salt Lake and Omaha papers in regard to the artesian water supply in Denver. The artesian water supply of Denver has not given out and we cheerfully take back any intimation that Denver needs more water. Next to San Francisco and Leadville Denver can get along with less water than any other town in America. The only use they have for artesian wells is to secure pure liquid enough to moisten their alcohol.

By the way—Can't the city council do something to protect strangers, who come to attend the state fair, against greedy and over-reaching hackmen and express drivers. And can't something be done to put a stop to the imposition of the street railway managers, who exact ten cents fare from each passenger during fair week.

And in case the republicans are defeated then we shall have a man elected who will in no sense disgrace the bench. In case they succeed the same may be said of the result. In any case the state is destined beyond a doubt to have an able and clear-headed man upon the bench.

The Hon. James W. Savage is a Yankee by birth, having been born in Bedford, N. H. He is now in his fifty-seventh year, the date of his birth being Feb. 2, 1826. At the age of fifteen he became a student in Phillips college, where he remained until 1843, when he began a classical course at Harvard, from which he graduated with honors in 1847. In 1848 he began the study of law with O. S. Seymour, in the town of Litchfield, Conn. He was admitted to the practice of his profession two years subsequently. Desiring a larger field for his talents, he removed to the city of New York, where he held a position until July, 1861. At this time he entered the U. S. army, being made captain on Gen. Fremont's staff, and was soon given the position of major, Fremont having been removed.

Mr. Savage served in Washington as captain until his (Fremont's) reinstatement in 1862, when he was promoted to lieutenant colonel on the general's staff. Early in 1863 he was granted permission to raise a regiment, and soon had the gallant 12th N. Y. Cavalry ready for duty at the front. In November, 1863, he was stationed with his regiment in North Carolina, where they remained until Sherman came to Gainesboro, during which time the boys did some hard marching and brisk skirmishing. They were immediately attached to Gen. Kilpatrick's famous cavalry corps. Col. Savage was mustered out of service on the 6th of August, 1865. He soon after went to Rhode Island, and engaged in the cotton-raising business, remaining there until 1867, when he removed to Omaha, Neb., and again began the practice of law. In the fall of 1875 he was elected to the office of judge of the district court, previous to which time he held the office of state university regent for two years.

From the Plattsmouth Herald (Rep.) James W. Savage of Douglas county, has been selected by the democratic party of Nebraska as its candidate for judge of the supreme court; with the exception of perhaps one or two gentlemen of our acquaintance who profess the "old" democratic party, and who belong to the honorable profession of the law, we do not think that party could have selected a more fit person as its nominee than Judge Savage. He is a sound lawyer and a conservative, honest man of culture and ability, and his name is a guarantee of the highest quality.

The Herald as a republican paper wants to say that it is pleased to see such a man as Judge Savage selected by the democratic party for the exalted position to be made vacant by the expiration of Mr. Justice Lake's term of office. We say this in the first place, because we highly esteem Judge Savage as a man and as a lawyer; in the second place, it pleases us because it is a distinct challenge to the republican party to put its best man forward for the supreme bench; and finally, because we believe this nomination will bring forth from the republican council a man as the standard bearer of that party of equally as high character and sound qualifications as those possessed by Judge Savage for that very important office. The republican party contains just as sound lawyers and capable men as the democratic party, and we now say, in the condition of the public mind in certain portions of the state, we have feared there was danger of unfit men being put forward for this high office. We think it unfortunate for the Nebraska judiciary that Justice Lake declines to resign permit the republican party to make him its standard bearer. The Nebraska judiciary stands high throughout the northwest. The state has been fortunate in its supreme judges who are constantly overworked, yet who have managed to keep up the work of that court and its reputation at the same time.

Every Woman Her Own Dozmaker Baltimore News. The Baltimore girls are an independent species who will not submit to be hampered, even by fashion, too much. If they must wear a dog, as they do a bouquet, they will not consent to allow Dame Fashion to dictate the shape or style of dog to be worn. Hence it is said that a close observer in the park on a fair afternoon will see that every lady who makes a pretense to style wears a different make of dog—a dog with some feature or characteristic different from any other canine on the drive. This variety is easily secured. We are about to give a local account of the dog fashion, because as journalists it is our duty to tell the truth, and to furnish information upon all subjects. The secret of this admirable variety is that every lady makes her own dog. She decides for herself the style of dog she will affect. She then buys the plush, cloth, satin, linen or fur that her nimble fingers can manipulate into the shape she wants, and then she cuts out and sews up its tail, ears, and there she has a dog which she can hold in the most graceful attitude, suited precisely in size and shape to her favorite breed and in color harmonizing beautifully with her complexion and dress. Some of these cunning pussies make up and constantly on hand to match their various costumes.

THE New Tax Law. Schuyler Sun. It has been extensively advertised that the tax for 1883 would become due October 1st of the same year and delinquent January 1st of the year following. This appears to be a mistaken idea. The law making this change does not take effect until October 1st, and the reporting clause expressly provides that the report of the old law shall not, in any manner, affect the collection of any taxes "heretofore levied or assessed." In as much as the tax for 1883 was levied previous to the taking effect of this law, it is evident that it does not come within its provisions. Hence the tax for 1883 will not become delinquent until May 1, 1884.

Conscientious Scruples. Philadelphia Press. If Sams Kee and Wah, Moys Wing and Dock, and Moh Tom, the five Chinamen imprisoned in New Jersey, who claim that the cutting out of their tongues when they were admitted into the jail was an illegally severing them from religious privileges, could maintain this point in their suit, there might be queer changes in prison management. We should, perhaps, find some convicts professing Quaker proclivities who would insist on wearing

their hats when they pleased, and Shaker burglars needing to dance religious jigs, Anti-organ Presbyterians might cry aloud for a chaplain who would preach to them against organ music, while the Seventh Day Baptists would probably sweep the pentecosts by a tremendous majority, as a large portion of the inmates would develop conscientious scruples against working on Saturday.

ROUGH ON HENS. A Newark, N. J., Man Makes Artificial Eggs That Would Deceive the Elect. Newark Sun. I followed my conductor to one end of the apartment, where there were three large tanks or vats. One was filled with a yellow compound, the second with a starchy mixture, and the other was covered. Pointing to these the proprietor said: "These contain the yolk mixture and the white of egg. We empty the vats every day, so you can judge of the extent of the business already. Let me show you one of the machines. You see they are divided into different boxes or receptacles. The first and second are the yolk and white. The next is what we term the 'skin' machine, and the last one is the sheller, with drying trays. This process is the result of many years of experiment and expense. I first conceived the idea of making a chemical analysis of an egg. After a long time I succeeded in making a very good imitation of an egg. I then turned my attention to making the machinery, and the result you see for yourself. Of course it would not be policy for me to explain all the mechanism, but I'll give you an idea of the process. Into the first machine is put the yolk mixture.

"What is that?" I asked. "Well, it's a mixture of Indian meal, corn starch, and several other ingredients. It is poured into the opening in a thick, mushy state, and is formed by the machine into a ball and frozen. In this condition it passes into the other box, where it is surrounded by the white, which is chemically the same as the real egg. This is also frozen, and by a peculiar rotary motion of the machine, the shape is imparted to it, and it passes into the next receptacle, where it receives the thin flimsy skin. After this it has only to go into the sheller, where it gets its last coat in the shape of a plaster of Paris shell, a trifle thicker than the genuine article. Then it goes out on the drying trays, where the shell dries at once and the inside thaws out gradually. It becomes, to all appearances, a real egg."

"How many eggs can you turn out in a day?" "Well, as we are running now, we turn out a thousand or so every hour." "Many orders?" "Can they be boiled?" "Oh, yes," and he called one of the men. "Here, Jim, boil this gentleman an egg." "Can they be detected?" I inquired, while the bogus egg was being boiled. "I hardly think that any body would be likely to observe any difference unless he happened to be well posted. We can, by a little flavoring, make them taste like goose or duck eggs, of course altering the size. They will keep for years. That one you have eaten was nearly a year old. They never spoil nor become rotten, and, being harder and thicker in their shells, they will stand shipping better than real eggs. Oh, it's a big thing, and capable, I suppose, of being brought to still greater perfection. One of my employes here insists that if I go to work at I can invent a machine that will run the eggs into an incubator and hatch out spring chickens."

THE SHIPPING SEASON. The Opinions of Experts Regarding the Prices of the Present Season. The Causes of the Depression in the Markets—General Hints Pertinent to the Time. Cheyenne Sun. All classes of trade in Wyoming are so closely identified with the stock interests that, at this season of the year, when the profits of the last one are really determined by the sale of those portions of the herds ready for market, everyone in the territory naturally takes a personal interest in the condition of the markets and prospects of the season. At various times during the past two weeks, The Sun has expressed its views of the prices that will prevail this year, and has given its reasons for believing that lower prices will obtain than those realized last year. To the end that expert opinions might be expressed a representative of the Sun yesterday compiled the opinions of prominent commission men and others in a position to speak authoritatively.

Many cattle men, perhaps a majority, have anticipated a repetition in 1883 of the prices of 1882, but there are a number of reasons why last year's prices will not be realized during the present season. The large receipts at Chicago—in fact, the almost unprecedented arrivals of cattle there, have lowered the market. If these receipts are maintained, the prices cannot advance on grass cattle, particularly the poorer kinds, and it is a self-evident proposition that the bulk of the cattle from Wyoming, and, indeed, from all of the grazing regions, are yet to be marketed.

Many, even in the cattle regions, have an erroneous idea of the attitude of the large companies and the effect of their action upon the market. Unlike mining companies, the cattle syndicates are as anxious to obtain dividends as they are to the evident grown to realize his yearly revenue from the ripe portions of his herd; when cattle are ready for the market a further holding of the stock would entail direct loss with the possibilities of the winter looming up to accept the advantages of immediate sale. Therefore it is believed that the large companies really have no general or permanent identification with the fluctuations of the markets.

It has often been stated that the rains of the past season have, by reason of the green grass they caused, lowered the prices. Had the season been a dryer one the grass would have been cured and the cattle would, of course, be firmer. While cattle are fat, they lack firmness and therefore do not withstand the effects of the journey to market. The shrinkage is great and it is impossible for high prices to be obtained for the Texans from these regions. They cannot be but low during the entire season. Good cattle will bring good prices, they always do and doubtless always will, the degree of "good" being, of course, subject to the changes of comparison and improvement. Last year many of our stockmen shipped to market over some of the northern routes. Candidly it is the generally expressed belief that those who thus reached the market regretted their choice of roads, but of course after a man once begins a decided policy he disdains to retreat. Pride perhaps made many forward all of their marketable stock over those roads after they had once commenced to send cattle, but certainly it is those who shipped over the Union Pacific had nothing to regret. This is not the praise of an organ of the Union Pacific, but it is an honest tribute to the road, and one it is believed has been honestly earned.

It is often asked, "How long should cattle be kept in a car?" This year, surely, they should be confined as few continuous hours as possible, but, if memory serves aright there is a law limiting the time to twenty-four hours.

Again one often hears inquiries regarding the merits of the opposite banks of the Missouri river as a place for stopping cattle. Setting aside individual opinions as biased by individual interests, it appears the preponderance of choice is in favor of the Omaha yards as against any other. There is an abundant feed there and there the cattle have a quiet place for rest and recuperation.

DR. FELIX LE BRUN'S G AND G PREVENTIVE AND CURE. FOR EITHER SEX. This remedy being injected directly to the seat of the disease, requires no change of diet or rest, mental or peevishness medicines to be taken internally. When used as a preventive by either sex, it is impossible to contract any private disease, but in the case of those already unfortunately afflicted we guarantee three boxes to cure, or we will refund the money. Price by mail, postage paid, \$2 per box, or three boxes for \$5.

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"When sober they call me Dr. Powers." "Well, doctor, you're the biggest, greatest man I ever seed. Let me go home now and tell de old woman, an' after dis dey can call me nigger, nigger as much as dey please."

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