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A. H. Fitch, correspondent and solicitor.

Thanksgiving Proclamation by the President.

It has long been the pious custom of our people, with the closing of the year, to look back upon the blessings brought to them in the changing course of seasons and return solemn thanks to the all-giving source from whom they flow. And although at this period when the falling leaf admonishes us that the time of our sacred duty is at hand, our nation still lies in the shadow of the great bereavement and mourning which has filled our hearts, still finds us hopeful expression toward the God before whom we lately bowed in grief and supplication, yet the countless benefits which have showered upon us during the past twelve months call for our fervent gratitude, and make it fitting that we should rejoice with thankfulness that the Lord in His infinite mercy has signally favored our country and people. Peace without and prosperity within has been vouchsafed to us. No pestilence has visited our shores. The abundant privileges of freedom which our fathers left in their wisdom are still our increasing heritage, and if in parts of the vast domain some afflictions have visited our brethren in their forest homes, yet even this calamity has been tempered in a manner sanctified by the generous compassion for the sufferers which has been called throughout our country. For all these things it is meet that the voice of the nation should go up to God in fervent homage.

Wherefore I, Chester A. Arthur, president of the United States, do recommend that all people observe the 24th day of November, inst., as a day of national thanksgiving and prayer, by ceasing so far as may be from their secular labors and meeting in their several places of worship, there to join in asserting honor and praise to Almighty God, whose goodness has been so manifest in our history and our lives, and offering earnest prayers that his bounties may continue to us and to our children.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, [L. S.] this seventh day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and fifth.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

By the President:
JAS. G. BLAINE, Secretary of State.

GUITEAU has secured his jury.—The first step towards the gallows,

COLORADO wants a place in the cabinet. There is no end to Colorado's wants.

OMAHA is having more sociables this week to the square inch than any city of her size in the country.

THE contributions of coal dealers and plumbers to church collections during the coming winter ought to be universally large.

SECRETARY KIRKWOOD'S friends are confident of his election to the senate if he will consent to the use of his name against Jim Wilson.

JAY GOULD has recovered sufficiently from the attempt to blackmail him to put the screws on a few more unfortunates in Wall street. New York wasted very little sympathy on the great stock jobber.

DR. GEORGE MILLER is again "enthusing" over the subject of "Prevention of Cruelty to Animals." The doctor has apparently never heard of cruelty to human beings and means for its prevention.

RHODE ISLAND is virtuously indignant over the census report which clips off some fifty-six miles from her already scanty skirts. Rhode Island is now about the size of a second-class Nebraska school district.

TYPHOID fever is prevailing to an unusual extent throughout the country. Nebraska has been exempted this season from the disease which in other states is epidemic and attended with more than ordinary fatality.

ANOTHER absurd canard has been set afloat by enterprising Chicago reporters, in the pretended discovery of a co-conspirator of Guiteau, who has been arrested at Kensington, Illinois. The mysterious prisoner in all probability is some tramp who wants the government to pay his fare to Washington.

THE falling off of the republican vote in Nebraska at the last election was fully 30 per cent. This circumstance discloses a big rift in the radical clouds through which the democratic sunlight shines fitfully.—*Herald.*

The falling off in Nebraska's republican vote in several counties revealed a big rift in railroad ring circles which Nebraska producers refused to endorse even at the expense of voting against their party nominees.

AN EXPENSIVE EXPERIMENT.

There is no question in the minds of a great majority of Omaha taxpayers as to the urgent necessity of paving our principal streets. The meeting of our citizens at the board of trade rooms, the comments of every business man and the agitation of the topic by the press is proof of the interest which is taken in the subject by all classes. But there is a serious question as to the material which should be used in putting our thoroughfares in a condition to meet the demands of trade and the sanitary and individual requirements of our citizens. The pavements of the principal cities in this country are asphalt, concrete stone, wood and macadam. From the last three Omaha must select. It is complained of stone that its first cost is extravagant and of wood that it is unhealthy and lacking in durability, the additional charge may be brought against macadam that it has never proved a success in large cities in this country, that it is only a makeshift for a more compact paving material and under circumstances such as exist in Omaha it would be entirely unfitted to meet the requirements of the city.

Mr. Henry Hickman has written a letter to the *Herald* giving his experience with macadam pavements in the city of Birmingham in England, where, as he states, every street is paved with broken stone, and the ratio of wear is less than three inches in eight years. Mr. Hickman's conclusions as to advantages of macadam pavement will not apply to Omaha, where the conditions are entirely different. In the first place, such a macadam pavement as is laid in Birmingham would cost more in this city than Belgian block stone. We have no granite, which, with trap volcanic rock, is the only durable material for a broken stone pavement. To transport to this city granite from Sherman or trap rock from the east would be little less expensive when all things are considered than to pave with stone blocks. This city has made the experiment with limestone macadam on Farnham street and the experiment has proved a failure. If all the mud were cleaned from that street to-day the pavement under it would be found to be in a condition which it would cost hundreds of dollars to partially remedy. It is rutted in every direction, hollowed out by the crumbling of the stone and the wear of travel, seamed with gas and sewer trenches and little better than an average country road in a fair season. Limestone macadam has proved a failure in every city where it has been tried. The stone is particularly sensitive to the action of heat and water and no amount of repair can maintain it in a condition suitable for heavy trucking. St. Louis made the attempt and is now paying for her folly. Omaha, though smaller than St. Louis, has had the same experience.

But even with granite near at hand and delivered cheaply at our depot a granite macadam pavement would be a costly experiment for our city. No pavement suffers so badly from disturbance. Every gas trench cut, every additional water connection made with abutting lots impairs the condition of the streets. Old cities like Birmingham, of whose board of works Mr. Hickman was a member, cannot be compared in this respect with Omaha. Their streets are built up before being paved. There is no occasion for a continual overturning of the roadway, such as for years must be the case in Omaha. Gas, water and sewer connections have been placed in the permanent and durable buildings which line their thoroughfares, and the street car line, with its net work of track and switches does not enter as a disturbing element into the question. In Omaha it will be the height of folly to lay any pavement that cannot be taken up and replaced with little expense and without injury to the thoroughfare. This is one of the strongest objections to a wood pavement. It seems to us a fatal objection to macadam. It will be many years before Tenth, and Harney, and Farnham and Douglas streets will be built up compactly and permanently. Hundreds of wooden shells and unsightly brick veneers are yet to be torn down and replaced by larger and more imposing structures. Gas mains are to be enlarged and repaired, water connections must be made to numberless buildings. All these improvements will necessitate the tearing up of the street and the relaying of the pavement. Can a limestone macadam fill the bill? Will even a granite pavement of broken stone meet the requirements of our city.

THE decrease in strikes in England has been commented upon lately by some of the eastern journals in connection with the ending of the great strike of the workmen in the Cincinnati rolling mills. The Springfield Republican, in an able article on the subject of the relations of capital and labor, makes the following comment: "A strike is a barbarous and terribly costly proceeding, and it happened that almost upon the day that the Cincinnati trouble was ended the English town of Darlington had a little ceremony which suggests a specially interesting lesson to both sides of the losing controversy. It was the presentation of a portrait to David Dill, founder and president of the board of arbitration of the northern iron trade, as an acknowledgment of his services in averting strikes and lock-outs. Fifteen years ago the difficulties between workmen and employers in the great English iron district had produced a social war perhaps more bitter than that existing in Ireland at this moment. The trade was almost paralyzed, and the district was filled with idle, hungry, savage workmen. Finally the employers conquered, and the men went sullenly to work; but in 1869, when the iron trade began to recover, the old trouble again appeared; there was every indication that the old mischief would be repeated. Then the board of arbitration was established, elected in equal proportions by masters and men, and proved a wonderfully effective ounce of prevention. It completely ended strikes. The board, with its committees, amounts to a judicial system; its success led to the establishing of similar organizations in the various industries connected with iron production, and to-day no fewer than 100,000 workmen in the north of England are practically secured from irreconcilable disputes with their employers by the adoption of arbitration." Under ordinary circumstances a strike is a protest against some real or imagined wrong. In the latter case it arises from a misunderstanding between the employer and employed. In the former case it often needs only to be brought to the employers' knowledge in order to receive a remedy. If the method of arbitration which has been so successful in England were more generally adopted in this country we should have fewer lockouts and a cessation of those contests between capital and labor, which result in so much loss to the producing interests of the country.

THE next speakership is becoming the all-absorbing topic at Washington. The question who among all the republican competitors has the best chance to be speaker is a difficult one to answer. Dividing the country into three great sections—the east, west and south—the following is the republican strength in the house: east, 66; west, 71; south, 10. The leading candidate of the east is Mr. Hiscock, of New York; but he has some competitors. The strongest of these is Robeson who will certainly take the New Jersey vote for a time, reducing the solid eastern vote to 62. Seventy-four votes will be a majority of the full caucus. The Hiscock vote will certainly be still further reduced by New England votes for Reed and Robinson. Deducting Maine and Massachusetts, and the result will be to make Hiscock's vote 49. Give him the southern vote, which he may get, and he will receive 59, or fifteen short of a majority. Hardly any one believes, however, that he will receive all of this vote. It is therefore almost certain that a western man will be the next speaker. The west has three prominent candidates. Keifer, of Ohio, represents the protectionists, and Kasson, of Iowa, the revenue reformers. Burrows, of Michigan, is also a protectionist. Burrows has certainly his nine Michigan votes, Keifer his fifteen votes, and Kasson his nine Iowa votes. Burrows will probably have no more at the outset, but Keifer may get the eight votes of Indiana and the six from Wisconsin. This would give him about thirty to start with. Kasson ought to get the most of the thirteen votes of Illinois, the three from Minnesota, one from Nebraska, three from Kansas, and one from Colorado, making thirty in all. Although it is impossible at this stage to predict with any degree of certainty, there is a fair prospect that the supporters of Keifer and Burrow will unite on Kasson, and that will very likely nominate him.

MANY of our tax-payers, who have been clamoring for a board of public works, will be shocked to learn that boards of public works do not always conduct public improvements in an efficient and economical manner. Cincinnati, for instance, has been blessed with a board of public works for many years, but the usefulness of the board is disputed by the Cincinnati papers. Here is what one of their dailies says about it:

Much has been said about the condition of our streets, and, although vigorous phrases have been used, the subject has really been treated lightly, as the English language does not contain words which will do the matter justice. Our streets are a shame and a disgrace, and that is saying it mildly. Can it be possible that a city with the intelligence, energy, and wealth to build such a magnificent highway of international commerce as the Southern railroad shall stink in the mud because a few worthless contractors, careless officials, and old horses and wagons are in the way? The cause of this condition of things can be told you in one word—mismanagement—mismanagement everywhere. The board of public works mismanaged five years ago in letting the contracts for street repairs to bidders on bids provided to defraud the city—irresponsible bidders on bids so arranged that the most of the money should be drawn during the first two or three years, preparatory to abandonment thereafter. The law provided that each member of the board of public works should supervise five districts, but here they mismanaged. They did not supervise. Once in a while they rode over their districts, and then did what? See that the contractors repaired the defects? Oh, no. Not at all. They did the laborious, tiresome, and patriotic work, the thing for which they are paid three thousand dollars per year each for doing, of going up to the office of that august board and firing a resolution at the derelict contractor. In all probability the contractor never heard of it; and if he did, he wondered what it was all about, and did nothing. The resolution fell far short of the mark, and the streets went from bad to worse. The same is true as to the street-cleaning. Incompetency and mismanagement have been the rule, not the exception.

COLONEL JOHN FORNEY is by no means discouraged over the democratic defeats in the late election. He announces in a recent number of his paper, *The Progress*, that "the democrats are the natural governors of this country," and will certainly be recognized as such by the people. Mr. Forney's recent conversion to the democratic faith, no doubt, has made him unusually hopeful for the future of his party—a hopefulness which is not shared by the democratic leaders or warranted by the figures of recent contests. In New York city the falling off of the respectable element of the democracy is startling. Formerly the city below the Harlem river was depended upon to roll up 90,000 democratic majority in a vote of about four times that amount. Brooklyn has always been depended upon for an additional 12,000 majority. In 1876 New York and Kings county gave 72,459 majority; in 1877, 54,028; in 1878, 41,395; in 1879, aided by revolting republicans, 61,283; in 1880, 50,596, and this year a little more than 38,000. This indicates a loss of nearly half the effective strength of the party and the cutting down of a majority once one-fourth of the total vote to a figure less than one-sixth. If Col. Forney can find in these returns any indication that the people of New York hold a growing conviction that the democracy must continue to be the governing class he is more than usually sanguine. Let him add to this diminished majorities in New Jersey, Ohio, Maryland and the loss of Virginia and the confidence of the people in the democratic party as "the natural governors of the country" will be found to have very little foundation.

THE Century, which is the new name for what has been known to the American public as Scribner's Magazine, will publish in its January number an elaborate paper by Hon. E. B. Washburne on the late Adolph Thiers, the great French statesman and the first president of the French republic. Mr. Washburne became well acquainted with Mr. Thiers while he was our minister at Paris, having been on intimate relations with him personally and politically during the great convulsion of 1870—71, and previously. This memoir cannot fail to be full of interest and information. Mr. Washburne has also just completed and issued from the press his "Life and Times of Governor Coles," the second chief magistrate of Illinois, which is said to be a graphic yet faithful picture of life in the early settlement of that state.

Sidney Dillon, one of Jay Gould's partners, is about to build the costliest and most ornate private residence on this continent. It is to be erected at the corner of Fifth avenue and Seventy-sixth street, New York, and the house with the grounds surrounding it will cover thirteen full city lots, four of which will be on Fifth avenue. —Philadelphia Press.

One of the men from whom Sidney Dillon's corporation draws its wealth has just built a neat and elegant sod house on the prairie out of the remnants of his harvest which has not been gobbled up by the railroads for freight rates.

WISCONSIN adopted the constitutional amendments at the last convention, which provided for biennial instead of annual sessions of the legislature, and fixed the pay of members at $500 each for the session, with mileage, but no stationery or perquisites of any sort. Heretofore the pay has been $350 a year, with mileage, stationery and perquisites at the will of the legislature. Wisconsin's farmers mean economy, and their example could well be followed in other states to the benefit of all tax-payers.

GENERAL SHERMAN is marching through Georgia. He was heartly welcomed at Atlanta Tuesday, and while in the exposition buildings attended a meeting of the Georgia Mexican veterans. The old warrior made a speech that took his hearers by storm. Atlanta owes an everlasting debt to William Tecumseh. If he hadn't burned the old town on his "march to the sea" Atlanta would still be a conglomeration of rookeries and firetraps.

GENERAL SHERMAN doesn't want the signal service classed as a part of the army and its appropriations included in the expenses of the war department. It costs $1,000,000 annually to conduct the signal service, and the most signal benefit derived therefrom is the revenue it affords to the telegraph companies.

OCCIDENTAL JOTTINGS.

CALIFORNIA

A late fire at Modesto destroyed $10,000 worth of property.

The supreme court of California has decided the Sunday law constitutional.

Crops do well in Vaca valley. In some of the orchards a second crop of peaches is being gathered, and a third crop of grapes is nearly ripe in the vineyards.

Since the 20th of August there have been twelve sudden and violent deaths in San Jose and vicinity. Four were cases of intentional killing, the others were accidental.

Chas. Crocker has donated $20,000 in S. P. six per cent bonds to the academy of sciences, the interest to be devoted to original scientific investigation on the Pacific slope.

During the trial of William Schneider, for the murder of O. E. Miller last October, at Stockton last week, the murdered man's heart was produced in court and admitted as evidence. The court, jury witnesses and lookers-on rose to their feet and stood bare-headed. When the doctor took these dumb witnesses against the accused and illustrated the position of the heart in the body, and showed how the knife had severed the sixth rib and entered the heart, causing the ghastly wound which made it give out its life blood and instantly cease to beat, the scene was extremely tragic.

MONTANA.

It is reported that tin has been discovered up the Bitter Root.

The assessment roll of Choteau county shows $1,759,558 worth of property.

It is estimated that there were 895,000 bushels of wheat and 609,000 bushels of oats raised in Missoula county in 1881.

It is estimated the cost of construction of the Rocky Mountain division of the Northern Pacific will be about $17,000 per mile.

A strike of rich ore has been made in the Silurian mine, near Butte. The vein is reported to be about five feet thick and will run $400 to $500 in silver and gold.

A gold lead near Fort Maginn's is said to be one of the largest, as indicated by the outcroppings, yet discovered in Montana. The location is close to Ruby gulch from which a gold nugget valued at $80 was taken last summer.

A Chinaman at Butte who had sold his mistress to a fellow-countryman for $1,200 the other day, rued his bargain and demanded more money. Not getting it he became enraged and struck the woman in the back with a hatchet, inflicting slight injuries. He was arrested.

COLORADO.

Receipts for liquor license last month at Denver were $11,900.

Summit county estimates the gross product in round numbers at $3,000,000.

There are no less than ten tunnels now being worked on the Fletcher mountain.

The militare at White River have received instructions to remove the Utes there, and force them back to the Uinta agency.

Six hundred dollars has been subscribed toward erecting a monument at Greeley to the memory of N. C. Meeker and those who fell at the White River massacre.

Four laborers on the South Park road recently quit work and started for Gunnison. Arriving at Pitkins they found the South Park road closed for the winter, and started out on foot. A snow storm soon overtook them and they wandered apart. One of them struggled on through the night and early in the morning sighted the smoke of a locomotive. He soon found the track and fell upon it, overcome with fatigue and hunger. He was picked up and brought to Denver by the trainmen. A party to search for the missing men was organized at Pitkin immediately on receipt of the information here given. There is little hope, however, that they will be found.

DAKOTA AND THE BLACK HILLS.

The Catholics are building the largest church in Mitchell.

There is employment in the southern hills for all who are willing to work, at good wages.

Grace Episcopal church has just been opened for service in Huron, being the first church building in that place.

A discovery of a vein of copper ore has recently been made near Deer creek, a short distance north of Pactola.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Kock, of Scotland, lost six children from diptheria within a week, the oldest 10 years and the youngest 3 years.

The Deadwood Times wagers that within a year the silver output of the Black Hills will be a recognized quantity in the bullion statistics of the world.

The King Solomon company have lately purchased the Deadwood mine paying in cash $25,500. This company is also constructing a ditch seventeen miles in length to bring water from Castle creek, which gives employment to a large force of men.

The result of the regular semi-monthly clean-up of the Homestake company's mills was taken down to Deadwood the 3rd for shipment, and amounted to over $250,000. One brick from the Deadwood Terra weighed 2,462 ounces, being the largest gold brick ever cast in the Hills.

IDAHO.

About one-fifth of the crops in the vicinity of Moscow have been ruined by early frosts.

The county seat of Alturas county has been settled in favor of the town of Hailey by a decision in the district court.

The first railroad car ever built in Idaho has just been turned out of the shops at Eagle Rock. It is intended for use by road repairers.

The Wood river towns have only a small stock of provisions on hand, potatoes and other vegetables being especially scarce, and it is expected that prices will rule high this winter.

The Cajon Pass coal mines are just now attracting considerable attention. It is claimed that a superior article is now being taken out, and that the veins are enlarging and giving more promise than ever before of permanence.

WASHINGTON.

The territorial university has a present attendance of 87 pupils.

Walla Walla has over 1,100 children of school age, less than half of whom attend school.

The assessment of the territory for the year 1881 shows that each of the 75,120 men, women and children reported in 1881 is worth $343.27.

Four hundred thousand acres of land have been bought by Eastern capitalists along the line of the Northern Pacific railroad in the territory.

During the year ending June 30, 1881, the total sales of government land were 417,905 acres, and receipts to $206,038. Homestead entries included 227,920 acres.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Steps are being taken to secure a telephone exchange at Rawlins, W. T.

The shipment of butter from Coquille, Oregon, will this year reach about 18 tons and the export of fish will amount to about $30,000.

The population of Candelaria, the metropolis of Esmerelda county, Nevada, is said to be increasing at the rate of from 10 to 15 per day.

The mines near Tombstone, Arizona, during April shipped $430,000; May, $581,803; June, $479,406; July, $432,832; August, $462,125; September, $495,406; October, $462,412. Total, $3,344,084.

A company has been organized at Chicago with a capital of $50,000 for the purpose of bringing families from northern Germany and establishing them in colonies in the territories of Wyoming and Montana.

Fatal Results of a Farmers' Quarrel

Dixon County (Neb.) Courier.

Last Friday the startling intelligence reached Ponca that W. H. Auchmoody, an old and much respected farmer living near Newcastle, had shot Lyman F. Bishop. The news created considerable excitement, as both men are well known as respectable and responsible citizens of our county. The circumstances, as we learn them from several different persons, are as follows:

The farms of Mr. Bishop and Mr. Auchmoody join, and both are quite extensively engaged in stock raising. Between the two men there sprung up several years ago an unfriendly relation owing to some difficulty about trespassing stock. On the day of the tragedy Bishop's cattle came into Auchmoody's corn and were shut up by the latter, who sent word for the former to come and get his stock and pay the charges. Mr. Auchmoody informed him that he would have to replevin the cattle unless the sum was paid. This Bishop refused to do and commenced taking down the bars for the purpose of releasing his stock. Auchmoody again warned him to desist and on his refusal shot him, the charge taking effect in the left leg between the knee and the hip. The shot used was small bird shot, which perforated the leg for a space of about ten inches in length until it resembled a pepper box. Mr. Bishop died on Tuesday night about 7 o'clock from inflamation resulting in traumatic gangrene and the absorption of the poisonous matter. Dr. O'Connell attended the wounded man and Drs. O'Connell and Hasson held a post mortem on the remains from which the above facts in relation to the wound are gleaned.

A Cowboy's "Find."

Sidney Telegraph.

Lodge Pole is now the center of excitement owing to the gold mine alleged to have recently been found there. It seems that a party of cowboys working for Carpenter & Evans on Running Water, while encamped about four miles from the town, were suddenly surprised to find that the ground on which they were seated contained a great many colors, evidences of a gold bearing nature. They at once began gathering a great deal of the dirt and then dug about three feet in the ground, when they discovered specimens of stones, which, when closely examined were seen to contain the free gold. They at once sent word to the leading mineralogist of Lodge Pole to come out to the place. Judge Harry Barrett immediately saddled his horse and rode out to the ground. The colors were such that met his most sanguine expectations.

He declared that the entire country about there was one continuous mineral belt. The stones were sent to Denver by express for assay and the Lodge Poleites feel exuberant over the discovery.

The Country.

Who that has ever lived any time in the country but must have heard of the virtues of Burdock as a blood purifier. Burdock Blood Bitters cure dyspepsia, biliousness and all disorders arising from impure blood or deranged liver or kidneys. Price $1.00, trial bottles 10 cts. 17 eodlw

She Knew It

As the Pacific express train coming east on the central road reached Ann Arbor the other day there were many to get off and on, and there was the usual hurry and confusion. Among those getting aboard was a little old woman about 60 years old, who secured the assistance of the brakeman and drew herself up the step of the smoking car.

"This way, madam—this way," called the official as she laid hand on the door of the smoking car, but as she paid no attention to him he continued:

"Hold on, madam—that's the smoking car."

"Wall, don't you 'spose I've traveled enough to know that?" she queried, as she whirled around. "I guess I know where to go when I want to smoke!"

And she entered and sat down, filled her old clay pipe, borrowed a light, and was soon puffing away in the greatest contentment.

RESOLUTION ORDERING SIDEWALKS.

Be it resolved by the City Council of the city of Omaha:

That a sidewalk be, within fifteen days from this date, be constructed and laid to the present grade in said city, in front of and adjoining the following described premises, viz:

Lot 19, west side of 17th street, in block 56, 6 feet wide.

Lot 22, west side of 17th street, in block 5, 6 feet wide.

Lot 23, west side of 17th street, in block 5, 6 feet wide.

Such sidewalk to be constructed of 2-inch pine plank and to be in width as above specified, and the respective owners or occupiers of the above described premises are hereby required to construct the same.

Passed Nov. , 1881.

J. L. C. JEWETT,
City Clerk.