

THE OMAHA BEE.

Published every morning, except Sunday. The only weekly morning daily paper in Nebraska. Yearly \$10.00 (Three Months \$3.00 Six Months \$5.00 One Month \$1.00)

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THE BEE PUBLISHING CO., PROPRIETORS. R. ROSEWATER, Editor.

THE STATE WORKERS are very busy all over this state. There is to be an election within ten weeks.

GENERAL VAN WYCK has been invited to say something at the Cass county fair—General Van Wyck always has something to say when he talks.

BISMARCK has scored another great victory. The American hog is to be inspected at Chicago before it is packed for shipment across the big pond.

AND now it turns out that the Utah commission is given to dining and winning with the Mormons. The commission was a farce from the outset, and the main object of its creation was to create positions for retired statesmen who can't afford to live on less than \$5,000 a year and perquisites.

CINCINNATI has taken a new departure. The following ordinance has been enacted by the board of aldermen and council:

AN ORDINANCE—NO. 3474. To regulate the sale of beer and native wine on Sunday.

SECTION 1. That the sale of beer and native wine on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, be and the same is hereby permitted.

SECTION 2. That all ordinances and parts of ordinances conflicting with this ordinance be and the same are hereby repealed.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after the earliest period allowed by law.

Passed August 10, A. D. 1883. L. L. SADLER, President Board of Councilmen.

S. R. SMITH, President Board of Aldermen. Attest: EDWIN HENDERSON, City Clerk.

The earliest period allowed by law is the 10th day of September. After that date champagne, Jamaica rum, gin, sour mash and old Irish rye will be labelled and on sale in Cincinnati every Sunday as native wines.

The last legislature of Colorado, following the good example of Ohio, Pennsylvania and California, has enacted a law regulating primary elections. As might have been expected there is a good deal of kicking against this by the Denver ward bummers and repeaters whose rights and liberties have been trampled on. But the honest and reputable men of all parties are heartily in favor of the primary election law, and will see to it that it is rigidly enforced.

We would have had such a law in Nebraska four years ago if the political managers of the U. P. and B. & M. roads had kept their hands off. Two years ago the state senate passed the bill for purifying primary elections and it was again pigeon-holed. Had that bill passed and gone into effect there might have been some chance of reform within the republican party.

As it is the party machinery acting through packed primaries and bogus caucus returns, defeats every effort to nominate honest and reputable men on a ringing platform. As a natural consequence there must be bolting and third party movements.

THREE weeks ago the "sandstone nine" of the council rejected the bid made by THE BEE for city advertising, although its bid was well below all other competitors.

The publishers of THE BEE offered to insert advertisements for the city for one and a half cents per line, for which all other patrons pay us from five to ten cents per line. We had no desire to get the contract at those rates, and made that very low bid because we knew it would be rejected. We simply sought to show up the stupid malice of the jobbers and rogues to whom the people of Omaha have temporarily entrusted the management of their business.

It turned out just as we expected. The council awarded part of the advertising to a concern that had just been launched and cannot possibly survive ninety days from this date.

Our bid was contemptuously rejected and new proposals invited for the so called legal advertising which includes ordinances, sidewalk notices, proposals for grading, paving, sewerage gutting and curbing and supplies purchased from time to time by the city.

Mr. Hascall and his jumping jacks will now award the contract for this advertising to the same shoe-fly concern, on the plea that its latest bid is a trifle lower than that made by THE BEE. Let them make that contract by all means. Omaha has no more need of two official papers than a cat has of two tails.

But we hereby serve notice on all who may be concerned that neither THE BEE nor any other established Omaha daily will compete for the city advertising.

THE RAILWAY SERVICE.

Postmaster General Gresham has done much during his brief career at the head of the postoffice department toward placing the postal service on a strict business footing. He has weeded out incompetent barnacles and elevated the standard of efficiency by enforcing civil service rules that recognize close attention to official duties, as the true test of meritorious promotion.

It is passing strange, however, that Postmaster General Gresham's new broom has yet failed to reach the railway mail office in this section.

Omaha is one of the most important centres of postal distribution in the country. At the gateway of the great highway that carries the bulk of the transcontinental mails, as well as the mails to and from Australia, China and Japan, Omaha has long been the headquarters of one of the chiefs of the railway mail service. This chief has supervisory control over a small army of railway postal clerks. Very naturally the efficiency of the postal service in this section must largely depend upon the competency, energy and vigilance of the chief.

Postmaster General Gresham will doubtless be surprised to learn that the railway mail service in this city has been without a head for more than a year, and in consequence of the most shameful neglect, is in a condition bordering on revolt. General discontent prevails among the route agents and postal clerks in the division, and there is an utter lack of discipline.

How could it be otherwise. Paul Vandervoort, the chief of the railway mail service, has been away from his post of duty for nearly fifteen months—and during that time the duties devolving upon him have been performed by subordinates who are notoriously incompetent, negligent and worthless.

During many months, before he became commander of the Grand Army, Vandervoort spent almost his entire time tramping around the country, setting the pins for his elevation, and he openly boasted in his speech delivered last night at the national reunion, that he had traveled nearly every day for twelve months and visited every state from Maine to Oregon.

Paul Vandervoort was on the payroll of the railway mail service, and also on the payroll of the Omaha postoffice during all that time, while he rendered no service whatever to the government.

Why did this man draw pay when he was notoriously rendering no service? Why was he allowed to draw a salary as clerk of the Omaha postoffice when he never was employed in that capacity? Why did the postoffice department allow Vandervoort to draw higher pay than is allowed by the postal regulations to any head clerk in the railway mail service?

Since when has the postoffice department become a pension bureau? Under what law and under what authority is Vandervoort kept on two pay rolls while he is junketing around the country? Out of respect for the Grand Army of the Republic, which he has imposed on and disgraced, we have borne the damaging irregularities and mismanagement of the railway postal service without complaint during Vandervoort's incumbency as Grand Army commander. But more than a month has passed since he was retired at Denver, and still he remains away from his post of duty. Instead of promptly returning to Omaha to resume his long neglected duties, he became interested in some wild-cat mining speculation which carried him to Idaho, where he is putting in his time at Uncle Sam's expense.

We do not believe that Postmaster General Gresham is aware of these abuses nor do we believe he will continue any subordinate in the service whose only interest in it is to draw \$1,800 a year out of the treasury.

But if Paul Vandervoort must be pensioned on the postoffice pay rolls, we demand on behalf of the people of this section that the position of chief of the railway mail service at Omaha be filled by some experienced railway postal clerk, who is willing to devote his whole time and all his energy to expediting the mails and maintaining discipline in the railway postal car service.

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

There is a marked improvement in the condition of general trade throughout the country during the past ten days. There has been a moderate increase in the distribution of all kinds of merchandise from the leading commercial and manufacturing centres on the Atlantic seaboard. A decided improvement has also taken place in the movements of grain and provisions for export. In this city jobbers and bankers have noted a marked increase in general business and the prospect for a good trade is excellent.

The small grain has all been harvested and the yield is quite heavy and the weather has been very favorable to the corn crop, which in some sections of this state will be enormous. The evidences of reviving trade have increased confidence and begotten a more hopeful feeling among all branches of legitimate trade. The weakness of railway stocks and other speculative securities has a depressing effect upon stock jobbers, but in the main it is a healthy sign of returning common sense and sound financing.

The event of the past week in New York was the great dry goods sale, at which upwards of sixteen thousand packages of domestic cotton fabrics were disposed of at auction on one day. This large amount of goods was marketed at a considerable loss to manufacturers. This forced sale indicates the extent to which over production has been pushed in this branch of trade. According to New York and Philadelphia exchanges

SHOSHONE INDIANS.

The woolen goods trade is improving and the worsted trade is active. Wool has been selling fairly at lower rates, and the outlook does not promise any advance. The iron trade has not improved. The demand only covers actual wants because lower prices are still expected. On the whole the trade outlook is not at all discouraging for the great centres of manufacture and commerce, and it certainly bids to be quite favorable in our own section.

The Philadelphia Press quotes, with apparent approval, a Chicago Times editorial that expresses grave fears as to the practical result of merging the telegraph system with the postal service. In the same number of The Press we note an interesting London letter about the British postal service, from which we quote the following extract:

The great and growing popularity of the postal telegraph is shown by figures equally conclusive. For the number of messages transmitted during the year was 32,092,026, an increase over the preceding twelve months of 746,165.

It now turns out that Shapira did not strike a bonanza when he found the dusty old parchment that was represented as an original copy of the book of Deuteronomy. An expert connected with the British museum pronounces the document a forgery. Mr. Shapira ought to change his name to Saphira, just to be in accord with eternal fitness of things.

MURAT HALSTEAD has the nightmare. He has gone wild over the thought that Roscoe Conkling wants to be president. All this comes from taking stock in a canard that was telegraphed from the Yellowstone Park some days ago. Halstead is so excited that he discusses Conkling's candidacy in all seriousness in a half column editorial in the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

Oil is always struck several times a week in every state in the Union from New York to Nebraska, as long as crude hovers in the neighborhood at \$1.10 per barrel.—[Philadelphia Times.]

And the crude will continue to hover in that neighborhood as long as the Standard oil monopoly controls the market.

The Omaha street railway should be required to run its cars from 6 a. m. until midnight. The street cars are patronized liberally by all classes and the public is entitled to liberal accommodations.

JOHN SHERMAN has taken the stump for Forsaker, but Senator Pendleton has not a word to say in favor of Hoadley. There is not very much harmony in the democratic camp out in Ohio.

STATE JOTTINGS.

Stromsburg has petitioned the commissioners for incorporation as a village.

Crickets are doing much damage to wheat in Dawson county.

The O'Neil Tribune is a new candidate for public patronage in Holt county.

Paragon is the significant name of a new town now being surveyed in Cedar county.

It is said to be a common thing for Buffalo county wheat to average 24 to 30 bushels to the acre.

Nebraska City and Beatrice will have direct rail connection and through trains on the first of September.

The drowning of little Davy Childs while bathing in the burning of 8000 worth of corn made the week's events at Tecumseh.

Simmermann, the murderer of Sheriff Wood at Minden, has been granted a new trial by the supreme court. He was sentenced to hang.

Blair is a little worried over the report that Missouri Valley, Iowa, will be the permanent division quarters of the Sioux City and Pacific.

Contractor Fitzgerald has begun work on the A. M. cutoff between Kearney and Minden. This will shorten the Paucake route to Denver 30 miles.

E. W. Anderson, living northwest of Uteka, Seward county, thrashed his oats last week, the average per acre being sixty bushels, and 1,700 bushels in all.

The little daughter of Val H. Bunn, of Washington county, upset a pot of boiling oil on her face and body so frightfully that she died soon after.

The U. P. managers have made the Grand Island train an excursion train east on Sundays, reducing the price on all round trip tickets to half the regular fare.

Lancaster county claims to possess the tallest pair of giants in the state. One measured six feet six and the other six feet nine. There are giants in our day, but mighty scarce.

MARRY RICH.

This is very good advice, girls, if you're a healthy man with the cash, but if you secure a peevish, nervous, dyspeptic fellow you are certainly in hard luck, for what good is he except to wear your life out with his grumblings and lamentations? Give us the man with a sound stomach, and a pleasant word for all.

We would take him if he had a dollar were we looking for a husband just now. Health is better than riches, you may depend. However, if you have the ill luck to own an invalid husband make the most of it. We can suggest to you a means of helping him out. Burdock Blood Bitters, for the man with dyspepsia, for the man who is bilious, for the man who is debilitated, or for the man with an enfeebled circulation, are better than a gold mine. And remember, girls, this splendid medicine is just as good for the opposite sex; for a sour stomach, for an impure breath and for nervousness we most heartily recommend it. Burdock Blood Bitters are unexcelled in their specialties.

Mr. R. Gibbs, of Buffalo, N. Y., writes: "Hearing your Burdock Blood Bitters favorably spoken of, I was induced to purchase them, and find that in chronic diseases of the blood, liver and kidneys, your Bitters have been signally marked with success. I have used them myself with best results, for torpidity of the liver; and in the case of a friend of mine suffering from dropsy, the effect was marvelous."

He was elected to the state legislature in 1873, 1876 and 1877, and was presidential elector on the Buchanan and Breckinridge ticket. In 1858 and 1860 he was elected representative in congress. In July, 1861, he left his seat in the extra session of congress and joined the Union troops on their way to the disastrous battle of Bull Run, and was one of the last to leave the field.

He was made colonel of the Thirty-first Illinois infantry, in September, and in November met the foe at Belmont, where his horse was shot beneath him during a successful bayonet charge. He led the charge on Fort Donelson, was wounded and compelled to leave the field for several months. In March, 1862, he joined Grant at Pittsburg Landing and was appointed brigadier general, and volunteered for duty. During the summer of 1862, he was urged for congress, but replied: "I have entered the field to die if need be for this government, and never expect to return to peaceful pursuits until the object of this war of preservation has become a fact established."

His bravery in Grant's northern Mississippi movements met with a promotion to a rank of major general. At Vicksburg his column led the entrance on June 25, and he was the first military governor.

He succeeded Sherman at the head of the Fifteenth Army Corps in November, 1863, and when McPherson lost his life on the 22d of July, Logan succeeded him and commanded the Army of the Tennessee with the many abilities and success which had characterized his command of smaller numbers. He was with Sherman on his "March to the Sea," remaining with him until Johnson's surrender.

From the close of the war until 1871 he occupied various positions of honor, which attended his frequent elections as Representative in his state and at Washington. In 1871 he was elected 1879 he was senator from Illinois.

Senator Logan has played a brilliant part in the political history of the United States during the last twenty-five years. His speeches in the house and in the senate are famous for their impressive power.

His heroism and courage, his eloquence and ability are attributes of which no one has ever questioned his possession.

Give It Time. Uteka Herald (Rep.)

The carrying trade must follow the chief producers and the masters of the markets. At present Great Britain probably collects 10 per cent from our commerce conveyed in her bottoms. She is building ships on the Clyde, where profits are stated by British authorities to be at only 2 1/2 per cent. Our mechanics are not content with that rate. They are, therefore, building railroads and their equipments and establishing a domestic trade marvelous in its extent and variety, and already overflowing into all oceans.

But our flag will in due time return to the sea. A foreign conflict, in which Britain shall engage will restore our ships to the waters. Without war the energy of our people will win conquests in the sphere where they have before won so many triumphs. The sheer force of our own commerce will compel the construction of ships. We are fast rushing to the front in trade with all the world. When we get a good ready we will take the profit of carrying our own merchandise. But while we can make 10 per cent in railroads and 6 per cent in manufactures, we will not seek 2 1/2 per cent in ship-building. One of these days some American will build a ship of a new fashion which will run faster and cheaper than the present vessels, and then competition will begin in earnest. Give us twenty years to become the greatest commercial nation on the globe, and then leisure will come to float our flag on every ocean.

SINGULARITIES. Tom Thumb died comparatively young for a dwarf. Richard Gibson, miniature painter and court dwarf to Charles I., lived to be seventy-five, and his dwarf wife, Ann Shepperd, to be eighty-five. Sir Geoffrey Hudson, court dwarf to Charles II., expired at sixty-three, and the little gentleman's span of life was shortened by his incarceration on suspicion of complicity in the Popish plot, in the gate house at Westminster, where he died. The far-famed Polish dwarf, Count Borulawski, for whom Charles IV. provided, died also at an advanced age. Dwarfs are better constituted, so far as nature goes, than giants, both mentally and physically.

The dead chamber in the cathedral at Bremen contains mummies several hundred years old. The peculiarity of the mummies is that they are almost as well preserved to-day as when they were buried. The features, limbs, etc., are perfect. I noticed one thing on one of the mummies of the English countess who died about 150 years ago: a well preserved glove, known to the ladies of America as the Sara Bernhardt glove. It reached to the elbow, and shows that even 150 years ago gloves of the now latest fashion were worn. There is no reason why these bodies should be so well preserved, save that near by there was once a lead factory, and it is thought the fumes impregnated the walls and brought about this peculiar effect. The chamber is on the same floor with the body of the cathedral, and is open to the air.

Hon. John A. Logan, Senator From Illinois. John A. Logan was born of Irish parentage in Jackson county, N. Y., February 9, 1826. He attended the common schools of the school in the new settlement where he lived his father to take upon himself his early education.

Upon the declaration of war between the United States and Mexico, he volunteered; was made lieutenant of the First Illinois infantry, and was for a time adjutant of his regiment. At the close of the war he studied law with his uncle, Alexander M. Jenkins. In 1849 he was clerk of Jackson county.

THE DUCK VALLEY INDIAN RESERVATION.

It is situated in Duck valley, Elko county, and embraces a tract of land 29 miles square, or having an area of 400 square miles. The reservation is about 125 miles from Elko and extends northward into Idaho territory, a section five miles wide lying within this territory. The northern border of the reservation is about 75 miles from Silver City, the metropolis of southern Idaho. The agency is watered by the Owyhee river, which runs through the valley from south to north. The stream is of refreshing coolness and teems with fish.

The school building for the education of both sexes consists of a large two-story structure of adobe. In the northern wing are the kitchen and teacher's room. The kitchen is large enough to accommodate thirty boarders. The school-room is liberally supplied by the government with books, maps, charts; globes; etc. The average daily attendance is 30 scholars—20 males and 10 females. The average age of the former is 12 years and of the girls 13 years. The progress they have made is extraordinary. They study geography, arithmetic, reading, writing, and in fact all the English branches, and are all taught in the primary and grammar departments of a public school. Ten of the pupils have gone through the first four rules of arithmetic, can write a good business hand, and read in the sixth reader. They have a passion for art and excel in drawing and painting. They study piano, arithmetic, reading, writing, and are able to accompany the organ. Their teacher in many beautiful and difficult pieces. They are all educated in the principles of the Catholic religion. Ten boys have been trained up to serve as acolytes. They are dressed in nice altar suits and acquit themselves as creditably as any ten boys in white congregation possibly could. All sing at divine service before and after Mass and chant with sweetness in Latin the Litany of our Lady of Loretto. They have the most profound respect for their teacher. His authority is undisputed and his word is the law.

GENERAL DECORUM. In a school and at play would put to blush the pupils of many of our public schools.

The Indians of the reservation tried community life for four years. Not finding it satisfactory, owing to the large number of able-bodied men who were unwilling to work, they resolved to settle on farms by dividing up their reservation. To this end the government has lately purchased and forwarded to the reservation farm wagons with harnesses, etc., two mowers, one rake and a number of plows. Many of the heads of families have houses built of lumber, and some of logs in which they milk from two to three cows, raised hogs, chickens, etc. The Indians have sown about 200 acres of wheat this year which will soon be harvested and yield an ample reward for their industry. All of the Shoshones have a garden of two or three acres in which are raised excellent potatoes, peas, turnips, parsnips, onions and other vegetables—the seed being furnished by the government. The Indians are well clad, well fed and have advanced many degrees in civilization. Their hunting grounds abound with deer, antelope and other game. The buildings consist of the school house, agent's house, blacksmith shop, farmer's residence and a flouring mill which is run by a steam engine.

The aborigines have a staff of native police appointed from their number by the government and paid \$3.50 per quarter. These policemen are armed with pistols for emergency enforcing order, should it become necessary. In addition to these, two Indian interpreters are employed by the government at the same salary, and a blacksmith who is teaching the trade to an Indian youth is paid \$40 per month.

Father Callan spoke in eulogistic terms of John S. Mayhugh, United States Indian agent at the reservation, who, he said, has done and is doing all in his power for the benefit of the Indians' condition and their advancement in civilization. He makes no false promises, and they consequently know that he speaks the truth.

THE TREATY between the government and Shoshones expires next October. At that time all annuities will cease, and the aborigines will be forced to rely on their own resources, and on whatever appropriations congress may be pleased to make. It is Father Callan's belief that if the government deals with them in a generous spirit in a short period of time they will be able to make their own living independent of others. They are happy and contented, and declare through their chiefs that the highest aim and ambitions are to live on amicable terms with the white men.

Father Callan will return about the 23d of the present month. The principal object of his coming to this city is to solicit aid for the Indian children, in the shape of religious books, pictures, balls, toys, marbles and other toys. At the rate the contributions are at present pouring in from the Comstock boys, the reverend father fears he will have to charter a special car in which to convey the articles to the reservation.

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Subsequently he completed his legal studies at the Louisville university, and was admitted to the bar in 1842.

His popularity may be inferred from the fact that in the year of his graduation he was elected to the state legislature, and in the next to the office of prosecuting attorney of the Third judicial district, holding that office until 1857.

WHOLESALE

Dry Goods!

SAM'L C. DAVIS & CO., Washington Avenue and Fifth Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

STEELE, JOHNSON & CO., Wholesale Grocers!

Flour, Salt, Sugars, Canned Goods, and all Grocers' Supplies. A FULL LINE OF THE BEST BRANDS OF Cigars and Manufactured Tobacco. AGENTS FOR BENWOOD NAILS AND LAFLIN & RAND POWDER CO.

J. A. WAKEFIELD, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Pickets,

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, MOULDINGS, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, &c. STATE AGENT FOR MILWAUKEE CEMENT COMPANY. Near Union Pacific Depot, OMAHA, NEB.

C. F. GOODMAN, Wholesale Druggist!

Paints, Oils, Varnishes and Window Glass. OMAHA, NEBRASKA.

P. BOYER & CO., Dealers in Hall's Safe and Lock Comp'y.

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