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THE BEE PUBLISHING CO., PROP. E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

A. H. FITZ, MANAGER. Daily Circulation, F. O. Box, 488 OMAHA, NEB.

SPRING will have to make another spring before she gets here.

PRESIDENT BARRIOS, of Guatemala, evidently believes in the United States motto: "E Pluribus Unum."

THE people of Chicago say Carter Harrison must go. Unless he can find some "fine workers" to fill the places of Mackin and Gallagher, the convicted election crooks, he will not be his own successor.

JOHN McLEAN, of the Cincinnati Enquirer, has announced himself as a candidate for the United States senate two years hence, to succeed Senator Sherman. Mr. McLean is probably a little previous.

"LIBERTY" is now being removed in sections to Havre for shipment to this country in a French national vessel. It is said to contemplate that when the poor thing gets here she will find no resting-place for the sole of her foot.

THE Boston Advertiser thinks that the statement of the Omaha Bee that "Beauregard is to be congratulated upon the location of the home of the feeble-minded in that city," is, at last, a doubtful compliment.

SECRETARY MAY, of the democratic state central committee, has engaged a special freight train to transport to the place of meeting on the 19th, the applications for office that have been filed with him.

THE announcement that postage stamps will be received in payment of subscriptions may be taken as conclusive evidence that Ex-Postmaster General Hatton has returned to his old editorial stamping ground in the Burlington Hawkeye office.

THE Boston Globe, in commenting on the "Backbone" affair, says: "If he did nothing wrong during his administration of the department of the Interior, ex-Secretary Teller, instead of being angry with Senator Van Wyck for offering that resolution of inquiry as to patents recently issued to southern railroads, should cheerfully acquiesce. No public officer should fear to have his books and accounts overhauled at any time."

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has assured the territorial delegation, who called on him to inquire what course he intended to pursue in regard to territorial appointments, that he would appoint to office none but the residents of the territories, and that he would not pay any attention to the pressure of outside parties who might wish to dictate as to who shall fill the gubernatorial chairs. The position of the president on this matter is eminently correct, and will prove satisfactory to the residents of the territories who will not hereafter be ruled by carpet-baggers.

DESPITE assurances to the contrary, it is hinted in certain engineering quarters that the foundations of the Washington monument are insufficient and that the monument will be likely to fall if they are not soon attended to. The Scientific American, in referring to this report, says that the condition of the foundations forms a good subject for examination and discussion, and it trusts that it will receive attention by the most competent judges.

SO FAR, according to Dorman B. Eaton, president of the civil service commission, vacancies are being regularly filled under the rules, and there is not the least sign of examinations being arrested or the rules being disregarded. He has not heard of any partisan removals, and does not believe any such removals will be made. This matter is respectfully referred for consideration to the Nebraska state central democratic distribution committee, which meets on the 19th.

THE plan of burying the bodies of animals which have died of contagious disease is declared to be unsafe, as the disease poison works its way through the soil and infects other animals. Following the experiments of M. Alme Girard, it is proposed to dissolve them in concentrated sulphuric acid, which, while destroying the body effectually destroys all disease germs. This care for the dumb creatures is all very well, but gives rise to the question why they should be better guarded against infection than human creatures. Year after year myriads of the victims of contagion are buried in the earth, and the disease poison is left to work its way upward to myriads of others, who in turn take their places with the rest. Hermetically sealed burial boxes and private funerals or cremation would no doubt lessen the numbers of this ghastly succession. Why should not some such measure be enforced? It is only fair to give to our fellow-men the same attention we bestow upon the beasts of the field.

A SENSIBLE STEP. Last fall, shortly after the presidential election, some of the New York republican clubs attempted to reject the applications for membership of all men who did not vote for Blaine or Logan. The "Blaine and Logan test," as it was called, created considerable discussion, as well as ill-feeling, and we believe that it was not strictly enforced, but gradually allowed to die a natural death, it becoming evident that it would not do to refuse reinforcements as it votes that for the party needs. It seems that the Union League club had also adopted the Blaine and Logan test, and not long ago the matter was revived by the inquiry of the committee on admissions if a certain applicant had attained his majority, and, if so, how he had voted at the last presidential election. The gentleman who had proposed the name of the applicant replied that before answering any such inquiry he would like to know by what authority the committee asked any such question, as according to the constitution and by-laws of the club the only test of a candidate was absolute and unqualified loyalty to the government of the United States. As the question of loyalty was not an issue in the last presidential election, he could not see the propriety of the inquiry. This controversy came up for settlement at a meeting of the club last week. A resolution to the effect that an inquiry as to how a man voted in a convention of the secrecy of the ballot, and calculated to destroy the independence of the voters, that the committee was wrong in making the demand, and that it be instructed to omit such questions in the future, was introduced, and naturally there arose an animated discussion over it. The resolution, in a modified form, was finally adopted by quite a large majority of the members, who were not in favor of prolonging the animosities of the campaign. In the future, therefore, applicants to the Union League club will not have to tell for whom they voted in the last presidential election. If there are any other republican clubs in New York that continue to enforce the Blaine and Logan test it is high time that they drop it, and take in every respectable voter who applies for membership. It should not be forgotten that there is to be another presidential election in 1888, when we shall need all the votes that can be obtained.

CHANGE IN POSTAL RATES. The postoffice department at Washington has received inquiries from all quarters as to the new legislation in the post-office appropriation bill. It was not possible on account of the work done in conference to ascertain what the changes as to postage were until the bill had been officially printed. A certified copy of the bill furnished by the state department, has at last been obtained from the government printer. The changes in postal rates, provided for in this bill, will go into effect on July 1st.

The weight of all single-rate letters is increased from one-half of ounce each or fraction thereof to one ounce each or fraction thereof. The same increase of weight is allowed for drop letters, whether mailed at stations where there is a free delivery or where carrier service is not established. All newspapers sent from the office of publication, including sample copies, or when sent from a news agency to actual subscribers thereto, or to other news agents, shall be entitled to transmission at the rate of one cent per pound or fraction thereof, the postage to be prepaid. This is a reduction of one-half from existing rates. Any article in a newspaper or other publication may be marked for observation, except by written or printed words, without increase of postage.

A special stamp of the value of ten cents may be issued, which, when attached to a letter, in addition to the lawful postage thereon, shall entitle the letter to immediate delivery at any place containing 4,000 population or over, according to the federal census, within the carrier limit of any free delivery office, or within one mile of the post-office or any other post-office coming within the provisions of this law which may, in like manner, be designated as a special delivery office, that such specially stamped letters shall be delivered between 7 o'clock a. m. and midnight; that a book shall be provided in which the person to whom the letter is addressed shall acknowledge its receipt; that messengers for this special delivery are to be paid 80 per cent of the face value of all the stamps received and recorded in a month, provided that the aggregate compensation paid to any one person for such service shall not exceed \$30 per month, and provided further that the regulations for the delivery of these specially stamped letters shall in no way interfere with the prompt delivery of letters as provided by existing law or regulations.

THE report that cholera has again broken out in Toulon is a warning to the American authorities to take early precautions against the invasion of the dread disease.

ACCORDING to a writer in the Chicago Tribune, who claims to be well posted, the selection of Cleveland's cabinet was the work of the Manning-Tilden combination. Mr. Manning, who seems to have been the chief manipulator, had for his advisors such men as W. H. Barnum, Smith M. Weed, and W. L. Scott. Now all this does not agree with the generally accepted belief that Manning, Tilden, and Weed were the warm supporters of Dr. George L. Miller for the position of postmaster-general. Either Manning and his crowd played Dr. Miller false, or else the Tribune writer is simply mistaken. It may just possibly be that Manning, who is an editor, came to the conclusion that one editor in the cabinet was enough, and he therefore snubbed Dr. Miller out.

THE Missouri democrats have rallied en masse at Washington in search of office. Their demands at first took in nearly every first-class office within the gift of the president, and when attention was incidentally called by some one to the monumental check of the Missourians, they handed in a supplemental list, which they claim is modestly reduced in view of Cleveland's idea of civil service reform. Besides those asked for before, they now want the commissioner of agriculture, an assistant secretary of state, commissioner of internal revenue, governor of Washington territory, a South American mission, consuls at Vienna, Hong Chow, Siam, and Matamoras, attorney-general of Alaska at several places in the departments. The St. Louis Globe-Democrat made a good guess when it said some time ago that Missouri would be the Ohio of democracy in the matter of office-seeking. That paper in commenting upon Missouri's mania for office, says that under Hayes and Garfield the Ohio man wanted the earth; under Cleveland the Missouri man wants the whole planetary system.

THE big strike on the Gould lines has ended and the men have returned to work. Upon the recommendation and petition of the governors and railroad commissioners of Missouri and Kansas, Vice-President Hayes, of the Missouri Pacific and associated roads, has restored the wages to the rates that prevailed in September, 1884, without prejudice against any of the striking employees. It has been a costly strike to the railroads, and a great inconvenience to the public. The employees are to be congratulated upon their victory, as they only struck against an unjust reduction. While it may be true that the roads are not earning as much as they were during the prosperous times, it was not reasonable to force the employees, whose wages were already barely sufficient to pay their actual living expenses, to share in the depression which was caused to a great degree by the too extensive watering of railroad stock. The trouble with the Missouri Pacific reduction, as it has been with most all others, was that it was begun at the wrong end. We would suggest to suggest to Jay Gould, if he is so anxious to make up the losses on watered stock, that he now try a reduction in the salaries of the high-priced officials, who are able to stand a very respectable out-

THE Mormons are beginning to see the handwriting on the wall. It is stated that at the April conference to be held at Logan, Utah, a proclamation will be issued suspending the "divine law of polygamy, and directing the people to abandon polygamous practices. In consideration of this action the Mormons expect a general amnesty of past offenses, and it is asserted that they will give personal guarantees of good faith. It seems that they have come to the conclusion that it is cheaper to reform than it is to move.

CABINET VIEWS. About Civil-Service Reform. [Secretary of State Bayard.] I am on record on the subject of civil-service reform, and I don't propose to abandon the views I expressed during the campaign now. I am heartily in favor of civil-service reform, as are all the members of the new administration so far as I know.

[Secretary of the Navy Whitney.] All of the administration is committed through the new president to the civil-service law, and will adhere to it. It is one of the easiest laws to evade, however, and much will depend upon the construction placed upon some of its provisions after a cabinet consultation which, as you know, we have not had. I have no doubt, however, that it will be a natural and unstrained interpretation of it that will be adopted, and that of its spirit as well as letter will be faithfully carried on.

[Secretary of War Endicott.] I am taking to easy a view of the matter. For while the engineer and brakeman cannot expect the state to fix their wages or limit their power to hire out their labor they may look for some remedy by which the first consequences of stock jobbery and speculation will not be visited upon them. These recent strikes are but surface indications of a fundamental error in our railroad system. Should the trade depression continue, these differences will increase, and it is easy to predict the course of events—a general cutting down in wages, cut-throat competition for traffic, a decrease and final disappearance of dividends, a default in interest, a receivership, a foreclosure, and a final organization under new direction and control. The remedy is either an application of business principles to railroad management or a revival in trade.

I am committed to civil-service reform as a member of President Cleveland's cabinet. The president's letter of acceptance and inaugural address define the position of himself and cabinet. I am on record upon the subject by my vote for the bill.

Civil service reform! Oh, yes, I am in favor of it, but the remedy is not, but you cannot interpose an officer you know. I am an old newspaper man myself, and I'll do anything I can for you, only don't put me in print.

Capital Tone and Togs. Gossip About the Men and Women Under Bourbon Rule. Hendricks in the Senate—An Iowa Outbreaks all Rivals at the Big Ball—Dresses Damaged in the Crash.

Special Correspondence of THE BEE. WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10, 1885.—I have no adjectives to waste upon the new political era just dawned upon us. That something startling has happened to shake the weak nerves of our stalwart republicans is evident, and well may they rub their sleepy eyes and wonder how it all happened. Something will continue to happen to call forth censure or praise for months to come. Already I hear prominent democrats grumbling over selections made for high office. "The great unwashed" must be taken care of or they'll be a sort of cholera political when hot weather comes. It is fortunate that our new president is a

physically; for no man has ever shouldered a heavier load to carry than has he. You wouldn't think it, maybe, but politicians are a very sensitive lot of fellows. Who has forgotten how poor General Garfield wounded the tender, pathetic, sensitive Roscoe Conkling? That President Cleveland will crush some like soft gravel there is no question. Indiana has a grievance and a special favorite—kind-hearted Joe McDonald! a man beloved by all who know him; but then Indiana has a Dan Voorhees and a vice-president in the United States senate, and it might strike for one state. One thing is sure, the "all Sycamore of the Wabash" carries a mighty force with him as a democratic leader of the senate, as well as being a political god in his own state. They all expected a place in the cabinet for "Uncle Joe," and knowing that he has an elegant wife to preside over and do the "water" for him, and that he is a stylish, well-to-do man, and that he is a man who is disappointed here in Washington and join our sympathies with Indiana's wounded pride.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT looks happy; indeed I don't think there is a happier couple in the world to-day—unless it be Prince Colonna and his bonanza bride—than Vice-President and Mrs. Hendricks. He looks well satisfied, gavel in hand, watching the frisky senators as an old cat blinks at a lot of playful kittens. He hasn't got the exact "hang" of the school house yet. No doubt the senate will be more obedient after they fully realize that he is really master of ceremonies. Senators, like artists, have to practice making graceful lines of demarcation! It is not fair to judge of our vice-president's skill in presiding over the senate now, and have no criticism to offer as to respect for a presiding officer in that he could bring a billgent senator to order, and demand quiet from the galleries as none other has done in my day and generation. Senator Van Wyck is considered the "worst pill in that box" to swallow, but Edmunds could give him down, as Hendricks couldn't yesterday during his heated contest with ex-Secretary Teller. Poor Hendricks used his gavel as a bludgeon, and ineffectually didn't Edmonds grin! Of course, all who read, have become familiar with the personal

appearance of our new vice-president. I suppose while looking at him and seeing him under different circumstances, we should get different impressions of him and we all have our opinions, a perfect right, the glorious freedom America extends; in this respect we all have equal rights regardless of back hair and other disabilities. The ladies about me in the gallery on inauguration day pronounced Mr. Hendricks a "nice looking man." So he is; good figure, well dressed in a black suit, clean shaven face, close cut grey hair and light blue eyes with a kindly expression in them.

MRS. HENDRICKS appeared beaming with pleasure and happiness that great day when her husband was elected. I saw her, and why shouldn't she? Of course all eyes, and opera glasses too, were leveled at her. She sat in the gallery opposite of the chair, on the third seat from the front, the other two seats being filled by the families of the out-going and in-coming presidents. She is a large woman—a "stout" woman, evidently enjoying good health, and I haven't the least doubt she understands how to manage that husband of hers, that is if he requires managing. Some husbands don't, they manage themselves. She was dressed quite conspicuously, red being the favorite color on her bonnet and carrying a large red fan which she very majestically waved. At the inauguration ball she was superbly dressed. I am told by those who attended; a toilet of creamy white satin broadened in amber, the revers and facings of the train being of salmon pink silk, the whole front of the skirt composed of netting and lace embroidery of pearl beads laid over salmon pink silk. Her corsage was high, with diamond ornaments. Her hair dressed high, with a cluster of pink roses, like the large bouquet she carried in her hand. By the way I am told that one of the handmaidens dressed seen at the ball was worn by Mrs. James Savery, of Des Moines, Iowa, a Paris costume of electric blue satin trimmed with old point lace to the tune of several thousand dollars, and her dress high, with a cluster of pink roses, like the large bouquet she carried in her hand. Good for Iowa; a state that can produce the finest class of men, the noblest statesmen, the handsomest women and brightest girls, and the best school houses, the richest soil and the biggest ears of corn of any state in the Union!

THAT BIG BALL was no place to show off fine clothes or fine people. Twenty thousand people packed into one building must stand pretty close to each other. Members of my family who attended, come home looking rather wretched. I'll much grumbling about the way some things were arranged. But be it remembered that the managers of that ball had a big thing on their hands and it has been a long time since they had an entertainment of that kind—twenty-five years or more, and men will get rusty in that time unless they practice. I believe President Lincoln's inaugural ball was somewhat criticized for the mistakes and blunders; very uncharitable to expect our good democratic brothers to be angels of perfect management, and besides in such a crash rules and floor managers are trampled under foot. Still, the managers of the Washington Post, was one of the masters of the economic, handsome, elegant and attentive, and it is well understood that he can run the democratic legislature of New Hampshire and his daily paper most successfully, but when it comes to an inauguration ball with 20,000 people to form into line for dancing, that was quite another matter, and he couldn't be looking in every direction at once, though he has a wife that I have no doubt that many of Nebraska's lively sons and daughters were present having their ears rung on while trying to "trip the light fantastic toe." I didn't learn that Senator Manderson walked with Miss Phoebe Cousins, though both were mentioned among the list of prominent and distinguished persons present who were first to be presented to the president. Poor fellow, it is evident he don't like bills, for he slid out of that hot crush just as soon as he found a loop hole, and let the rest of the party follow as best they might.

OUR NEW PRESIDENT pleases me wonderfully so far. I am not going to gush over him yet, I don't want to say anything I shouldn't have to take back either for or against him. My first sight of him was at the senate chamber. Of course every eye was centered upon him, a fact he was keenly alive to, yet his face was pale and immovable as marble and still a tremendous intensity of expression in every inch of the man which spoke volumes. The storm of greeting which went out to receive him was something under than I have ever heard in that old senate chamber; a volume of sound only equaled by the applause which greeted the announcement of the retirement of General Grant, and, by the way, there was much in President Cleveland's manner to remind me of General Grant. And it was well for the republican administration that it did with General Grant's name on its lips, and well for America's honor that justice was at last done that noble old general, and I am proud that Iowa's son in congress, Mr. Wilson, was willing to be sacrificed in yielding his seat, or content for it, in the house; that the bill for retiring General Grant might be considered. But I was speaking of President Cleveland and I must stick to my text. Again, I respect and like our new president, and if I have the vision of the future clearly, I read that he will make a satisfactory executive in the white house. He has a splendid physique, looks as solid as a granite rock, a perfect figure. Not so tall as Mr. Arthur, but larger, and yet not so fat man. His black suit, with Prince Albert coat fitted him to perfection; rather an old-fashioned collar, high dicky, like the one Senator Voorhees wears. He is not so graceful as Mr. Arthur, simply backed around with the least possible bob of his head, and neither did he break his neck coming to the crowd on his way to the white house. He doesn't strike me as a man and follow country men who will be much affected with "Washington malaria." Heaven forbid! Should he realize that, I'll ask him for his autograph, a favor I never asked but once and then it was purely a case of "love at first sight. I'll see you later!" CON.

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