

THE DAILY BEE.

Published every morning, except Sunday. The only weekly morning paper published in the state. One Year, \$10.00; Six Months, \$6.00; Three Months, \$3.00; One Month, \$1.00. The Weekly Bee, Published every Wednesday.

Business Letters and Remittances should be addressed to THE BEE PUBLISHING CO., CHAS. B. BOWMAN, Editor, 116 N. 10th St., Omaha, Neb.

CLEVELAND breathes easier. Tammany has endorsed his policy.

Now that notice of contest has been served upon him, it would seem that Mayor Boyd does not read his title clear.

To the people of Des Moines the Anglo-Russian war cloud is a mere speck when compared to the war that is raging between Governor Sherman and Auditor Brown.

NEBRASKA'S claims for office have at last been recognized. George Tracy has been appointed postmaster at Wilber. Now let all this howling among the democrats cease.

WAR between England and Russia has been temporarily postponed. Meantime each will go on with its preparations for the struggle, which must come sooner or later.

The warm reception given to the Prince of Wales in Cork was a little too warm. His Highness, who was bombarded with an onion, no doubt thought it was a sweet-scented affair.

At its present rate of circulation—250,000 copies for the may number—the income of the Bee is \$1,000,000 a year, estimated on a basis of 27 cents a copy for the magazine and \$300 a page for its advertising.

The secretary of war has issued an order that the employes in that department must pay their just debts, or take their walking papers. This is evidently done in the interest of Washington boarding-house keepers, and is a step in the direction of reform that will be appreciated by them.

DR. MILLER has written another card. This time it is not about postoffices, but about the catalpa tree. A careful perusal of his latest card will convince any unprejudiced man that there is more honor and more profit in planting and cultivating the catalpa than in seeking postoffices. This is Dr. Miller's experience.

NOTICE of contest of election has been served upon Mr. Boyd. The action is brought by a private individual in behalf of the workmen and the republican party, and Mr. Murphy has nothing whatever to do with it. The party who institutes this proceeding is confident that evidence can be produced to prove that Mr. Boyd was not legally elected mayor. If this can be shown, it certainly ought to be done, for the purity of the ballot-box must be protected.

ST. LOUIS is made happy by a new fast mail, which leaves that city at 10 a. m. and reaches New York at 7 the following evening, a gain of five hours on the previous schedule. The run of the evening train to New York is also shortened three hours. The return train makes the run in 29 hours. This puts St. Louis as near New York as Chicago, and saves the St. Louis banks one day's interest on their remittances, amounting to \$1,000,000 a day.

The petition business is being carried to an extreme never before witnessed, and this is particularly the case in Omaha among the seekers for local offices. The candidates for city attorney, city marshal, policemen, and other appointive positions, are rushing around town for signatures to petitions to Mayor Boyd, and the amusing part of the performance is the persistence with which they appeal to the so-called citizens' committee for endorsement. It would not surprise us if the citizens' committee would issue a card declining to sign any more petitions.

RUSSIA would be a good missionary field for the prohibitionists. According to the report of the United States consul to Russia there are in that country 2,517 distilleries which annually turn out nearly 100,000,000 gallons of spirits. Prior to 1873 there were 137,553 licensed saloons, or one to every 617 inhabitants. Since the year named high license has reduced the number to 70,064, or nearly 50 per cent. But the reduction of drinking places has not interfered with the Russian consumption of liquor. Not only do they consume vast quantities of ale and beer are consumed in addition. The consul general says that the reduction of the saloons has resulted in an increase of clandestine drinking-places all over the country. In 1883 there were 17,088 such places discovered, the largest number being in St. Petersburg. In districts where the sale of spirits had been totally prohibited it is said that the population have taken to drinking cologne water. The Russians are a drinking people, and will gratify their propensity at any cost or hazard.

OMAHA'S OUTLOOK.

The outlook for Omaha this spring is of the most encouraging character. The prospects are that there will be more buildings erected this year than there were last, and among them will be a large number of substantial business structures. Although the business center of the city is now paved, the system of pavement will be extended somewhat. The money thus far expended in pavements has proven one of the best investments that Omaha could possibly have made. She is to-day the best paved and the cleanest city in this country. Her pavements have given her more of an advantage among strangers than any of her other public improvements, and have been the means of bringing here a large number of people to make this city their permanent home. It is generally conceded that Omaha is bound to be a very large city. It is evident to those who are seeking new locations that Omaha offers superior advantages, and that now is the time to get a foothold here. Omaha's position gives her the command of a large territory which is being very rapidly populated and developed. The growth of this tributary territory contributes largely to the growth and business of this city. But Omaha is deficient in some things. She has not a sufficient number of wholesale houses. She ought to have the different lines of trade more fully represented, and this is particularly the case in dry goods. There is room for at least two more dry goods houses, and some effort ought to be made to induce some eastern dry goods men to locate in this city. There are also splendid openings for manufacturing establishments of various kinds. These are matters that should engage the attention of the board of trade at an early day. We believe that if the proper efforts are made the number and variety of our wholesale houses, factories and other industrial concerns can be largely increased within the next year. It is a fact that nearly every manufactory that has been started in Omaha so far has prospered, which is certainly encouraging. Another matter that the board of trade should agitate is the building of a railroad to the northwest which would bring these sections of Nebraska into direct communication with Omaha. The trade of northern Nebraska, which should come to Omaha, is being largely diverted to Sioux City and Chicago, owing to the fact that the railroad connections are such that a discrimination against Omaha is the result. This can only be done away with by the building of an Omaha road into northern Nebraska. That part of the state is being very rapidly settled up, and is being developed into one of the richest agricultural regions of the west. Now is the time to take steps to secure its trade. Still another enterprise that the board of trade should endeavor to push forward is the contemplated wagon bridge between Omaha and Council Bluffs. A charter has been secured, and now if the capital can be obtained the bridge can be built. It would prove a benefit to both cities.

GEN. GRANT'S CONDITION. The constantly improving condition of General Grant affords some hope that his life may be spared for some weeks and perhaps months. There is also a growing hope that his disease after all is not cancer, and that he may entirely recover. He sleeps better, takes more nourishment, and is in better spirits now than he has been for three weeks. The old hero is fighting bravely against all odds, and his wonderful nerve may bring him through all right. The gloomy predictions made from day to day by the doctors bring to mind the case of the late Charles O'Connor. In that instance, as in this, the physicians not only abandoned hope, but were positive in their declarations that immediate death was certain. In that case, as in this, the patient presently grew better, to the surprise of his attendants; and the natural hope of an anxious people is that in this case, as in that, the distinguished patient may confound scientific prediction by making a complete recovery. The New York Commercial Advertiser says that "medicine is not yet even approximately an exact science, and while the nature of Gen. Grant's malady seems greatly to narrow the grounds of hope for complete recovery, every anxious and sympathetic mind—and all minds are anxious and sympathetic in Gen. Grant's behalf—will be encouraged, by the remarkable improvement in his condition, to entertain some slight hope that after all the doctors have made a mistake similar to that which they unquestionably made when Charles O'Connor lay, as they supposed, actually within death's door."

The governor of Alaska appears to be a man of more than ordinary shrewdness. He spent nearly all winter in Washington, where he wrote his annual report, and it occurred to him that, in view of the change in the administration, it would be a pleasant thing for him to have a summer cruise along the Alaskan coast and among the seal islands, if he were not sooner superseded by a democrat. Accordingly, not long before March 4th, Secretary Chandler, by request, issued an order to the commander of the naval tug Pinta directing him to place the boat at the service of the governor of Alaska. Some days ago the governor left for his northwestern post. Meantime the men who have applied for the position of governor of Alaska have discovered the existence of the Chandler order and are endeavoring to have it revoked. They fear that if the governor once secures possession of that boat he may easily get out of the reach of the mails and remain out for an indefinite period, and his resignation or removal could not be made known to him for several months unless another naval boat should be sent in pursuit.

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mail. This, they thought, was a clear case of "offensive partisanship." Mr. Cleveland, however, seemed to think it was a matter that should have been reported to the sanitary authorities. As that postmaster yet remains in office, the Illinois democrats are more than ever puzzled over the term "offensive partisanship."

The Herald yesterday dispensed with about two columns of stereotype plates and filled the space with matter set up in its office. This was considered great enterprise and was the occasion of a double-headed editorial about "improvements" in that paper. It was also intimated that the doctor proposes to attend strictly to business. This will be sad news to his host of friends who will report to note his absence from the whirlpool of politics and pestifolices.

CAMPBELL, the republican candidate for congress in the sixth Iowa district, has, in his contest for the seat of his opponent, shown by the evidence taken that enough illegal votes were cast for Weaver to overcome his majority of sixty-eight. Mr. Weaver will have his day in court and attempt to show that he was fairly elected all the same. He undoubtedly has the advantage, as he is in and Mr. Campbell is out.

SECRETARY ENDICOTT proposes to order most of the army officers who have been losing around Washington for years to their regiments. This is an excellent reform. It will remind these gentlemen of the soft-services [brigade] that they are still in the army and subject to orders.

STATE NOTICES. Fifty horses are going up in Wayne. Town lots in Sidney are selling rapidly. Hartington will lay out a park for future amusement.

Winter wheat promises good returns in Johnson county. There are 1,289 children of school age in the city of Kearney.

Niobrara and Creighton are anxious to "Halt" at each other. Confidence men are following the immigrant rush to the northwest.

The Fremont creamery churned 18,000 pounds of butter during March. Fremont papers recommend buckshot as a remedy for the tramp plague.

Creighton has 700 population and supports three newspapers and three churches. Freight rates from Chicago to Chaldron are said to be 70 cents, and from Valentine to Chaldron \$2.60.

Coal prospectors are boring in the vicinity of Tecumseh. It is hoped the returns will not prove a bore.

A herd of wild horses is said to be ranging in the extreme western part of the state numbering about 150 head.

The B. & M. railway company has expended several hundred dollars rip-rapping their bank at Nebraska City.

J. Sterling Morton will deliver the Arbor Day address at Nebraska City, which occasion is to be generally celebrated.

At the teachers' institute, recently held at North Bend, 100 teachers were enrolled, the largest attendance of any institute held in the county.

The Sioux City and Pacific railroad has located the supply station for the Pine Ridge agency at Bear Creek crossing, sixty miles west of Valentine.

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A GREAT OPPORTUNITY. In the event of war between England and Russia the United States will be given a commercial opportunity that should at once be taken advantage of. Every American vessel will be neutral, and will thus be enabled to handle the ocean commerce without any fear of deprivation at the hands of cruisers and privateers. At present the great bulk of the Atlantic commerce is carried in British vessels, which, in case of war with Russia, are liable at any time to be captured by the enemy. It will be seen that shippers will naturally look to the vessels of neutral nations to carry their merchandise. Every available American ship would be called into the commercial service on the Atlantic, but the supply would be found to fall far short of the demand. Under the existing laws no foreign built vessel can sail under the American flag, and this of course would prevent Americans from purchasing foreign ships. Consequently we would be unable to handle the trade that would naturally be offered us. The possible war has demonstrated the folly of longer continuing such an absurd law upon our statute-books, and hence there is a demand that, upon the declaration of war between England and Russia, congress should be convened in extra session by President Cleveland to consider the navigation laws, which should either be repealed or suspended so as to allow the purchase of foreign-built vessels. If this is not done the American merchant marine will not be very much benefited by the European war. It is evident that this will be a grand opportunity to once more float the American flag upon every sea and give to this country a maritime importance which she has not enjoyed for many years. The idea that American vessels must be American built was taken from the English, but the English long since saw how foolish it was and changed their law so as to permit the purchase of foreign vessels. During the American civil war nearly a thousand of our vessels were transferred to British purchasers, and in this way they secured the advantages which are given to neutrals. For some reason or other, congress in 1846 prohibited the re-transfer of such vessels to the American flag. The time has now come for the repeal of that act together with the removal of other obstacles that are in the way of purchasing foreign built vessels to sail under the American flag. Even if the European war does not take place, this should be done at the next session of congress, so that in the future we can be prepared to meet any emergency of this kind.

THE Canadian people, who are already heavily taxed, the debt of the country being \$250,000,000, are not by any means in favor of a prolonged war against Riel and his half-breeds, as the campaign is costing \$40,000 a day, and so far nearly \$1,000,000 has been spent in this expedition. Even the government organ, the Toronto Mail, is opposed to the movement. It says the grievances of the half-breeds will have to be heard some day, and the sooner the public understands them the better. It adds: "Fighting for the mere sake of fighting for revenge is poor business, and our people will be best pleased with a bloodless, if successful, campaign. If Riel offers to submit, no doubt wisdom will guide the deliberations of those who will have charge of the negotiations." These utterances coming from such a source are rather significant, and it is believed that they were inspired by Sir John McDonald. At all events it looks very much as if the government were discouraged at the wild-goose chase which Riel is giving the Dominion troops. It is even intimated that negotiations are being now carried on with Riel for the purpose of buying him off, as was done in the Red River rebellion of 1870. If this is done, it will go far to confirm the oft-repeated charge, that Riel returned to the Northwest Territory with the mercenary motive of replenishing his pursa by stirring up another rebellion. But even if Riel is bought off, the government ought to see that justice is done to the half-breeds whose grievances are based on substantial grounds.

ALTHOUGH Mr. Burdard, the director of the mint, is no relation to the gentleman of alternative fame, a determined campaign has been opened against him by parties who are anxious for his position. His term of office is five years, and extends through President Cleveland's term. Although it is admitted that he is an excellent official, an attempt will be made to show that he is exerting himself to prevent the removal of any of the republican employes under him. His removal, therefore, will be demanded on the ground that he is an offensive partisan. We question whether the attempt will succeed, judging from President Cleveland's course so far. Just what constitutes an "offensive partisan" has not been determined, and the democrats are evidently preparing to force the administration to define the term. Perhaps the case of Burdard may bring out a complete definition. The Illinois democrats in order to find exactly what the administration considered "offensive partisanship," told President Cleveland that a certain postmaster, whom they wanted removed, had procured a half decomposed dead bull-dog when the state of New York was claimed by both parties, after the election, and had propped it up in front of the postoffice with a label on it. "This is Grover Cleveland," and that democrats had to hold their noses in going for their

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