

The Omaha Bee.

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OMAHA PUBLISHING CO., Prop'rs E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

John H. Pierce is in Charge of the Circulation of THE DAILY BEE.

The comet is "expediting the star routes."

Iowa republicans will march to victory with Sherman.

BUREN SHERMAN had the longest pole at Des Moines and knocked the polemans.

MEMPHIS has one cotton and twenty-eight gin mills. Cotton isn't king in that portion of Tennessee.

EX-SENATOR BLANCHE K. BRUCE, now register of the treasury, will take the stump for Governor Foster in Ohio this fall.

Now that the state ticket is chosen the people of Iowa should pool their issues and elect a reliable anti-monopoly legislature.

GATH says the profession of a lobbyist at Albany is quit as respectable as that of the average New York legislator. This is severe on the lobbyists.

The "Debt Payer" is the name of a new paper started in Richmond. The "debt contractor" would be more appropriate for a Virginia organ.

PARAGRAPHERS who desire to find a connection between Senator Conkling's defection and the comet will doubtless find it in the trouble about "comity."

The president is now enjoying attendance on college commencements. He finds them a great improvement on the average cabinet meetings or calls from congressional delegations.

SCHURZ has been writing again on the Indian problem. Carl doubtless finds it easier to write than to wrestle with the stern realities of the Indian office and the Boston delegation.

THERE are 45,000 postoffices in the United States employing 65,000 persons. This force is increasing at the rate of 5,000 a year. The postoffice in politics controls nearly 100,000 votes.

The government has ordered two billion of postal cards from the manufacturers. Sewed together, the cards would make a string six times the length of Puck's girdle around the world.

The report of Boss Shepherd's death in Mexico is denied. On the contrary, the Boss is repeating his Washington tactics and has lobbied through a large local subsidy for his mining schemes.

MR. PARNELL expects to raise \$500,000 from Irish Americans for land league purposes during his coming visit to America. Mr. Parnell evidently thinks America is enjoying prosperous times.

The United States raised over four hundred and seventy millions pounds of tobacco last year. At a single smoking this amount would make a volume of smoke 18,000 miles long, 13,000 miles high and 10,000 miles wide.

We are all glad to see the walls of the new opera house go up, but many citizens would be profoundly grateful if the planks of its sidewalk would go down. Six months seems sufficient time to have the street made impassible.

FOREIGNERS sometimes obtain exaggerated views of our educational advantages. "There are two boating associations here," wrote a Japanese student home, "called Yale and Harvard. When it rains, the members read books."

The Iowa republicans have nominated Buren R. Sherman for governor. Mr. Sherman is a republican of the strongest stamp; a man of great executive ability and will doubtless prove the wisdom of the convention which selected him as the head of Hawkeye government for the next two years.

DOWN WITH PASSENGER TOLLS.

Four cents per mile in Nebraska—only three cents per mile in Iowa. Three cents per mile on the Council Bluffs & Kansas City road in Iowa, four cents per mile on the Burlington & Missouri road which runs parallel and within sight of the Kansas City line on the Nebraska side. Why this glaring discrimination against Nebraska? Simply because Iowa has enacted a law that fixes three cents per mile on first-class roads as the maximum toll. But Nebraska is not quite as thickly settled as Iowa, travel is very much lighter in Nebraska, and the roads cannot afford to come down to three cents per mile. Why can't they afford it? Why can't they afford to carry hundreds and thousands of people free over their roads who have no tangible thing of value to return for this free transportation? Why should the people who ask no favors be compelled to pay for the transportation of the grand army of dead-heads? The plea that travel is so light in Nebraska that the roads can't afford to reduce their passenger fares is all bosh. Look at the Baltimore & Ohio road. The main line from Wheeling to Baltimore passes through the most God-forsaken section of America. All through West Virginia there is scarcely one inhabitant to the square mile. With the exception of the Fourth of July and Christmas, the natives of that mountainous region never travel by rail, and train after train passes through Benwood to Cumberland and back, with the train hands as their only passengers. And yet the local passenger tariff is only three cents per mile, and we understand has lately been reduced to two cents and a half.

It has cost more to build every mile of that part of the Baltimore & Ohio road than it would cost to build twenty miles in Nebraska. Why this outrageous imposition on the traveling public? We are reminded, however, that lower rates can be had for excursions, and limited tickets are issued at lower rates between certain stations. This does not cover the case. The people want and will insist on a general reduction. They are not disposed to accept as favors what ought to be conceded to them without asking. It strikes us that the time has come for the reduction of passenger fares in Nebraska to three cents per mile to and from any station, let the distance be ten miles or four hundred.

A PROSPEROUS CITY.

Omaha is enjoying a season of good times which give no evidence of relaxing. For three years past the building boom has only kept pace with the business development of the city and the growth of manufactures within our limits. An unusually hard winter throughout the state, while it affected the volume of the spring trade, could not materially check the onward march of our commercial progress. The croakings of a few fossil residents whose energies in the past have been devoted to decriing all public improvements and who have constantly abstained from making any private improvements on their own property, have been silenced by the energetic labor and activity of our public spirited citizens. A recent journal remarks that dealers in lumber and brick usually place the duration of the boom of a local town at four years. The first year gets up the name of the place; the second is best and enriches those established in business; the third is not quite so good, and the fourth brings the drop. This law, however, does not apply to cities located like Omaha, which are entrepot to large sections of country and centers for wholesale trade. Such need no local puffing to advertise their advantages. Every shipment of goods to other towns, and every order for merchandise from the east indicates their commercial position. Their growing manufactures, heavy banking operations, and the rapid growth of population revealed by the annual school census—all place them above the common laws which govern the prosperity of rural towns and villages.

But Omaha has entered upon no four years boom. She has experienced no unhealthy growth in any one direction. The extensive building operations witnessed by her citizens during the past three years have failed to fill the pressing demand for more room for wholesaling, retail business and homes for actual residents. Houses are in such demand that the sign "for rent" is hardly tacked up before it is removed by a new tenant. Our brick yards are straining every endeavor to supply materials for the new and elegant structures which are rising in every direction along our business thoroughfares, while the smallest cottage leaves the carpenter's hands one day only to be occupied the next by a purchaser or tenant. The steady advance in real estate, and the rapidity with which every eligible location is taken up by willing purchasers, is another mark of the increasing prosperity of Omaha. In nearly every instance such transfers are made for building purposes, and not with a view to land speculation.

THE HOPE OF THE SOUTH.

The only hope for the south lies in the downfall of bourbonism, by which we mean that cruel, despotic, and un-American force under the guise of democracy, which now controls that section of the country, and acts as a bar to all political, mental and material progress. Every movement which has for its object the overthrow of bourbonism, is worthy of all support. The organization of Senator Mahone's party in Virginia was the first substantial protest against the methods of southern democracy. The Bex did not approve of the protracted session of the senate, which had no other object than the recognition of Riddleberger sergeant-of-arms when such action could as well have been deferred until the December session of congress. In so far, however, as the position of Senator Mahone and his adherents, was a protest against bourbonism and not a bid for the trump card of office holding, he received the hearty support of all good republicans throughout the Union, and the confidence that material assistance would be afforded to any southerners bold enough to break from the thralls of party slavery has strengthened the independent cause throughout the south.

The latest movement towards an organized opposition to Bourbonism comes from Mississippi. Encouraged by the example of the anti-Bourbons of Virginia, the liberal elements of Mississippi are considering a basis of alliance for an assault in force upon the unnatural and unlawful bourbon power which dominates a republican state. Republicans, liberal democrats, and greenbackers are maturing plans to clear the decks for action. Ex-Senator Bruce, register of the treasury, believes that there is a chance not only to reclaim the state legislature, which will send to the United States senate an anti-bourbon in the place of Senator Lamar. If a free ballot were only assured to Mississippi republicans they could easily carry the state without coalition. There are enough republicans in Mississippi, but unfortunately no republican party. The shameless frauds which gave such men as Chalmers nearly 4,000 majority for congress out of a returned vote of a little over 14,000 have made Mississippi a Bourbon state. By throwing out on the flimsiest of technicalities 4,842 votes for Lynch, colored, in six counties, and judiciously intimidating nobody knows how many more Republican voters, Chalmers claims his seat in the forty-seventh congress. There are democrats in Mississippi who have had the boldness to denounce this Bourbon triumph in Shoe-string district as a bare-faced fraud. The same methods give the state a solid

THE UTO TROUBLES.

The Uto disturbances reported from the far southwest may develop into something generally serious and alarming, and may not. The reports as far as received here, are so incoherent, disjointed and indefinite that it is a little difficult to determine exactly what has occurred and how much harm has been done. It appears that some seven or eight white men have been killed, or wounded. This is, perhaps, enough of loss of life, and has enough of suggestion of sorrow and of desolation to measurably satisfy the humanitarian Indian admirers of the east. They have very little to gratify them since the slaying of poor old Father Meeker and his companions, and the dark and cruel experiences of his wife and daughter. But then, on the other hand, they have not been distressed by the spectacle of vengeance wreaked on any of the Uto chiefs. The only pain inflicted on them has been caused by the imprisonment of Chief Douglass. So in the present case they ought to be satisfied with the murders already committed by the Utes, and not call for the infliction of further punishment upon the settlers on the southwestern frontier.

The history of the disturbances, from their cause to their development in desultory battles in the forests and amid the mountains, seems to be, in substance, about as follows: The Utes made depredations upon the settlements, murdering one man and stealing a large amount of stock, including about a hundred horses. The settlers, chiefly stockmen, too impatient to wait for the traditionally slow and hesitating methods of the government, took the work of reparation and vengeance into their own hands. They organized into an armed band, well mounted and equipped, and invaded the Indian country for the double purpose of recovering the stolen stock and avenging the murder of their companion. The result of this movement is indefinitely indicated in the reports that have appeared in the papers. Some of the stock has, perhaps, been recovered. But whether or not any Indians have been killed still remains a matter of mere conjecture.

The settlers seem determined to continue this work of protecting themselves and avenging their wrongs; and they are likely to do it, thoroughly, effectively and promptly. They doubtless have among them enough of the old soldier element to supply all that is needed of organization discipline and method. Too much of these things, as has been learned in dark, sad lessons of defeat and massacre, are ruinous to the efficiency of troops in fighting the Indians. The aroused and enraged settler may possibly settle the whole business, and also settle most of the Utes before the government gets any troops on the scene. It is more or less really aware of what is going on.

Who in Colorado, or in the west, can blame the settlers for the course they have taken? With the story of White river fresh in their recollection, how much of protection or reparation could they reasonably expect of the government? And can strong, courageous men, with arms in their hands, be expected to stand idly by while depredating savages are despoiling them of their property and murdering their companions? The only wonder is that the frontiersmen have not sooner done as those of the far southwest are now doing.

The New Version.

Never, probably, in the history of the world was so much Bible reading done in a brief time as since the appearance of the new version of the New Testament. Its sale has been immense, far beyond all expectations. Nearly 3,000,000 copies were purchased in England, and The Philadelphia Times relates that the demand has been for it in that city and elsewhere. Lippincott & Co. alone say they could have sold half a million copies in a week if they had them, instead of 100,000. Claxton & Co. report the same extraordinary demand; Porter & Coates, John Wanamaker and Holman & Co. confirm their statements. Philadelphia, in all, has disposed of over 500,000 copies. Porter & Coates have issued what is known as the comparative edition, containing the old version and

democratic delegation in both houses of congress.

Every candid minded man believes that Mississippi is largely republican. In 1872, with Greeley running against Grant and presumably drawing off some of the republican strength, the republicans polled 82,175 votes, 63.47 per cent. of the whole vote cast, and carried the state by 34,887 majority. In 1876 Tilden carried the state against Hayes by 49,568 majority, the republicans polling but 52,695 votes, 31.93 per cent. of the whole, out of a total vote of 164,778. In 1880 the total vote was but 117,078, Garfield receiving 34,854, 29.76 per cent. of the vote cast, against 75,750 for Hancock. In four years 47,000 voters had disappeared. To-day a solid democratic delegation sits in congress from Mississippi. It is as a protest against such outrageous frauds and tyrannical despotism that the independents and republicans of the state propose to combine. It is sincerely to be hoped that they will succeed. The movement once inaugurated in Virginia and Mississippi, will spread to other states. The whole south is ripe for it. Every intelligent citizen of liberal tendencies is eager to cast off the blighting curse which has paralyzed every industry of the south, and retarded the growth of a country singularly blessed by nature. In the downfall and destruction of bourbonism lies the hope of the south.

The monetary conference at Paris is soon to reassemble, and it is intimated that in case it fails to accomplish its purpose the French and American delegates will consider a plan by which bimetalism may be maintained in France and the United States. It is to be hoped that an international silver union will be formed. Unless some plan can be devised to keep up the price of silver, France and other European countries will suffer serious loss. The coinage by the American government of two million dollars a month has had something to do with the comparative steadiness of the silver market for the past two or three years. This demand for coinage, together with the silver consumed in the arts, has been nearly, if not quite, equal to the supply from the American mines. The European markets have consequently had some seventy or eighty millions less to dispose of than if the American government had not resumed the coinage of silver dollars. But if the Monetary conference fails, it is by no means certain that the United States will continue to coin silver dollars. Silver coinage may be limited to the fractional coins, which serve merely as token money. In that event, silver would most likely depreciate in the European markets.

The amount of silver retained by Germany is estimated at from \$800,000,000 to \$20,000,000,000. This large amount Germany has promised to withhold in case an International Money Union was formed. Should such a union fail it will probably be thrown upon the market for sale to the highest bidder. A failure of our own government to continue the purchase of bullion for coinage would compel the product of American silver mines to seek the general market and the effect would be to greatly depress the value of silver. The demand for it will be shut off, except as to India and China. What would be the extent of the depreciation no one can foretell. France might be compelled to demonetize silver, and then to add her immense stores to those of the United States and Germany.

But if France and the United States agree to coin silver, and make it a legal tender at the true ratio, they may prevent any depreciation of silver below the ratio they agree upon. For instance, if the ratio agreed upon should be such as would require 420 grains in our American silver dollar, the two countries might coin silver on that basis. But if the French adhere to their present ratio of 15 1/2 to 1, which would make a lighter coin than our present dollar, equal to a dollar in gold, the probability is that the law of demand and supply would eventually drive both nations from the agreement.

PHILANTHROPISTS are not always practical politicians, and Mr. W. W. Corcoran, the venerable benefactor of Washington, seems least of all. He has written a communication to the New York Nation proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States by which it is to be provided that on the meeting of congress in December, 1884, and every four years thereafter, the house of representatives shall elect three members of the senate, whose names shall be placed by the tellers in a box and drawn therefrom by the speaker—the first drawn to be president of the United States, the second vice president and the third president pro tem, of the senate, to succeed each other in the same order in the event of a vacancy by death or otherwise. This plan, Mr. Corcoran thinks, would raise the character of the senate, would prevent intrigue in the management of political conventions and would put an end to the turmoil of presidential elections. One trial of such an ex-

perment would convince the most foolhardy. The dirty work that would be perpetrated around that lottery box on the day in which the first prize was announced to be drawn would discount Pate's famous performance in Omaha.

The Glenwood Journal, a democratic paper in Mills county, Iowa, has the courage to repudiate the state ticket recently nominated by its party, on the ground that it does not represent the interests of the people on all the vital problems of the day. The Journal expresses its views in the following terse language: The democratic party, it is evident from the composition of its committee, is as completely in the power of the railroad ring as is the republican party, and it would be as foolish for the people to expect reform in railroad legislation from their suggestion as from a republican committee. This is the conclusion we have arrived at from a scanning of the names. We wash our hands of the affair.

GREENBACKISM evidently is not popular in Michigan. The grand greenback camp meeting at Lansing opened Tuesday with only fifty persons present, where 50,000 had been expected. Seventy empty tents, Solon Chase, General Weaver, West and Ingalls were melancholy witnesses of the fact that "fooling with the currency" is at present not in fashion.

The Elmira Free Press has been consulting George Washington through a spiritual medium, and reports the "Father of his Country" as sending the following: "I see that it is proposed to erect a monument to 'Iroquois.' Give him mine."

The details of the recent watch competition at Melbourne are calculated to moderate somewhat our pride in American watches, as they were shown to be inferior as time-keepers to both the Swiss and English. The Loche watch, which gained the first prize, seems, indeed, to have reached perfection in respect to accuracy, having secured 500 points in a possible 500; a London watch came in second with 495 marks, while their best American competitor scored but 430. As regards finish, however, and general appearance, the American watch stands world wide, scoring 445 points out of 500, while the Loche watch had but 403, and the London watch had but one in a list of eight, with only 31 points to its credit. The moral is that England has paid too much attention to accuracy, and too little to appearance, while America has sacrificed real merit to a mere show of looks.

The new discovery of a method by which electricity may be stored in a box and transmitted from place to place, suggests unlimited possibilities of practical application. Thomas Williams, a chemist, and his colleague, Prof. Buchanan, carried away from his laboratory in his carriage one of the lead cells, weighing eighteen pounds, and by its use was able to perform a surgical operation in one minute which would otherwise have occupied ten. The operation was the removal of a tumor from a boy's tongue. Sir W. Williams hopes that a very short time will be allowed to pass before the Faure battery is made to do for the electric light what a water cistern does for a water supply. He also foresees another very important application of the "accumulator" for the electric lighting of ships. Altogether we seem to be on the eve of one more great revolution in the matter of motive forces and artificial lights.

The great Krupp works at Essen, Germany, illustrate the immense progress which the metallurgical and mechanical industries have made in the western provinces of Prussia within the last thirty years. In 1851, 250 hands were employed at these works, producing 100 tons of cast steel, or 2.24 tons each hand. In 1861, the number of hands had increased to 2136, the turn-out being 5000 tons of steel, or 2.36 tons per man per annum. In 1865, the production rose to 50,000 tons, and the number of hands to 8187, so that the proportional production amounted to about 100 tons per man per annum. In 1872, the quantity of cast steel turned out was 104,000 tons, or "common king," had risen at a bound up to 125,000 tons, and the number of workmen up to 12,000, so that each man turned out as much as 10.42 tons. In 1876, the proportional production took a further step forward, and the great steel manufacturer was generally credited with having taken a lead out of the book of Herr Camphausen, the minister of finance, whose notions of political economy were peculiar. In that year the firm kept 257 men, and produced 153,400 tons of steel, being at a rate of 18.70 tons of steel per man a year. Thus, in the course of 25 years, the production of steel per man per annum rose from 2 tons 5 cwt. to 18 tons 15 cwt. The proportion per man since 1876 is not known, but the aggregate production is supposed to have increased.

A Significant Fact.

The cheapest medicine in use is THOMAS' ELECTRIC OIL, because so very little of it is required to effect a cure. It cures rheumatism, diphtheria, and diseases of the lungs and throat, whether used for bathing the chest or throat, for taking internally or inhaling, it is a matchless compound.

CHEAP LAND FOR SALE.

1,000,000 Acres

OF THE FINEST LAND

EASTERN NEBRASKA.

SELECTED IN AN EARLY DAY—NOT RAIL ROAD LAND, BUT LAND OWNED BY NON-RESIDENTS WHO ARE THIRDED PAYING TAXES AND ARE OFFERING THEIR LANDS AT THE LOW PRICE OF \$6, \$8, and \$10 PER ACRE, ON LONG TIME AND EASY TERMS.

WE ALSO OFFER FOR SALE

IMPROVED FARMS

Douglas, Sarpy and Washington

COUNTIES.

ALSO, AN IMMENSE LIST OF

Omaha City Real Estate

Including Elegant Residences, Business and Residence Lots, Cheap Houses, and Lots, and a large number of Lots in most of the Additions of Omaha.

Also, Small Tracts of 5, 10 and 20 acres in and near the city. We have also opportunities for making Loans, and in all cases personally examine titles, and take every precaution to insure safety of money so invested.

We offer a small list of SPECIAL BARGAINS.

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Real Estate Brokers,

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FOR SALE

A beautiful residence lot on California between 22nd and 23rd streets, \$1000. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE

Very nice house and lot on 9th and Webster streets, with barn, coal house, well, cistern, shade and fruit trees, everything complete. A desirable piece of property, figures low. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE

Splendid business lots S. E. corner of 16th and Central Avenues. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE

House and lot corner Chicago and 21st streets, \$2000. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE

Large house on Devonport street between 11th and 12th street, good location for boarding house. Owner will sell low. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE

Two new houses on full lot in Kountze & Ruth's addition. This property will be sold very cheap. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE

A top pheton. Enquire of Jas. Stephenson. 904-12. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE

Corner of two choice lots in Shinn's addition, request to at once submit best cash offer. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE

A good acreable residence property, \$4000. BOGGS & HILL.

A FINE

Residence—Not in the market. Owner will sell for \$6,500. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE

4 good lots, Shinn's 3d addition. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE

A very fine residence lot, to some party desiring to build a fine house, \$2,300. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE

About 200 lots in Kountze & Ruth's addition, just south of St. Mary's avenue, \$450 to \$800. These lots are now business, water, balance gently rolling, and are 40 per cent cheaper than any other lots in the market. Save money by buying these lots. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE

10 lots, suitable for fine residence, on Park-Wild avenue 3 blocks S. E. of depot, all covered with fine lawns. Price extremely low. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE

Some very cheap lots in Lake's addition. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE

Cheap corner lot, corner Douglas and Jefferson Sts. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE

98 lots on 59th, 27th, 25th, 23rd and 20th Sts., between Farnham, Douglas, and the proposed extension of Dodge street. Prices range from \$200 to \$400. We have concluded to give much smaller means one more chance to secure a home and will build houses on these lots on small payments, and will sell lots on monthly payments. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE

100 acres, 9 miles from city, with running water, balance gently rolling prairie, only 3 miles from railroad, \$10 per acre. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE

400 acres on 1st-class rich prairie, \$10 per acre. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE

720 acres in one body, 7 miles west of Fremont, is all level valley, rich soil and 3 miles from railroad and creek, in good settlement, water, etc., can be found. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE

A highly improved farm of 240 acres, 3 miles from city. Fine improvements on this land, owner not a practical farmer, determined to sell. A good opening for some man of means. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE

2,000 acres of land near Mill-lane station, 3,500 near Elk-horn, \$5 to \$10; 4,000 acres in north part of county, \$5 to \$10; 5,000 acres west of the Elk-horn, \$5 to \$10; 10,000 acres scattered through the county, \$5 to \$10.

FOR SALE

Several fine residences now on offer and not known in the market as being for sale. Locations will only be made known to purchasers "maintain business." BOGGS & HILL.

IMPROVED FARMS

We have for sale many improved farms around Omaha, and in all parts of Douglas, Sarpy and Washington counties. We have farms in Iowa. For description and prices call on us. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE

Business Lots for Sale on Farnham and Douglas streets, from \$5,000 to \$8,000. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE

Business lots next west of Maconic Temple—price \$5,000. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE

Business lots west of Old Fellows building, \$2,000 each. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE

Business lots south side Douglas street, between 12th and 13th, \$5,500 each. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE

160 acres, covered with young rounded by improved runs, only 7 miles from city. Cheapest land offered. BOGGS & HILL.