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 latest bulletin which was received at 1 o'clock this morning says the president is resting quietly and that no material change has taken place.

EVEN anxiety for the president cannot restrain emphatic remarks about the heat.

THE decrease in pulse and temperature are very cheering signs of improvement on the part of the president.

FASTING doesn't pay. Griscom, the Chicago lunatic, has completed his fast but finds his pocketbook as thin as his body.

THE enterprise and public spirit of its citizens have more to do with the growth of a community than all its natural advantages.

THE Union Pacific bridge is again assessed at $200,000 by the Douglas county board of commissioners. This represents about one month's earnings of the "robber's toll gate."

THE New York legislature has just passed a law making bribery a felony punishable by a fine of $5,000 and imprisonment for five years. The question is whether its laws will affect past Sessions.

LET us trust that the comet will not come in contact with the earth. In such an event, says Prof. Proctor, the thermometer would rise to 10,000 degrees in the shade. The weather, so far as heat is concerned, is soul satisfying enough at its present temperature.

THE Ohio democracy will hold their state convention at Columbus to-morrow. The contest over the governorship and the platform promises to be very exciting. Present indications are that the free trade Bourbons, headed by Frank Hurd, will be largely in the minority. The final outcome will be all the same, however. Charley Foster is bound to be governor for another term.

WHEN Mrs. Nash, of Iowa, the lady that absolutely declined to be a candidate for any office, and would not vote if she could, heard about the resolutions of censure passed by the Nebraska woman's rights association, she did not go into hysterics. She simply repeated: "I am a wife and a mother, and have a home to take care of, which occupies my entire time, and forbids all thought of neglecting it for political honor."

IT is said that the large ball which wounded the president may be the means of saving his life because of its size, as, contrary to the popular idea, a large ball is safer than a small one, unless, in its passage into the body, it cuts some vital part and causes immediate death, making it at the instant the more dangerous missile. The path of the small bullet is quickly closed, so that suppuration where it lodges is invariably confined and kills while the passage of the large ball gives that dangerous element an opportunity to escape, and the wound, consequently, a chance to heal itself.

Women are better judges of bonnets than ballots—*Mr. Rosewater.*

We must be excused. From what we have been able to see of the judgment of the gentle sex on bonnets—but, then, when a little blonde angel pins an immense cardinal flower on a mass of old gold ribbon and buff straw, or a portly dame of forty attaches a spray of dainty rosebuds to a strip of delicate satin, and these things be denominated bonnets, we stand on the tremulous brink of a precipice of doubt.—*Lincoln Journal.*

We didn't suppose that you knew as much about it as your wife. When a man trespasses upon woman's peculiar province, he generally makes himself as ridiculous as a woman who pokes her nose into men's individual affairs. But it is no discredit to the editor of the Lincoln *Journal* that he is no man milliner.

THE COMMERCIAL FUTURE OF THE SOUTH.

A strong effort is now being made by the southern people to secure that share of the nation's trade for which the south is so admirably fitted by her natural resources and easy accessibility to the great commercial centres of the east and its own seaboard. On many grounds it seems probable that the south is the section of the country which will show the most rapid development during the next decade. In the first place, it is commercially an untrodden country, abounding in wonderful possibilities as to mineral and agricultural wealth. Its climate is attractive, its soil rich and its population numerous enough to invite railroad extension and furnish a remunerative traffic.

The cotton trade is already centered in the south and must always remain there. In the attention which has hitherto been paid to this great staple of commerce, agriculture and manufactures have been neglected. The extension of railroads connecting the gulf states and the great northern channels of trade is stimulating the dormant southern energy. Northern capitalists and British manufacturers are preparing to invest their means in developing the resources of the country and the younger generation of Southerners are ready to give a helping hand to the work of commercial reconstruction. Several of the largest cotton firms, of Manchester, England, have secured favorable cotton factory sites in the South for mills which they declare must be built in the near future, where the cheaper grades of cotton cloth will be manufactured in close proximity to the fields where the plant grows. Northern railroad capitalists are contributing readily from their means to push forward railroad extension through the undeveloped territory, thus bringing every section of the country in close connection with the seaboard and the great commercial centers of the country, believing that the country is already well enough settled to enable properly managed railroad property to pay reasonable dividends, even from the present scanty production of the soil.

Leaving aside for the moment the two great staples of the south, cotton and rice, there still remains a vast field for development which has hitherto been practically untouched. In Kentucky are found larger coal fields than Pennsylvania, which have been developed to an inconsiderable extent. Tennessee possesses coal, iron and copper mines which are still in the infancy of their development. The iron ore beds of Alabama are vast in their extent and of singular richness with contiguous coal beds and limestone necessary for their successful working. It is not many years since Tennessee was the greatest corn producing state of the Union, while Virginia still maintains her ascendency in the growth and manufacture of tobacco. With such natural advantages, there is no reason why the south should make gigantic strides within the next ten years, unless her people deliberately place themselves as a bar to her internal development and progress. It is gratifying to learn that such will not be the case. A practical observer, Mr. C. C. Baldwin, president of the Louisville & Nashville railroad system, in a recent interview upon the commercial status of the south, makes the following pertinent remarks?

"The commercial men of the cotton states fully appreciate the situation. They now see clearly how very little politics have done for them and seriously turn toward the real reconstruction which active trade will inaugurate. There is as much patriotism there as in any section of the nation. All the war issues are dead and buried—except to a few politicians who misrepresent their constituents and merely use the language of the past to give them, personally, a passing prominence. The 'fire-eating' element is, in fact, too insignificant to deserve consideration when we are dealing with our theme from a commercial point of view. True, we hear a great deal more about the few men who stand forth prominently as the advocates of these dead issues than we do of the thousands of young and energetic southern men who are building cotton and woolen mills; who are opening mines and starting iron, copper and zinc furnaces, or who are relaying the roads between the Atlantic and the Ohio and the gulf. These men don't talk, they don't write books, they don't go to the legislature or to congress. They speak, trumpet toned, in results, however. In all soberness, I don't believe there are to-day any respectable number of men south of the old Mason and Dixon line who seriously look forward to a renewal of the race issues which the war settled.

They hope to work out their salvation, not alone, north and west. Granting that the southern people may have been slow, amid their first years of struggle for existence after the horrors of war, to seize upon the commercial possibilities—to receive with deserved warmth the few well meaning and honorable men who went among them with something better than a 'carpet bag' and a few war time speeches in manuscript—granting all this, I say, which personally I am far from doing, it is certain, that they are to-day awake and alive to the situation. Never were so many bales of cotton raised, picked and sent to market as in the last year. Mills for the weaving of the coarser cotton fabrics are now in successful operation in Tennessee, Georgia, Kentucky, and several of the Atlantic coast states, all of which have been built by native labor, mostly with local capital and are managed by Southern men."

ORGANIZE ALLIANCES.

It is highly important that the farmers of this state should begin to take active steps looking towards the coming state convention which is to be held in Lincoln in September. The Farmers' Alliance whose growth in our state has been so rapid and satisfactory, affords our farmers a ready means of expressing their opinions, voicing their greivances and influencing public sentiment at the polls and in the state capital.

The state convention of the Farmers' Alliance should be a representative body. Every county and every township in our state should have a voice in the election of its delegates. On this account such portions of Nebraska as have not as yet formed alliances should do so at once. There should be no mistaken idea as to the universality of the movement among Nebraska producers. No monopoly organ should be permitted for a momeut to raise the cry that the convention will not represent the great body of Nebraska's farmers, nor voice their real sentiments upon questions of vital interest to the state. Let there be a full and fair representation of operative farmers whose personal character and standing in their respective communities will be a shield against the calumnies of the enemies of the movement.

Nebraska's State Alliance is ably officered, and possesses in its ranks men who will be fully competent to maintain the principles of the organization on the stump and through the columns of the press. It is gratifying to note the ability heretofore displayed in the collection of statistics bearing upon the transportion question. Cheap and undiscriminating transportation facilities is at present the great and pressing need of the producers of our state. It forces itself daily upon the attention of every resident of our state. Transportation charges affect the value of every article worn and every ounce of food eaten by the citizens of Nebraska. And as Nebraska's wealth is principally determined by the price for which its produce can be sold in the markets of the world it follows that the prosperity of our state and the wealth of her people is determined by the management of the corporations who transport our produce and merchandise.

With earnest and concerted work the Nebraska's Farmers' Alliance will do much towards solving the great issue of the day in our state. By active discussion of the questions at issue, and the diffusion of statistics bearing upon the problem of the hour, but more than all by supporting only such candidates for public office as are known to advocate the interests of the producers, the Farmers' Alliance will be a power for good which all the assaults, and all the resources of corporate wealth will be unable to counter-act or destroy.

THE monopoly organs are bristling with indignation over the following paragraph that recently appeared in the Lincoln *Democrat*:

The farmer's alliances through Nebraska should, at everyone of their meetings, remind their members that the most stupid thing a farmer can do is to patronize a railroad paper. There are a few papers who fight for the people and these should be the ones, and the only ones subscribed for. By increasing the suscription lists of such papers the farmers help themselves, by enabling the editors to publish better papers. It takes lots of money to publish daily papers, and every cent subscribed to a subsidized railroad organ is one hundred cents lost to the subscribing farmer.

The Omaha *Republican* insists that farmers buy papers for the news they contain and not for the views they express on any particular question. The Lincoln *Journal* coincides with the Union Pacific organ.. Both of these papers tell their patrons that newspapers are like flour, sugar, coffee or any other commodity. People patronize where they can get the most for their money.

The proof of the pudding is in the eating The two great lights of the monopolies furnish striking proof in their subscription lists that people do not patronize papers merely for the news.

Newspapers are not merely looked to as news gathers, but should be fearless and truthful exponents of public sentiment, advocating every measure that tends to elevate public morals, and better the condition of the masses, opposing every scheme of public plunder, and denouncing every unjust exaction and imposition. It is manifestly the interest of farmers to patronize only such papers as are free from entangling alliances with corporate monopolies that impose upon and oppress them.

The monopolies, with the millions wrung from the producers, can afford to print mammoth sheets full of news, and can give away thousands of such papers. But papers that are given away exert no influence, and nobody knows this better than the monopoly managers. On the other hand, farmers are not disposed to patronize papers that defend the robberies and exactions to which they are subjected, especially when they can get papers in every respect equal or superior to those edited by hirelings of the railways. And this is why THE BEE has distanced all rivals in point of circulation, and is now able to publish a greater quantity and variety of news than any other paper west of Chicago.

NOTWITHSTANDING all the rose-colored reports of the condition of the crops in this state, the outlook is not as encouaging as it has been represented. The acreage of small grain is doubtless much larger than it was last year, and in many localities that suffered from drouth last season there will be a very fair crop this year. But the yield as a whole will be considerable below the average. Corn has been backward everywhere, and it is premature to make predictions that must depend so much upon the weather. The condition of crops in Western Iowa does not differ materially from that in Nebraska.

The Labor Drain.

Kansas City Journal.

The cities along the Missouri river and the country west of it has been largely drained of its surplus labor during the present season. Everywhere complaints are made that a sufficient number of mechanics and day laborers to meet the local demand cannot be had. Wages have been advanced to unusually high figures, and still the influx of labor does not keep pace with our wonderful progress in building. The drain from us is of course accounted for in the fact that railroad building in the southwest has been proceeding for the past year at a rate which has never been known in any country on earth. The gang of men now engaged on the Denver and Rio Grande railway's extensions exceeds the whole of the army of the United States, being more than 32,000. Nearly 19,000 of this force are at work in Old Mexico. There are nearly 4,000 in New Mexico; over 5,000 in Colorado, and the remainder are scattered through Utah and other localities. More than half of this great labor army was drained from the Missouri valley. It is no wonder then that mechanics, day laborers and even harvest hands are scarce. Much as we feel this drain now, however, the result in the future will be an immense gain to Kansas City. A country is being penetrated and developed that is especially tributary to us. Representatives of our commercial houses have already invaded it at every available point, and we are furnishing the supplies not only for the vast army of laboring men, but for the natives of that region, whose eyes have been turned hitherward. Kansas City is for them now, and forever in the future, the nearest commercial depot. To this point the people of the great Southwest must ship their beef and mutton; their hides, pelts and wool, and the products of their rich mines. In return we must furnish them almost everything to subsist upon and to work with. We are nearest neighbors to that people. Their future is, in a great measure, bound up with ours. We aiding in their development and prosperity, will in return, profit by their immense trade.

SPORTING NOTES.

Mr. Keene's Foxhall is in the Goodwood cup, two miles and a half, to be run on Thursday.

The trotting mare May Morning has been sold to a Cleveland gentleman, who will drive her on the road.

The Blue Bell mare Ethel, record 2:23, has been purchased by Mr. F. D. Norris, of New York, who will breed her.

Mr. Keene recently paid $5,650 for a yearling brother to Foxhall, and will send him to Europe in the course of a month or so.

In the London market recently the first bet of any consequence was laid upon the Derby of 1882—a bet of £1,000 to £70 against Bruce.

Archer, the celebrated English jockey, again heads the list of winning mounts with 75 wins, against C. Wood's 52, Tom annon's 31, and George Fordham's 30.

Col. Colney, of Chicago, has sold Lady Thorne, Jr., dam of Santa Clause, to Gov. Sanford, of California, for $3,500. Col. Colney owns a 2-yera-old brother to Santa Clause.

Jack Phillipa, the jockey, says, he came in the first four times with Jersey Boy at Mystic park, and he didn't win a race. He thinks the judges were predjudiced "for a consideration.

The middle half mile in the Hindoo-Crickmore race, at Coney Island, is declared by old turfmen to have been the fastest exhibition of speed ever witnessed on any race-course. Hindoo won.

Gazell (2:21), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian dam by Harry Clay, and owned by Mr. Joseph Harker, of New York, foaled a bay colt, by Gov. Sprague, May 22d, at the stud farm at Mr. R. P. Todhunter, Walnut Hill, Ky.

It is not generally known that Fiddler, the colt that finished fourth in the Prix de Paris, was sired by the American-bred stallion Preakness, but such is the case, Preakness is rapidly winning his way in England as a successful sire.

At Monmouth Park, July 4, the two-year-old chestnut filly Bouncer, by Leamington, dam Elastic, by Kentucky, ran five furlongs with 104 pounds up, in 1:02. This equals the fastest time on record; but Bouncer carried seven more pounds in this race, and therefore her time is the best for the distance.

Robert the Devil and Bend Or, who were the crack three-year-olds of England in 1880, have both succeeded in beating Mr. Keene's three-year-old colt Foxhall, that won the Prix de Paris. The "Yankee" was second to Bend Or for the City and Suburban, and fourth to Robert the Devil in the Acot Gold Cup.

Parole is running into rather good form. His performance in the Westchester Cup was exceedingly creditable, and reminds one of his early victories. A splendid galaxy of names is the list of Westchester winners—viz: The Banshee, Helmbold, Preakness, Harry Bassett, Wanderer, Ballankeel, Tom Ochiltree, and Bramble.

Col. W. H. Johnson has purchased for Pierre Lorrillard two very valuable brood mares—Evadne, by Lexington, out of Volga, by Glencoe, and Glenrose (sister to Susan Beane, the dam of Stratford, Susquehanna, Sensation and Onondaga), by Lexington, out of Sallie Lewis, by Glencoe. Evadne is in foal to Enquirer and Glenrose is in foal to Great Tom.

"Pop" Conklin, the former owner of Rarus, has started in to breed trotters on a new plan. He has purchased a thoroughbred horse, a son of Asteroid, out of a mare by the Knight of St. George, and will breed him to trotting mares. One thing Mr. Conklin may be sure of, he will never again own so good a stallion, either for stud or track purposes, as Wedgewood.

Robert Bonner says if he can get Rarus and Edwin Forrest in condition, he feels perfectly satisfied that he can beat the best time on record, and that he may give an exhibition trot in August. If the race comes off it will be on either the Prospect Park or Hartford track. Both horses have trotted in 2:11¼ on a three-quarter track. Splan, the former driver of Rarus, thinks he can make the mile in 2:08 on a good track.

A Gambler's Sound Advice.

Price McGrath, who died the other day at Long Branch, was a famous expert at cards in the days when gambling was common on the Mississippi steamboats. The Louisville Courier-Journal says that he gained his first start toward wealth by winning $20,000 from an intoxicated planter. With that capital he fitted up in New Orleans the handsomest gambling house in the country. During the war he made a fortune out of winnings from soldiers in St. Louis and New York. The Cincinnati Enquirer tells the following story: "While at Long Branch not many years ago a party of young acquaintances went from Lexington to take in the races at that famous resort. He met them and invited them to his gambling house, saying they could take their meals there when they wished, and could get anything they wanted and better than they could find anywhere else. He imposed but one condition upon them. Said he: 'After you have eaten and drank and smoked you will feel like playing in a five or ten. Don't do it. I don't want it, and you will only be taking up the room of other men with plenty of money, whom I do want. If you think you can win you are mistaken. We keep a game open for suckers with plenty of money. So just keep your $5 bills for something else.'"

No Hospital Needed.

No palatial hospital needed for Hop Bitters' patients, nor large-salaried talented puffers to tell what Hop Bitters will do or cure, as they tell their own story by their certain and absolute cures at home.—[New York Independent. July1-15

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If you are prostrated with sick Headache, take BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

If your Bowels are disordered, regulate them with BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

If your Blood is impure, purify it with BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

If you have Indigestion, you will find an antidote in BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

If you are troubled with Spring Complaints, eradicate them with BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

If your Liver is torpid, restore it to healthy action with BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

If your Liver is affected, you will find a sure restorative in BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

If you have any species of Humor or Pimple, fail not to take BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

If you have any symptoms of Ulcers or Scrofulous Sores, a curative remedy will be found in BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

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The machinery for excavating the canals along the East Coast and into Lake Okeechobee is now being built, and both lines of canal are expected to be completed by September, 1882.

The State of Florida offers greater advantages for the investment of capital in construction of lines of transportation, the purchase and improvement of lands, of any state in the Union—by reason of its geographical position, climate and fertility of soil, adapted to the cultivation of crops covering the widest scope, embracing all of the grains, fruits and vegetables of the north, middle and southern states, besides tropical and semi-tropical fruits and fibrous plants in great variety, and maturing to that degree of perfection developed at no other point within the United States.

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FOR SALE 160 acres, 9 miles from city, about 30 acres very choice valley, with running water; balance gently rolling prairie, only 3 miles from railroad, $10 per acre. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE 400 acres in one tract twelve miles from city; 40 acres cultivated, Living Spring of water, some nice valleys. The land is all first-class rich prairie. Price $10 per acre. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE 720 acres in one body, 7 miles west of Fremont, is all level land, producing heavy growth of grass, in high valley, rich soil and 3 miles from railroad and side track, in good settlement and no better land 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 Millhorn, $8 to $10; 4,000 acres in north part of county, $7 to $10, 3,000 acres 2 to 8 miles from Florence, $5 to $10; 5,000 acres west of the Elkhorn, $4 to $10; 10,000 acres scattered through the county, $6 to $10.

The above lands lie near and adjoin nearly every farm in the county, and can mostly be sold on small cash payment, with the balance in 1-2-3-4 and 5 year's time. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE Several fine residences properties never before offered and not known in the market as being for sale. Locations will only be made known to purchasers "meaning busines. BOGGS & HILL.

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

IO Business Lots for Sale on Farnam and Douglas streets, from $3,000 to $8,500. BOGGS & HILL.

EFOR SALE 8 business lots next west of Masonic Temple—price advanced of $2,000 each. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE 3 business lots west of Odd Fellows block, $2 500 each. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE 2 business lots south side Douglas street, between 12th and 13th, $3,500 each. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE 160 acres, covered with young timber; living water, surrounded by improved rms, only 7 miles from cit . Cheapest land onhand. BOGGS & HILL.