## THE OMAHA BEE

Omaha Office, No. 016 7 arnam St. Council Bluffs Office, No. 7 Pearl Street, Near Broadway. New York Office, Room 65 Tribune Building. Published every morning, except Sunday,

BRUS BY MAIL ..... \$10.00 | Three Months..... THE WENELT BER, PUBLISHED SYRET WEDSERDAY.

TERMS POSTPAID. American News Company, Sole] Agents Newsdeal-ers in the United States. CORRESPONDENCE,

A Communications relating to News and Editorial matters should be addressed to the Eoron, or Tim BUSINESS LETTERS.

diese Letters and Remittances should be to Tun Bas Penasinno Compart, Onana, beeks and Postoffice orders to be made pay-te order of the compart. THE BEE PUBLISHING CO., PROPS. E. ROBEWATER, Editor.

The American congress to Bismarck: "Snoutrage!

The Cleveland Leader remarks that the Egyptian war is a sort of commercial affair, with the prophet on one side and the loss on the other.

WITHIN the last few days board of trade memberships in Chicago have ad- treasury department bear witness. At vanced from \$2,000 to \$3,500. Board of the end of the current fiscal year we trade memberships in Omaha are not shall be confronted with a surplus within worth as much as a membership of a commercial college.

A RAILROAD line running south from Philadelphia has adopted the new standard in the measurement of time. The rain leaves at 17:55 and arrives at Baltimore at 20:45. When the Omaha Belt railway opens up, its trains will leave at 24 o'clock, and reach the reservoir at tion of the match stamp. The slight re-

THE Kansas City Times has this to say concerning Nebraska's senior senator "The plucky Van Wyck of Nebraska has opened the ball to declare forfeited lapsed railroad grants. It is to be hoped Mr. Van Wyck will hold his republican brethren strictly to the issue and allow no prevarication, no squirming and no dodg-

THE Prince of Wales has recently been investing large sums of money in Kansas lands. When Mr. Robinson, of New York, introduced that resolution, twist-Queen Victoria.

THE cattle kings of the west will have ranges. He will endeavor to sealty of \$100 per day on every man who a reduction of their profits, but the maintains a fence on the public lands. The cattle men will send in remon-

THE North Bend Flail says that the attempt of the Omaha Republican to the charge that it is the party of monolampoon President Arthur for any posi- polists and favored interests. There tion taken in his truly praisworthy message will not meet with the sympathy of ment on this point, and they could be republicans. The Flail "is free to confess that it likes the ring of the message, present congressional minority place and it believes that the sensible people themselves in opposition to a legitime reof all parties must admit that the presi. duction of a taxation which affects every dent's points are well taken, and that his resident of the country. Nor need a ideas carried out cannot fail to be a blessing to the country. He strikes direct vision of the tariff by republicans run from the shoulder on the public land, counter to party principles or party the railroad and the telegraph questions, platforms. No sensible man is deceived and if congress will heed his suggestions for a moment by the rant of the absolute and work earnestly to effect the reforms free trader. For a decade to come he advises the country will have no read a tariff of twenty per cent. son to regret it. There is no misconstru- will be demanded by the revenue reing the position the president has taken, quirements of the national treasury. An and we believe he has struck a key note average of twenty per cent of protection that will respond in unison throughout added to the material protection of ocean the whole nation."

Holman. It is now publishing daily a half column of "characteristic utterances" of Mr. Holman, under the heading of "The wisdom of a patriot," One of a powerful lobby of wealthy manufacturthese gams of wisdom relates to tobacce. Mr. Holman is credited with saying: "The tax on tobacco is one which affects an absolute necessity of human life. There is no use in talking of it simply as preduction. The duty of congress is a luxury, as a thing that may be disclear and imperative. To the people at pensed with. Tobacco may be injurious large it matters very little which party to the human system, and all that, but feels the direct responsibility of executit is a solace to the poor as well as a con- ing their wishes in lightening the burden. solation to labor, and, indeed to men under all conditions of life." This is a very work and vote for a fair tax reduction bill shrewd scheme of Dana to catch the regardless of the money and threats of support of smokers and chewers for his the protected interests will receive Hoosier candidate. The support of the tobacco consumers, irrespective of party, as the country itself. will elect any one to the presidency.

THE railroad committee of the senate has been packed as usual by the confederated monopolies. Sawyer, an Oshkosh millionaire, has been made chairman; next comes Sewell, the New Jersey what might be called non - commit-A Washington dispatch New York Times says railroad interests of the country are safe. No impertinent attempts to abridge corsay not. The committee might as well have been made up of Leland Stanford,

THE DUTY OF CONGRESS. Sound republican papers and conserva-

tive republican sentiment throughout the country have hailed with gratification the defeat of Mr. Randall and the organization of the national house of representatives with Mr. Carlisle as speaker. They have done this, too, with a full understanding of what Mr. Carliale's election means and in the expectation of a renewal of the tariff discussion which took up so large a part of the closing 1.00 One Month 3 50 days of the late session. The few spanmodic attempts on the part of small-bore editors and partisans to raise the sectional issue have excited no comments except that of ridicule on the part of the general public. A simple analysis of the vote was only necessary to show that northern votes came in as large proportions to Mr. Carlisle's support as those from south of the line, while the overwhelming majority by which he secured the prize so eagerly coveted by Mr. Randall evidenced the feeling among the democracy that the party could no longer afford to dodge an issue upon which independent sentiment throughout the country was steadily focusing. That the issue of revenue reduction is as pertinent and imperative to-day as it was a year ago the figures of the twenty millions as large as that which the last congress endeavored to whittle down. The reduction in the custom receipts has been imperceptible, owing to increased importations, while the bulk of the decrease in the revenue has been caused by the lapping off of internal taxes. Of these the consumer has received no benefit except from the aboliduction in the license and tax on tobacco has accrued solely to the manufacturers and venders. The experience of nearly six months has shown exactly what honest congressmen and honest editors predicted, viz: That the tariff bill was a sop thrown to a pressing public senti-

sound and effective law. It is such a law that the country looks to the present congress to frame and pass. The cry that a renewed agitation of the tariff will menace the business interests ing the British lion's tail by inquiring and create increased stagnation in trade into the recent acquisition of great tracts has been raised too often to be effecof land by foreign noblemen, he doubt- tive, and recent interviews with bank less had in his mind's eye the successor of presidents and leading merchants in the east show that it has very properly lost its force. Whatever increases the general prosperity and decreases the cost of some business at the national capital this living assists trade and greases the wheels winter. Senator Ingalls proposes to of commerce A reduction of taxation make it unpleasant for the enterprising has never yet been known to precipitate herdsmen who are in the habit of fencing a general panic. Panpered industrial up large tracts of the public domain for monopolists and over-stimulated induscure the passage of a bill levying a penducers of this country naturally rebel at people will not regret individual losses which accrue to the general gaiu. One thing is certain. The republican party can no longer afford to lay itself open to have been facts in abundance for arguused with renewed vigor in case the cheerful acquiesance in a conservative re-

ment, with no expectation, on the part

of the framers, that it would remedy the

freight charges will be ample to stimulate THE New York Sun still shouts for wages of American workingmen. Our American industry and maintain the present tariff of more than thirty-three per cent has no honest reason for exist ence except the greed and influence of ers whose efforts to maintain the customs tax at exorbitant rates have resulted in the commercial and industrial depression which inevitably follows over-

THE council has rejected the bid for street cleaning, and has decided to have the work done under the supervision of the street commissioner until June next. Some of the councilmen are evidently railroad magnate; followed by Sabin, the laying their pipes for re-election. It is a Minnesota railroad monopolist. Riddle- votorious fact that the men who work berger, the tail to the Mahone kite, is under the street commissioner are for the sandwitched between Lamar, of Missis, most part political pensioners, who subsippi, one of Jay Gould's best workers, sist on the city and do as little work and Brown, of Georgia, whose millions as they can. It will cost our taxwere amassed out of convict labor and payers from 50 to 100 per cent. more to Georgia railroads. Williams, of Ken- do the street cleaning through the street tucky, and Jones, of Florida, are commissioner than it would to have it done by a contractor, who attends closeto ly to his business. But the council eviin dently cares less for the tax-payers than British officers they are not in a shape to the hands of this railroad committee the it does for making political capital. So carry on an aggressive war and sweep far as the workingmen of Omaha are concerned, there is no material advantage. One British gunboat on the Nile can hold porate privileges are likely to slip through One swallow does not make a summer. this committee unobserved. We should The thirty or forty men employed under forget the shape and form of Egypt.

of honest hard labor for a full day's pay.

UNDERGROUND WIRES. In nearly all the large cities there is a strong movement to force the telegraph and electric light companies to put their wires underground. In New York the matter seems to be attracting more attenaccidents have happened in other cities, extinguishment. The telegraph companies do not take action in this matter simply because they do not wish to in- the British government do not seem to volve any extra expense. They no longer dishearten the agitators, who keep right can tell the public that it is impracticable to put their wires underground. Acoperation in the German empire alone the surface of the earth, and working as satisfactorily as the air-strung lines, with the additional advantage that they are from atmospheric and other causes. In

under the ground. thing which would not have happened had the wires been under ground.

gainly poles and the mass of wires obstructing the streets. The only way to do is to declare them a nuisance and order them removed within a certain time. The telegraph and telephone companies have millions at their command, and it will be no hardship upon them. The underground system will prove as much benefit to them as to the public.

THE SOLDIERS' LAND-BOUNTY BILL.

If there is any more public land, after what has been donated to the railroads, to be given away by the government, it seems proper that the soldiers should have an opportunity to acquire some of it. With that end in view, Mr. Hill, of Ohio, has introduced in the house a very iberal soldiers' land-bounty bill. It provides that every three-years soldier or commissioned officer shall have a land warrant for 160 acres of land; every soldier of one year, eighty acres, and every three months-soldier, forty acres. The land warrants are to be issued in conformity with the act granting lands to soldiers of the Mexican war. Objections have already been raised against this bill, one of which is that, like the Mexican bounty bill, it will be of a great deal more benefit to the speculators than to the soldiers. Under the Mexican bill the land warrants were bought cheaply by the speculators and located in large

rants as a matter of speculation. Too much precaution cannot be exercised to prevent large tracts of land passing into given to soldiers upon condition of locatname for a certain number of years before they can sell it.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

Latest cable advices from Egypt con radict the sensational reports that have heretofore been received from the upper Nile. El Mahdi is reported as being rapidly deserted by his followers. The reports lack confirmation. While they are plausible they are not very probable. Unless the vast horde of fanatical ragamuffins, who constitute his army, are suffering for the want of food they are not likely to disperse. But while El Mahdi and his forces are in condition to resist the advance of the Egyptian army led by down the valley of the Nile to Cairo. back El Mahdi's entire army. People the street commissioner by the day will Egypt is, in fact, more than one thousand not raise the wages of 5,000 other work- miles long, and only six miles wide. The Vanderbilt, Jay Gould, Sidney Dillon ingmen employed elsewhere. On the only habitable or traversable country extended for the Vatican primary and not and Fred, Ames.

little home is interested in keeping taxes the Nile. This is fertile because the river down. Laborers who do not own a home overflows it; beyond are the hills, and derive no advantage from s system that above these the hot flaring, lifeless desonly gives a soft job to a few, while the ert. General Pasha, who occupies Cairo, masses are compelled to put in a full day has an army of about 8,500 well equipped men and will have a river fleet to protect the metropolis of Egypt against any force that El Mahdi might concentrater.

The grand ovation given in Dublin in honor of Parnell demonstrates that Ireland never will be pacified until the reforms contended for by the National tion than anywhere else. This is owing Land league are granted. They may not to the fact that the electric wires have even then be pacified, for many of the killed a number of persons. Such fatal national leaders will accept nothing less than an Irish republic. Such a change but not with such frequency as in New is not liable to take place until England York. The electric light wires have assumes a republican form of government proven dangerous to life, and the tele- in place of a menarchy. Whatever may graph and telephone wires are not only be the outcome of the agitation, Parnell a nuisance upon the streets, but they are himself has Breaped a rich reward for his are a serious obstacle in the way of fire efforts in behalf of the Irish people, and especially the Irish peasantry. The repressive measures adopted by

English prisons or on Irish soil Mr. ording to a late issue of the Deutsche Parnell's somewhat intemperate speech Bruzeitung, a German publication which at the banquet has isolated his party. The ought to be well qualified to know English radicals have heretofore given whereof it speaks, there are now in the Irish leader a strong support. They have succeeded in overcoming the race no less than 23,000 miles of subterranean prejudice which has always been so wire, out of a total of 162,000 miles of marked in connection with Irish affairs, line. France has 7,200 miles of under- but they cannot forgive the so-called ground wire in successful use. Austria- insult offered to their queen by the omis-Hungary comes next with 354 miles of sion of her name from the head of the her lines under ground, and Russia fol- toast-list. Mr. Parnell is responsible lows with a subterranean system cover- for this breach of the ordinary propriing 115 miles. Between Berlin and eties and the intemperate statements Halle, in Germany, there are over four to which he gave utterance will hundred miles of wire in all laid beneath undoubtedly prevent an alliance between the Parnellites and radicals, which was almost concluded. The whigs will join hands with the tories against them as less liable to injury and interruption their common enemy. The tories foresee this result and are elated at the sud-France, the telegraph lines belonging to den turn of affairs in their favor. Mr. the railway between Paris and Nancy, a Parnell apparently abandoned his habitdistance of 170 miles, are wholly laid ual caution. His threats against the great English liberal party are looked A few years hence the telegraph offi- upon as being evidence of ingratitude cials will wonder why they kept their and treachery. He stigmatized them as wires above ground so long. With the wolves in sheep's clothing, and accused wires underground the expense of poles them of having done their best to ruin and constant repairs to the lines, which Ireland. The expressions are regarded are so frequently broken and interrupted by the liberals as unpatriotic in the exby storms, will be avoided. Under ground treme, and they now realize that the no storm will disturb the wires, and a line of legislation which they have constant communication is insured. In mapped out, and for which they will be such an occurrence on the relation exist-Denver recently telegraph and telphone held responsible during the next session poles and wires were damaged by a snow of parliament, will be again menaced by poles and wires were damaged by a snow of parliament, will be again menaced by that if the pope accords a friendly recept and wind storm to the extent of \$15,000. the presence of men whose sole mission tion to Frederick William French Cath The poles and wires were prostrated in a is to impede or if possible nullify their confused mass, and there was a serious efforts. There will probably be eighty interruption to business for several days. Parnellites in parliament after the next olection, whose policy will be a reflection of the sentiments illustrated at the ban-If the authorities of every city took a quet. They will, as they have declared, decided stand in this matter, it would hold the key to the situation unless their must look in other directions for substanonly be a question of a very short time threats should cause a blending for com-

> There is still a strong probability that a rupture between France and China may be averted. The Marquis Tseng, who is the plenipotentiary of the Chinese emperor, still remains in Paris awaiting further developments. His acceptance of an invitation to attend a banquet given that this astute diplomat did not mean what he said some weeks ago when he served notice on President Grevy that and the naval and military commanders consequences may be.

will prove interesting: Bacninh, and Honghoa, the citadel beyond Sontay, form the last defence of the Red river. The surroundings of Bacninh are more marked than the Tonquin Delta. Bacninh is a rolling country in the centre of a plain where a very little land is cultivated. The citadel is four or five kilometres from the river, years ago. The only condition on which while those forts which the French have in their power and that of Sontay are at least a kilometre away from the shores of the river which they guard. The city is surrounded with fortifications, and with a large suburb which extends on either side of the highway from Hanoi Any soldier's land-bounty bill ought to into China by way of Langson. The provide that any land taken under it citadel is composed of six bastions, should be for a homestead for the sol- about 300 metres each. It is surrounded dier, and provisions should be made with deep fosses, over which stationary bridges have been thrown. The apagainst any soldier selling his land war- proaches to the citadel are guarded by

the hands of a few speculators. But ern Tonquin. In going into the high-comparatively very little available public lands (that is, toward the Chinese fronland remains, and that should only be tier) these roads go through the defiles which were, a few years ago, guarded by a series of small forts in bad repair. The ing upon it, or holding it in their own route from Hanoi to Langson is futhermore impeded by a wall several miles in length At Honghoa, the citadal is 600 metres in circumference and is 400 metres from the river. The outer wall, thickness, is surrounded by a ditch. There were twenty-four old cannon in this fortress last year, badly preserved, and its approaches were impeded by chevaux de frise.

The visit of the crown prince of Germany to Italy is the chief topic of speculation in diplomatic circles abroad. It was only decided on the 4th of December, after an exchange of long cipher dispatches between Emperor William, Bis-marck and the crown prince. Nobody in Berlin seems able to explain why this journey to Rome was undertaken. clericals are quite as ignorant on this point as the liberals. Herr Windthorst, the leader of the centre, when told of the projected journey, said that it was impossible, otherwise he should have known something about it. The Moniteur de Rome, closey connected with the Vatican, had a talegram from Berlin which said that negotiations with the Vatican have remained so far without any result,

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on with their work, whether they are in wished to see the king of Italy alone the latter would doubtless have made a journey to Genoa, or some other point, to meet him. The journey to Rome for this object, therefore, is quito unneces-

> The liberals assert that Prince Bismarck has arranged to settle the political and ecclesiastical conflict with Rome for the purpose of obtaining a majority in the reichstag by a combination with the conservatives and centre in order to carry through his scheme for the insurance of workmen against accidents; but this idea is untenable, as Prince Bismarck would scarcely sacrifice a position in which he believes himself right in order to gain a passing victory in the reichstag. There must be other and greater reasons besides this forthesudder ummoning of the minister of Cultus Sa turday to Friedrichsruhe. It would seem to point out that Bismarck himself was unprepared. The only plausible assumption is that the crown prince's visit is undertaken at the personal wish and will of Kaiser Wilhelm, who desires peace with Rome before he leaves the empire to his successor. One Berlin paper calls to mind the words addressed by the crown prince during his short period of regency June 10, 1878, to a homeless pope: "This visit doubtless results from a natural desire on the part of Kaiser Wilhelm to leave the empire at peace not only with its powerful neighbors, but, what is more essential, with

The Roman press, in discussing the visit of the crown prince of Germany to Italy, comment freely on the effect of in France. The liberal journals insist olics will take offense, and that his holiness, instead of accomplishing any good result, will practically be dropping the substance and clutching at the shadow. Churchmen affect indifference regarding the effect on France of the prince's visit. They say that she is drifting so rapidly

Events in the Southeastern Pacific are tending clearly in the direction of the or-ganization of a powerful republic, com-posed of all the English speaking provinces in that quarter. The opposition of the British home government to the annexation of New Guinea to Queensland, instead of inducing the colonists to abandon that agressive and ambitious scheme, has only inflamed the annexation spirit and made it more violent than by the French premier would indicate ever. A conference of delegates from the several Australian provinces was held recently which showed a determined feeling in favor of the annexation not only of New Guinea, but of the New He the attempt of the French to occupy brides and other adjacent islands, and Bacninh, the key to China, would be the organization of all the provinces into taken as a declaration of war against a defensive and offensive imperial confederacy. The spirit exhibited was so reso-China. The French chambers have voted lute and significant that the home the money to equip the army of invasion. adopt a milder tone and even to signify are believed to be under instructions to its toleration of the annexation scheme take that Annamite citadel, whatever the The colonists are evidently in a mood The colonists are evidently in a mood not to be trifled with. Right or wrong, In this connection a description of the they have made up their minds to seize objective points of the French invasion all the islands adjacent to Australia, subject them to English sway, and make them the building stones of a great Eng lish-speaking empire in that quarter of the globe, and the home ministers are beginning to see that they must recognize and accept this future, or risk the loss of these rich and growing provinces as they lost the American colonies a hundred the home government can hope to maintain its authority over the south Pacific provinces is that of allowing them to have their own way.



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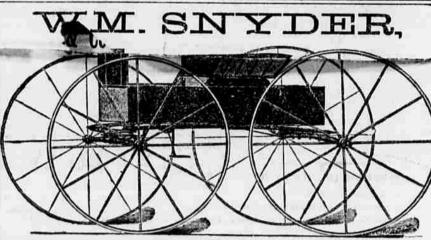
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