

The Omaha Bee.

Published every morning, except Sunday the only Monday morning daily.

TERMS BY MAIL-- One Year, \$10.00 Three Months, \$3.00 Six Months, \$5.00

THE WEEKLY BEE, published every Wednesday.

TERMS POST PAID-- One Year, \$12.00 Three Months, \$3.50 Six Months, \$5.50

AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY, Sole Agents or Newsdealers in the United States.

CORRESPONDENCE--All communications relating to the Bee should be addressed to the Editor of this paper.

BUSINESS LETTERS--All Business Letters and Remittances should be addressed to The Omaha Publishing Co., East Omaha, Drafts, Checks and Post-Office Orders to be made payable to the order of the Company.

The BEE PUBLISHING CO., Props. E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

Republican State Convention.

The republican electors of the state of Nebraska are hereby called to send delegates from the several counties to meet in state convention at Omaha on Wednesday, September 24th, A. D. 1882, at 7 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for the following named offices, viz: Governor, Lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, auditor, treasurer, attorney-general, commissioner of public lands and buildings, superintendent of public instruction.

And to transact such other business as may properly come before the convention.

Table with columns for Counties, Electors, and Delegates. Lists counties like Adams, Antelope, Boone, Buffalo, Butler, Cass, Cedar, Cheyenne, Clay, Colfax, Cuming, DeWitt, Dixon, Dodge, Douglas, Fillmore, Franklin, Frontier, Furness, Gage, Gosper, Grant, Hamilton, Hancock, Harlan, Holt, Howard, Hayes, Kearney, Keith, Kimball, Lancaster, Lincoln, Logan, Madison, Nemaha, Nuckolls, Phelps, Platte, Polk, Saunders, Scott, Sherman, Stanton, Thayer, Webster, York.

It is recommended: First, That no proxies be admitted to the convention, except such as are held by persons residing in the counties from which the proxies are given.

Second, That no proxy shall represent an absent member of his delegation, unless he be clothed with authority from the county convention, or in possession of proxies from regularly elected delegates thereof.

JOHN STILES, Secretary, LINCOLN, Neb., July 6, 1882.

JOHN BULL swears he will carry the war into Africa.

EX-CONTINGENT Congressman Pat O'Hawes has told the congressional committee what he knows about the census of Nebraska.

SOME idea of the American travel to Europe at this season of the year can be had from the fact that six steamships sailed on the 8th instant from New York with a list of 5000 passengers, besides a steamer complement. This is good for a single day.

How they bang the cannon and swing the lyre about that "greatest sea fight on record" in front of the Egyptian forts. What was that fight to Farragut's running the gauntlet of the forts on the Mississippi, or the fight of the Union fleet in its charge on Fort Sumter, and its flanking supports?

MR. ROSEWATER may have forgotten that Mr. Majors was his candidate for congress two years ago.--Republican.

Not at all. As between Majors and Valentine, THE BEE would support Majors every time, and as between Majors and Church How, we should not hesitate to give Majors the preference.

MISSOURI is entitled to \$250,000 war claims, and Secretary Folger has the draft ready. Governor Crittenden will probably consult the pardoned gamblers and Frank James as to the place where it can do the most good. That old confederate democratic majority is the stone which poor old Missouri has to roll up the hill every election to her everlasting trouble and discomfort.

OUR dispatches from Washington announce a change of department commanders. General Howard is to relieve General Crook as commander of the department of the Platte, and General Crook is ordered to Arizona, where he will be engaged in active duty in suppressing the hostile Apaches. General Crook is the most successful Indian fighter in the army, and this is doubtless the reason why he has been designated to relieve General Wilcox in the campaign against the Apaches. The change will cause much regret among the citizens of Nebraska and Wyoming, and especially right here in Omaha where General Crook has made so many warm friends.

THE SEAT OF WAR.

The retreat of Arabi Bey and his army from Alexandria to the Egyptian stronghold near Cairo, although doubtless foreseen among the possibilities, will force a halt in the British programme.

Admiral Seymour bombarded Alexandria after a peremptory demand for an unconditional surrender, to retaliate for the massacre of British for the British flag. Further subjects, to check the hostile demonstrations of the Egyptian army, and to enforce respect that he has no authority. He has avenged the murder of British subjects and the insult to his flag, and now must wait and cannot pursue the insurgents unless the great powers, and especially Turkey, shall request England to continue the war, complete the conquest and either occupy Egyptian territory with British troops or reinstate the khedive. The projected destruction of the Suez canal by a detached force of Arabi Bey's army is not likely to prove a success, as long as the British war vessels command the approaches of the canal to its entire length. The sudden closing of the canal by the British may, however, complicate the relations between England and other European nations. The Suez canal has been recognized as a neutral waterway that is to be open at all times to the ships of all nations, and when England took forcible possession she did so at the risk of inviting a general European war. The whole civilized world will watch the progress of events in Egypt with great anxiety for the next few days.

ALEXANDRIA.

Cable advices from the seat of war in Egypt announce the complete destruction of Alexandria by explosives thrown into the city by the British fleet, and the firing of buildings by the army of Arabi Bey before its retreat. The ancient city of Alexandria, founded 322 B. C., by Alexander the Great, was located twelve miles west of one of the mouths of the Nile. It extended a distance of fifteen miles from the Mediterranean on the north to Lake Mareotis on the south. The principal thoroughfare was 200 feet wide and many miles in length. This street was lined with magnificent houses, temples and public buildings, the most noted of which was the palace of the Ptolemys.

To give an idea of the magnificence of the city, it need only be stated that the Caliph Omar, on his capture A. D. 640, boasted that he had taken a city containing four thousand palaces, 4,000 baths and 400 theatres and places of amusement. The building of Cairo in 969, and the discovery of the route via the Cape of Good Hope, brought about a general decline of commerce, and little was again heard of the city until the present century.

The modern Alexandria stands on what was the island of Pharos, now a peninsula. The principal government buildings are on the peninsula. The ancient city was situated on the main land adjacent to the modern town and the extent of the ruins that still exist attest its former greatness. Formerly Alexandria was surrounded by a strong walled wall with extensive outworks, but a portion of these walls had been destroyed to make way for public improvements. In the modern Alexandria the streets, especially the Turkish quarters, were narrow, irregular and filthy, and the houses ill built. The quarter inhabited by Europeans was in much better condition. Among the principal public buildings are the palace of the pasha, the naval arsenal, custom house, bourse, two theaters and a number of mosques, churches, convents, etc. Of the ancient city very little remains visible. Among the best known relics were Cleopatra's Needles and Pompey's Pillar.

Since the completion of the Suez canal Alexandria has been the center of steam communication between Europe and India, and assumed quite an importance.

At one time the ancient city of Alexandria contained 600,000 inhabitants. At the beginning of this century the number did not exceed 6,000. In 1825 this had increased to 16,000; in 1840 to 60,000, and at the last census in 1871 the population is put down at 209,602, of whom nearly 54,000 were foreigners. If the ratio of increase has kept up during the last ten years Alexandria must have contained over 300,000 before the bombardment, of whom two-thirds at least must have been natives and Arabs. It would be impossible to conceive the suffering of a population that is so suddenly driven out by shot, shell and fire, nor can an estimate be formed now as to the number who perished by the bombardment and the massacre that followed it. It is certainly a terribly destructive struggle in which another bloody chapter has been added to the history of a city that has witnessed the rise and fall of empires and been the scene of conquests and triumphs of some of the greatest military heroes of the world.

We have purposely refrained from including Congressman Valentine in the infamous fraud through which the attempt was made to secure a seat in congress for an additional representa-

tive from Nebraska, because we did not believe that gentleman capable of being a party to an act which, if exposed, would call for his prompt expulsion from congress. Information of the most reliable character reached us yesterday that Mr. Valentine himself was the principal victim of that outrageous imposition, a fact that we hope he will make plain in certain quarters in Washington without needless delay.--Herald.

It is too bad that Mr. Valentine should be the principal victim of that outrageous imposition. Valentine, who backs Dr. Schwenck as an honest man, would of course be horrified at the idea of palming off a bogus statement about our census on congress. According to Valentine's clerk, Dr. Schwenck was sent to Lincoln expressly "to induce Secretary Alexander to draw a certificate, so that it would appear affirmatively that the bogus census returns were taken in 1872."

When Valentine wants to put through an honest job he always selects Dr. Schwenck. But why did not Valentine, who has represented Nebraska in congress three years, detect the fraud before he presented those bogus documents to congress? He certainly knew, or ought to have known, that the population of Nebraska in 1872 was not double the national census returns of 1870. He had been rehearsing the points of every conceivable claim for contingent congressmen for two years before he presented the bogus return that Dr. Schwenck had brought on to Washington. He should not be allowed to plead the baby act now and claim that he was the victim of an outrageous imposition, which, in fact, he had helped to concoct, and sought to carry through congress.

We know that the Herald is very anxious to help Mr. Valentine out of this sad plight. It may succeed in pulling the wool over the eyes of some democratic members of congress by representing Valentine as an outraged victim, when he is notoriously capable of perpetrating any imposition to serve his political ends. It will take a good deal of explaining to make Valentine's constituents believe that he was engaged in an honest deal when he knew that Dr. Schwenck was selected for the errand.

SOUTHERN INDEPENDENTS.

The vote at all the primaries in Georgia show distinctly the election of Alexander Stephens as governor. This ought to clean the dust off the eyes of the administration and all republicans as to the real character of the independent movement in the southern states. It is the hardest thing in the world to make the north properly understand the south. They never did before the war until the hot shot that broke the flagstaff at Sumter woke them. It is just like this now about the independent party there. The Mahone movement and its success was a great misfortune to the republican party in the country, not in its simple fact, but in its influence. Mahone led the country to believe that there was a large liberal element in the democratic party that would be strong enough to protect the negro vote and republican elector in general at the polls, provided that the republican vote was cast to put them in power, and the administration would give it all the federal patronage. In other words, the Mahone movement was merely a scheme by which certain ambitious democrats would agree to accept all the republican vote, all the offices, federal and state, and to pay for this the protection of the republican in his bare right to put in his ballot and have it counted for a liberal instead of a Bourbon democrat.

It was simply a confession that the republican party could not protect its vote in the south and had to buy enough democrats to give him that protection. And even with this price, Virginia is the only state where the trade was effected and there Mahone has been recently beaten. Georgia was the next state and the administration relied on Stephens who received the most touching demonstrations of republican sympathy around his semi-occasional death bed.

This time he not only goes home to rest in the Governor's chair, but he kills the independent movement. There is one reflection that ought to settle this matter forever in the public mind. Of what service is any independent movement in any Southern state that does not carry that state for the republican ticket in a general election? Has it ever done that, and will it ever do so? Does even Mahone promise that? Wait and see. All this encouragement of so-called independence is just trifling with the right to vote. Of course it should be encouraged for its own sake, but the way to protect the republican majority in the South is to protect it.

The independent movement of the Mahone order has come to its expiration in South Carolina. Maj. L. W. R. Blair had for some time been organizing an independent movement on the greenback doctrine, and was to have been his candidate for governor this fall.

At the corner's inquest at Camden, South Carolina, on the 7th inst., Dr. A. A. Moore testified as follows: "I examined the dead body of Maj. L. W. R. Blair, and found five bullet wounds. One shot passed through the heart, fracturing the fifth rib.

Another passed through the stomach. A third passed through the lower lobe of the right lung, fracturing the fifth rib. The fourth passed under the right shoulder blade, and the fifth was in the left side. These wounds caused the death of Maj. Blair."

Maj. Blair was a gallant confederate soldier, and had been a democrat until he dared to disagree with the Bourbons and raise the standard of independent political opinion.

MR. SPRINGER, of Illinois, has a kind of chattel mortgage with the clause of possession in it, in his District. It matures every two years, and all he has to do is to foreclose. Is there no way of inducing him to quit?

AMERICAN PROSPERITY.

Compliments of "The London Times" on the Material Progress of the United States.

If there were no direct evidence forthcoming of the reality and rapidity of material progress in the United States, it would be found in the singular absence of excitement and even of movement in American politics. It is not, of course, to be understood that the political game fails to be carried on with vigor and keenness by the professional players and violent struggles in the house of representatives between the republican majority and the democratic minority, and the "filibustering" contests over some contested elections show that the closure in its most rigorous form does not avail to prevent scandalous scenes and waste of public time when the party in power and the opposition have made a practical basis of agreement in the conduct of business. But the interest of the nation at large in these disputes is evidently of the slightest and most superficial character. It is felt, apparently, among the mass of sensible and patriotic Americans that if the politicians must go on trying to do it is just as well they should worry one another over elections and appointments to office instead of dealing, from the partisan point of view, with questions of national importance. No doubt, there are divisions of opinion and possibly searchings of heart in relation to questions of the latter class among thoughtful people in the United States as in other countries, but there is no desire to have them opened up at present. There is, indeed, a steady, though silent, determination to keep politics in the well-worn paths, and we can hardly be mistaken in assuming that the grounds of this are to be discovered in a rational apprehension that changes, even for the better, in institutions, laws and customs may interrupt the flow of that astonishing tide of material prosperity that has been running ever higher and higher on the other side of the Atlantic for three years past.

The wonderful wealth producing power of the United States defies and sets at naught the grave drawbacks of mischievous protective tariff, and has already obliterated, almost wholly, the traces of the greatest of modern civil wars. What is especially remarkable in the present development of American energy and success is its wide and equable distribution. North and south, east and west, on the shores of the Atlantic and the Pacific, along the chain of the great lakes, in the valley of the Mississippi, and on the coasts of the Gulf of Mexico, the creation of wealth and the increase of population are signally exhibited. It is quite true, as has been shown by the recent apportionment of population in the house of representatives, that some sections of the Union have advanced relatively to the rest, in an extraordinary and unexpected degree. But this does not imply that the states which have gained no additional representatives or have actually lost some have been stationary or have receded. The fact is that the present tide of prosperity has risen so high that it has overflowed all barriers, has filled up the backwaters, and established something like an even approach to uniform success. The older settlements, which in their own time, and not so long ago, were the wonder of the world, have been outshone by the newer communities, but they have suffered no loss except that--a large one, it may be admitted--which is measured by sentiment. It is worthy of the protection of the tariff, and the Pacific states, which are still in their infancy--are at present almost equal in political power, as calculated in the census of 1880. The New England states and the middle states--Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland--have in the aggregate 102 members in the house of representatives. The southern states, substantially the section which seceded in order to resist the breaking up of the slave system in 1861, including Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, have, in the aggregate, 110 members. The western states proper--West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Minnesota, and Kansas--have in the aggregate 104 members. The first section, the northern states, have gained no loss; the southern states have gained fourteen members, and the western states sixteen members. It is not impossible that early in the next century the remaining section of the union--the Pacific states--may have attained to an equality with the rest. At present, however, this section has only nine members in congress, and includes only four states--California, Oregon, Nevada, and Colorado.

The development of the western states--or, speaking more generally, of the states of the Mississippi valley--is the dominant fact in the higher politics of the American union. But its effects have, to a certain extent, been forecasted. A more significant point in the statistics of the congressional representation is the evidence of the revival of the south. Of the thirteen southern states not one loses a representative in the new apportionment, and only four are stationary. At the close of the civil war

few would have predicted that in the present political rearrangement, while Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont have to submit each to a reduction of their representation in congress, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia receive an increase. It is not by any means surprising that the southwestern states should make substantial gains, for these, and especially Texas, were, to a great extent, unsettled at the date of the war, and their vast natural resources were certain to be stimulated and opened up to external enterprise on the restoration of peace. The older states of the south, however, were supposed to be altogether dependent on the system of slavery for their prosperity and political importance. The disasters of the confederacy were believed alike by northerners and southerners, by Americans and foreign observers to have given a fatal blow to the social center of the section. Within the past ten years this has been triumphantly disproved, and the fact is placed in evidence by the readjustment of the federal representation. The southern states have prospered under a system of free labor, without resigning political power into the hands of the negro freedmen. That the problem has been successfully solved, in spite of difficulties within and without, bears testimony to the political capacity of the people, and affords good ground for hope that in the United States the future of the negro may be rescued from the mischievous interference of professional philanthropists and self-seeking demagogues.

SABBATH VANDALS.

Blair, July 10, 1882.

To the Editor of the Bee: The article in THE BEE of July 7th on the Sunday excursion to Oakland was meant, it seems, to serve as a reply or header off to an article on "Liberalism and Sabbath Breaking" in the Blair Pilot of same date, which the author evidently knew was coming. Just how he knew it remains to be explained, and so to ward off from liberals throughout the state, the lightning of facts charged up in the Pilot he goes down in haste upon his "pious" knees into the filth of public rumor of other years for something at least as black and foul as "liberalism," and then hurries off to THE DAILY BEE, so as to get out over the state ahead of the Weekly Pilot, and what he brings up from the filth of public rumor is, as to character and stench, about equal to true liberalism at heart, as the following facts prove: A Chicago daily paper, in giving the proceedings of the National Liberal League, says, "Mr. Leland, of New York, read a report on the progress of liberalism which he has sent to the International League in Brussels, and mentioned as signs (of progress) the liberal tone of the secular newspaper, the lapses from virtue of some ministers and Sunday school superintendents, Howard Crosby's calm view of temperance, and the growth of socialist parties." Hence, were the things said by THE BEE article of July 7 true? Then what? They would simply be signs of liberalism progressing in other years. At the same national league of liberals, "ex-Rev. Chaine, (spoke) of the progress of liberalism, (another) of the necessity of educating the people to liberal views. To this end he wanted a large amount of liberal literature circulated."

Now, in view of the above utterances, how full of meaning the following verbatim copy of a congressional committee's report which I have in print: Mr. Bicknell, from the committee on the revision of the laws, submitted the following report: The committee on the revision of laws, to whom was referred the petition of Robert G. Ingersoll and others, praying for the repeal of sections 1,785, 3,878, 3,893, 5,389 and 2,491 of the revised statutes, have had the same under consideration, and have heard the petitioners at length. In the opinion of your committee, the statute is not established to carry instruments of vice, or obscene writing, indecent pictures, or lewd books. Your committee recommend, therefore, that the prayer of the said petition be denied.

To the above I add this very significant fact. A Mr. Bennett of New York, an associate of R. G. Ingersoll, was imprisoned a few years since for circulating vile literature. But, if they can't get the law repealed, protecting virtue and Christianity, they are going to try to undermine it, for said the ex-Rev. Chaine, "the only way to dispose of Christianity is to tear it up root and branch. This can't be done directly, it must be done by education of the people. For once get the people on the liberal side, and the laws to the contrary will be a dead letter." (For kind of education see above committee's report.)

At this same national liberal league the Chicago daily says, "some enterprising book sellers of Iowa exposed for sale a large number of photographs of eminee free-thinkers and their works, popularly supposed to be suppressed; and it's a matter of surprise among some that the city and government officials allowed the traffic."

Now the above facts and others the liberals of Blair know well have reason to believe were coming to the public in last week's Pilot--hence THE BEE article to present in the most liberal manner something apparently as bad without the church as facts prove liberalism to be at heart, and they have succeeded admirably.

True "liberalism" thrives best on anything but moral faith, for the reason that its stomach won't take in anything but moral filth, its lungs won't breathe anything but moral filth, its heart won't circulate anything but moral filth. It is the happiest when it stinks the most, and any man or church that dares to lift the mask from these moral cancer-plasters may look to be smeared with their foul slime.

Of the charges made against two of Blair's former ministers I have only this to say: When the author of that article gives his name, and names the ministers in both cases, we shall probably know how much there is in his charges.

If wholly true they are to be regarded--according to the above Mr. Leland--as evidences of liberalism still progressing, and don't you forget it. Now how well all the above facts harmonize with the "pious" professions of the first BEE article. How much of the "holy incense of heaven's breezes" is found in the breathings of Chaine or Leland or in the petition of Ingersoll praying to have the U. S. law changed for a vile purpose. And how much "culture and practical religion" (claimed by the man for his side) can possibly come from efforts like Ingersoll's! And what queer "taste" the "good, pious people of Blair" who flocked to the Sunday excursion train" must have to enjoy Sabbath with the followers of those who are praying Congress to open wide the doors of the postoffice that they may circulate vile literature for the purpose of "educating the young to liberal views."

When we first took up the pen against Sabbath excursionists we said to liberalism, in thought, "Stand and unfold yourself" (shakes), and it's doing so beyond all expectation. The church will see by and by that the "cordiality and respect extended to spiritual guides" by liberals is but the charming loquacity of the serpent, and that the few nickles and dimes they cast into the church treasury is intended by the givers as human money every time, and the sooner the church so estimates the "cordiality and respect" of liberals--bah!--and so treats it, the better, evidently, for the youth of our land.

True, there are in every community men and women not church members whose cordiality and respect we appreciate as good men and women who have neither the look of the serpent about them nor the poison of the serpent on their tongues. They who want to spend their Sabbaths with "dogs, vipers and monkeys" (as Cook, the scientific expert terms liberals), passing the hours in "dancing and beer drinking, are at liberty, of course, to do as they please, as was Satan at liberty to do as he pleased before he lost his angel nature and his angel home. Z. S. RYON, Pastor M. E. Church.

THE STORM IN ADAMS COUNTY. Correspondence of the Bee. JUNIATA, Neb., July 12.--A storm of considerable magnitude and violence visited this region yesterday morning at an early hour. It came rapidly from the west and northwest, and was heavily charged with wind and hail. Two windmills were destroyed in the village; some small buildings destroyed, others blown down, chimneys demolished, trees wrenched off, and slighter damage done. Outside of the village I hear of nine windmills destroyed, one house blown to pieces, several barns unroofed and blown down, and some damage done to the growing crops, though nothing serious, save the three hundred acres of wheat belonging to Mr. Crane, near Hastings--a fine field as there was in the county--completely destroyed.

THE FARMER'S ALLIANCE held its quarterly meeting a few days ago, and among other things done, resolved to place a full ticket in the field for the fall campaign. And they will probably elect it.

OUR SPECIAL ELECTION, called for last Saturday, was permitted to go by default, generally, Hastings not even opening the polls. Elsewhere voting was done; only a light vote was polled, and that heavily against funding our county's \$65,000 indebtedness. Yours, JAUNTER.

Unrivaled As being a certain cure for the worst forms of dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation, impurity of blood, torpid liver, diarrhoea, kidney, etc., and as a medicine for eradicating every species of humor from an ordinary pimply to the worst form of BUICK'S BRILLIANT RINGS.

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WOMAN CAN HEALTH OF WOMAN SYMPATHIZE WITH THE HOPE OF THE RACE



LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

A SURE CURE FOR ALL FEMALE WEAKNESSES, including Leucorrhoea, Irregular and Painful Menstruation, Inflammation and Ulceration of the Womb, Flooding, PRO-LAPSUS UTERI, &c. Promptness in the treatment, and immediate relief in its effect. It is a great help in pregnancy, and relieves pain during labor and at regular periods. PHYSICIANS USE IT AND PRAISE IT FULLY. FOR ALL WEAKNESSES of the generative organs of either sex, it is second to no remedy that has ever been before the public; and for all diseases of the UTERUS it is the Greatest Remedy in the World. FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS of either Sex Find Great Relief in Its Use. LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S BLOOD PURIFIER. This medicine cures every kind of Humors in the Blood, at the same time will give tone and strength to the system. As a purgative it is superior to any other. PHYSICIANS USE IT AND PRAISE IT FULLY. 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