

The Omaha Bee

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THE BEE PUBLISHING CO., Proprietors, 110 N. W. WATER, Editor.

The ghost of the murdered pro rata haunts the sleep of the Union Pacific editors.

EVERY dead beat and bummer in Omaha classed himself as among the Angellie host.

VAL'S "walk-a-way" will prove a walk-a-way from a majority in the Fremont convention.

PENNSYLVANIA has five state tickets in the field and the anti-Masons haven't yet put in an appearance.

DORSEY is beginning to wish he hadn't written that letter. He has Peter Schwenk's entire sympathy.

OHIO democrats will formally open their campaign on the 5th of September. The Nebraska campaigners never wait for formalities. The campaign is already opened.

REV. JOSEPH COOK is expected home shortly. Mr. Cook will be remembered as the Boston gentleman who gave the plan upon which the universe was created his unqualified personal endorsement.

It is a sad matter, but the number of newspapers in the Third district who refuse to be whipped into line by threats and blackmail is larger than Val had any idea of before he came home to look after those fences.

BRIDGES are projected and bridges built, but a competing bridge across the Missouri at Omaha is yet to come into existence. Meantime our people reap the disadvantages of a great monopoly in high prices and extortionate tolls.

WITH the land frauds, back pay steal, census frauds, agricultural bureau nonsense and Fremont and Elkhorn valley railroad job staring him in the face, E. K. Valentine has the brazen cheek to talk about his "record."

A LONDON letter protests against sending dark horses to Egypt, as they attract the flies and die of fever. Nebraska is greatly in need of a few thousand of the most improved Egyptian flies to groom a number of her political dark horses.

The monopoly organs who are supporting E. K. Valentine's candidacy are always very earnest in advocating the claims of candidates who may be reasonably supposed to act in the interests of the people. Railroad organ-dons always support the farmers' candidates.

ACCORDING to the Lincoln Journal Lorenzo Crouse slept through two terms of congress. The railroad managers who own the paper can tell its editor a different story. Judge Crouse's efforts to compel the Union Pacific to comply with the law, to reduce bridge tolls, and to force both corporations to pay taxes on their unproductive lands, caused a good deal of sleeplessness in the monopoly lobby. Nebraska wants a few more of just such Rip Van Winkles.

THE friendship of the Republican has proved fatal to every man it has touched. Not to go back very far, the Republican favored Thayer, and Hitchcock was elected. Then there was no god like Hitchcock, and Saunders could not exist without Paddeok, and Van Wyck occupies his seat. Now there is none like unto Valentine, and the result may be predicted with safety. The fact is, the Republican has first opposed every public man till he succeeded, then it has pandered to him, and then slain him.

The amount of proof spirits distilled, imported and consumed in Great Britain and Ireland during 1881 give a total distillation of 39,264,811 gallons. Of this 10,623,803 gallons were distilled in England, 18,998,487 in Scotland, and 9,642,519 in Ireland. Duty was paid on 29,771,426 gallons, and 28,730,719 gallons were consumed—17,044,907 gallons in England, 6,562,269 in Scotland, and 5,123,493 in Ireland. The amount in bonded stores at the end of the year was 49,354,510 gallons, of which 7,758,123 were in England, 20,718,404 in Scotland, and 20,887,913 in Ireland.

THAT CLEAR RECORD.

There is no reason why Valentine should not be re-nominated, and there is every reason why he should be. He has a record that is perfectly clear. He has shown an ability to make use of his educational advantages of his congressional position, and what he has done is an earnest that what he will do will be conscientiously excellent for himself and for the state. It would take as bright a man as Valentine four years to reach the position that he has reached, in those matters in which success is purely the result of experience.—Republican.

There is no reason why E. K. Valentine should be re-nominated by the voters of the Third District and there is every reason why he should not be. Judged by any standard,—by that of manhood, by that of his individual and public record, by that of his personal and political associations, he has fallen short of the mark which the voters of Nebraska have set up for the attainments of the men upon whom they propose, in the future, to confer their suffrages for offices of representative trust. A back pay grabber before he went to congress, a dishonest official of the government who prostituted his office for private gain, he has been during the two terms of his congressional career in Washington a trader in the paltry party patronage which he was able to secure, and a pliant tool of the monopolies whom he has represented. As the only congressman from Nebraska he has received some slight recognition at Washington from his party associates. That recognition, every one who has visited the national capital knows, was accorded to the state and not to any qualities of the man. In the four years in which Val. has been in congress he has made no speech of any length or weight in the house, has participated in no debates and has originated no measure of national importance. His appointment as chairman of the committee on agriculture was the result of a bargain with Keifer for his vote for the speakership. It is as well known fact that Valentine went to Washington pledged for Kasson, of Iowa, and changed his mind and vote in return for the promise of a chairmanship. As a speaker and debater he has ranked with the silent minority, whose speeches were "printed" but not delivered and whose remarks in debate were chiefly in one syllable. He voted for every job which has placed the republican party on the defensive. He was an advocate of the tariff commission, and the river and harbor steel. He assisted in strangling every measure which was drawn against the interests of the monopolies, and the department records show him to have been an endorser of every disreputable applicant for office from Nebraska. He assisted Schwenk and Majors in the census fraud and left the Fremont and Elkhorn valley railroad bill to the tender mercies of a fellow committee man after instructing him how to kill it without causing much talk in the newspapers. Valentine's ego called "record" needs only to be punctured in order to prove that it is a flimsy bubble without substance or solidity. The great agricultural department bill for which he claims the credit was drawn up by Representative Thomas, of Iowa. It passed into Valentine's hands only as chairman of the committee on agriculture whose duty it was to report it to the house. And the speech which was supposed to have been delivered in its support first saw the light in the pages of the Congressional Record where it was printed by leave of the house who never heard a word of the production. But Valentine's signs of omission are greater than those of commission. He has failed to represent the wishes of his constituents, or to voice their demands upon questions of vital importance. Neither his votes nor voice have been used to decrease the national expenditures, to force upon congress the necessity of regulation of the railroads, or to compel the corporation owners to bear their lawful share of the burden of taxation. An exponent of the power and prestige doctrine, a traitor to his representative trust, a trimmer on important issues, and a shirker of the duties imposed upon him by his constituents; there is nothing in his personal qualifications, nothing in his previous career, and absolutely nothing in his congressional record to entitle him to the honors of a third term as a representative of the people of this state.

There is undoubtedly such a thing as common sense in politics, and that sense displays itself in selecting candidates for public office from men of known ability, integrity and experience. Without the two first, the last is worthless.

PROF. JAMES, of Cleveland, who has been elected superintendent of schools in this city, has returned home after surveying the field, undetermined whether or not to accept the office. Mr. James noticed an apparent lack of interest among our business men and heads of families in our school system. That there has been such a lack of interest has been due to very grave mismanagement on the part of past superintendents and school boards. As soon as parents lose confidence in instructors they lose interest in the system which employs their services. The possession of a com-

petent superintendent will be the means of restoring that interest which many of our citizens now withhold from our public schools.

CONDENSING FOOD PRODUCTS In every community lying at a distance from the great markets the soundest economical policy requires that producers should decrease the volume and increase the value of all products offered for sale. The question of freights must enter largely into the value of articles requiring transportation from the farm or the factory to the consumer and the market. Every dollar paid to the carriers must be deducted from the profits of the producer and a wise policy in production which condenses the greatest value into the least bulk will result in a great saving of cash.

An examination of a few statistics will make the matter clear to our farmers. In 1879 the average rate per ton on Iowa pool lines was one cent and 53-100 a mile. Of various farm products estimated on a basis of weight, the transportation of hay to Chicago would use up five-sixths of its market value, of potatoes one-half, of oats five-twelfths, of corn one-half its value, of common steers one-fourteenth of their value, and of high grade cattle only one-seventeenth of their market. Of creamery butter only one hundredth of its value is consumed by transportation to the Chicago market.

The comparison between the economy of shipping bulky and condensed products is shown even more clearly by examining the value of corn and pork as farm products requiring transportation. It is estimated that a bushel of corn will make ten pounds of pork with loss of good breeding and thrifty condition. Placing corn at an average of 25 cents a bushel and pork at 4 cents a pound live weight, and reckoning the labor of breeding at 5 cents, and we find a profit of ten cents on every bushel fed, while in addition the cost of freight ten pounds of pork to Chicago is 3.7 cents, while the cost of freight a bushel of corn is 4.2 cents.

In an address delivered before the Iowa stock breeders last January Professor Welch called attention to the fact that nearly all the processes of productive industry are only successive steps in the progress of condensation. Thus we turn soil into grass, grass into milk, milk into cream, and cream into butter, which is the final product in the series. "Corn, which is a form of condensed soil, may itself be condensed into whisky, starch or glucose. The amount of twenty-eight pounds of glucose extracted from one bushel of corn is sold at twice the price and freighted at less than half the cost. Oats are condensed into oatmeal; sorghum into sugar; apples into cider; barley into beer, and so without stint. Every step advances the price, diminishes the weight, and saves cost in carrying to market. But the ordinary form of condensation on the farm begins with coarser crops and ends in the various animal products. Sheep, cattle, hogs and horses are condensed from the grasses and grains, and every step of the series all the way up from the soil to the thoroughbred, if rightly managed, brings its legitimate profit, the final gain being the comparatively inexpensive conveyance to market which comes from large values packed into reduced magnitudes.

In condensed freight Nebraska farmers will find one efficient relief from oppressive railroad rates on their products. But corn sent to the market in hogs, sheep and cattle and such bulky products as do not bring a good price at home transferred into others which in smaller bulk and greater value will readily find a foreign demand, one of the greatest problems of farm will be solved which is to secure the greatest value from the least expenditure of time and labor.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS. Sir Garnet Wolsey has arrived at Alexandria, has inspected the posts, conferred with Admiral Seymour, held a council war, and will at once begin active operations against Arabi and his forces. There is little attempt now made by the English journals to conceal the fact that General Alison's operations have been unwise and encouraging to the enemy. Three reconnoissances and two skirmishes have taken place during the past week, with no practical result either in the way of discovering the position of Arabi's forces or their number. One thing has, however, been accomplished, and that is a complete refutation of the idea that the Egyptians are cowards and will make no resistance. The plan of General Wolsey's campaign, though undoubtedly decided upon, has not been officially made public. The correspondents assert that a combined land and naval attack will be made upon the Aboukir forts, but the editorial comments of the London journals incline to the belief that this programme is only intended as only a blind to the general's real intention to divert the attention of the enemy to Aboukir, while a vigorous attack will be made on the main outposts in front of Alexandria.

The conference still continues its sessions in harmonious co-operation of the powers. The sultan having pro-

claimed Arabi Pasha a rebel, and ordered his troops to the seat of war, the usual diplomatic delays are now progressing respecting the terms of the military convention between England and the port, which is to settle the basis on which combined military operations are to be conducted. Lord Dufferin, whose conduct of England's case has been masterly, has been ordered not to press matters; but Prince Bismark's hand is again visible in instructions to his representative to support England's demands with all the authority of the home government. Baron Hirschfeld voices the will of Germany's dictator when he informs the sultan that his delays are irritating and unreasonable, and that England's wishes are legitimate and based on the sanction of the Emperor William.

Italy has recovered from her indignation and consents to participate in the joint protection of the Suez canal. Her irritation at Great Britain is not at all surprising when it is remembered that only last year she had a similar feeling against France, and the reason was the same in each case. France excited Italy's wrath by practically overruling Tunis and thereby extending the area of her influence in Northern Africa. Great Britain has now laid her paw upon another large slice of this new El Dorado by her action against Egypt. The great dark continent seems to be assuming the same relation toward the European nations as was occupied by North and South America for nearly three hundred years after their discovery—a land to be fought for and pillaged irrespective of the lives, fortunes or sacred liberty of its occupants. Italy is angry simply because so far she has not participated in the spoil. Presently Spain will be casting longing eyes toward Morocco, and if Italy does not absorb Tripoli before France can gather it in she will not have much to choose from. It is curious that two nations should behave so indifferently under exactly parallel circumstances as did France and England in their dealings with Tunis and Egypt respectively. The former insisted that her citizens had never been or were to be—mattered little which—ill treated, and she straightway landed her army, took the bay under her august protection and killed all the natives who rebelled. The English have gone as far as taking charge of the nominal ruler of Egypt; but instead of boldly following up their action they paused, dallying on the brink, "waiting for the sultan to declare Arabi a traitor." Probably it amounts to the same thing in the end; but the French way is the shorter and more satisfactory. France is hanging back from the Egyptian affair only because she knows that she has already had her share of the north coast of Africa, and she has nothing to gain by helping England. Some day, if Russia, Austria and Greece should decide to absorb European Turkey, it will be interesting to observe how shocked, England, Italy and France will be at the greediness of those other nations and their shameful disregard of treaties, etc.

The proclamation said to have been made by the Arab Ulema, deposing the Sultan of Turkey for the Khalifa of Islam, and submitting in his stead the Chereef of Mecca, furnishes the true key to the conditions which underlie the present quarrel in the east. Mohammedanism, like Christianity, is split up into sects, the one headed by the Chereef representing the reactionary, bigoted element, that is opposed to all modern progress and to the introduction of all new or foreign ideas; the other, headed by the Sultan, being open to change and innovation wherever either appears to supply greater temporal convenience and prosperity without sacrificing too much the dogmatic teachings of the Koran. The quarrel that has been going on between these opposing factions have been no less grave because it has been carried on in comparative silence. During the last Russia-Turkish war the Sublime Porte strenuously endeavored to obtain the consent of the Chereef, who is the custodian of the Green Standard of the Prophet, to declare a holy war, but without avail. If Arabi has succeeded where the Sultan failed it can but signify a collision between the two religious factions concerning whose result no man living can foresee the outcome. The only thing sure is that the preponderance of European power seems likely to be cast on the side of the Turkish Mohammedans as against the reactionary Arab.

The British occupation of Suez, of which the ever suspicious Russian government has demanded and received an explanation, places Arabi between two fires. True, the damage done to the railways of the country has delayed the progress of the Egyptian traverse their final advance, but not beyond retarded Arabi's present position, with Gen. Alison in his front and the East Indian troops in his rear, is very much that of Lee in 1865, when confronted by Grant before Richmond while Sherman was advancing upon him through North Carolina. If the Egyptian leader means to baffle his enemies by slipping away from be-

tween them like "Osceola in the Seminole war, his recent planting of eleven fresh guns on his earth works may be only a clever feint. But should he really contemplate falling back into the desert to join his friendly Bedouins he has no time to lose; and it is doubly unfortunate for him that his growing ill health, the reports of which are now confirmed, should have weakened his faculties at the very time when he most requires them.

Ireland is again aflame over an outrageous crime against the liberty of press in the arrest, drum head trial and imprisonment of Mr. Grey, proprietor of the Freeman's Journal, whose only offense was the publication of a charge that a recent jury which convicted a political suspect contained several drunken men on its panel. Without time to prepare his defense, and the truth of his charge seems to be everywhere admitted, he was hurried into court and promptly sentenced. Justice Lawson, under whose jurisdiction this outrage was committed, is a servile tool of the government, ready to stretch any principle he may possess in order to assist in maintaining the coercion policy of the ministry. The reform of legal abuses is one of the most crying necessities for Ireland to-day, and no laws which may be passed by parliament may avail in assisting her people if they can be perverted at any moment by an unscrupulous and time-serving judiciary.

The O'Connell statue was unveiled on Tuesday in Dublin in the presence of a concourse of 100,000 people. No disturbances occurred, owing, doubtless, to the great military precautions which were taken. The most impressive feature of the procession was the long line of Catholic religious confraternities. The Land League was not directly represented; but fourteen Irish members of parliament were present, including Parnell, Sexton, O'Connor, Dillon, Redmond and Biggar. Davitt and A. M. Sullivan were also present. Only three Irish Catholic archbishops attended—Dorrian, of Down, and Connor and Duggan, of Blonfert. Some half dozen colonial bishops assisted in the ceremonies, Parnell, Dillon and Davitt were much cheered along the whole route.

The Argentine republic is taking measures to secure a share of European emigration. The congress is passing laws to encourage colonization societies, and terms are to be offered immigrants which will prove a very strong inducement to any who desire to go so far from home. News from the east coast of South America is very dull. The Buenos Ayres Herald has advised from Montevideo regarding the failure of the Uruguayan insurrection. Maximo Perez, one of its leaders, died suddenly, and it was to this the collapse of the movement was due, as Perez was undoubtedly the whole visible support of the insurgents, though the real inspiration and direction may have come from some one in the background. Bad as has been the government of President Santos, he has now an opportunity to win lasting fame and popularity if he will finish his official term in wisdom and discretion. Should he fail to do so, the public feeling would probably favor annexation to some more stable government. Great progress is making, it is claimed, in the agricultural regions of the Argentine states. An instance is given in which a plantation recently sold for \$2,000,000. It was a large tract, highly cultivated and stocked with the latest improved machinery. Among its products last season were 7,200,000 pounds of sugar and 12,000 barrels of distilled spirits.

Two sugar refineries are being built in Hong Kong. The largest of these will be nine stories, and a tank on the roof five feet deep, making a total height of 110 feet. Its capacity will be 150 tons a week. The estimates for plant, site and buildings exceed one million dollars, and the machinery and appliances have been contracted for at Greenock, Scotland. The other sugar refinery, building on the Bow-riding canal, is the result of Chinese enterprise and capital, the chief owner being a well known Chinese merchant, Lee Yung. Its capacity will be fifty tons a week, and its estimate cost is about \$300,000.

The American colony of Berlin numbers about 200 native born members. About fifty of these are students at the university, at the veterinary school and conservatories. There is also a large number of German-Americans who rightly belong to the colony and make it a point to visit its headquarters when business brings them to the imperial capital.

In many parts of Germany the crops have recently suffered incalculable injury from an incessant fall of rain during ten succeeding days. There are sections in which the harvest has been completely ruined, grain crops which ought by this time to be harvested, lying in a rotten condition upon the fields. Before this rainfall everything had promised well for the German crops. Not for seventy years had the outlook been more favorable.

Oteway is expected to have an interview with Queen Victoria and then be restored to his kingdom. He should have had his liberty long ago.

Beautiful building sites on Sherman avenue (10th street) south of Poppleton's and J. J. Brown's residences—the tract belongs to George Paddeok for so many years—being 355 feet frontage on the avenue, 325 feet wide, running east to the Omaha & St. Paul R. R. Will sell in strips of 50 feet or more frontage on the avenue with full depth to the railroad, or will sell the above on about any terms that purchaser may desire. To parties who will agree to build houses costing \$1,500 and upwards will sell without any payment down for one year, and to 10 equal annual payments thereafter at 7 per cent interest. To parties who do not intend improving immediately will sell for no sixth down and equal annual payments thereafter at 7 per cent interest.

Choice 1 acre block in Smith's addition at west end of Farnam street—will give any length of time required at 7 per cent interest. Also a splendid 10 acre block in Smith's addition on same liberal terms as before. No. 205, Half lot on near 20th street.

No. 304, Lot on 18th street near Paul, \$1,800. No. 207, Lot 30x250 feet on 15th street, near 10th.

No. 209, One quarter acre Buri street, near Dutton \$500. No. 207, Two lots on Elmdale near Irene street, \$250 and \$300 each.

No. 296, Two lots on Georgia near Michigan Street \$1,800. No. 298, Twelve choice residence lots on Hamilton street in Smith's addition, fine and slightly improved \$2,000 each.

No. 294, Beautiful half lot on St. Mary's avenue, 30x120 feet, near Bishop Clark's and 20th street, \$1,500. No. 292, Five choice lots on Park avenue, 50x150 each, on street railway, \$300 each.

No. 291, Six lots in Hilliard & Caldwell's addition on Sherman Avenue near Poppleton's, \$300 to \$400 each.

No. 289, Choice lots on Park avenue and street at line on road to Park, \$450 to \$1,000 each.

No. 285, Eleven lots on Decatur and Irene streets, near Saunders street, \$75 to \$150 each.

No. 282, Lot on 19th near Paul street, \$700. No. 281, Lot 55x140 feet near St. Mary's avenue, and 20th street, \$1,500.

No. 279, Lot on Decatur near Irene street, \$250. No. 278, Four lots on Melville street, near Union, \$200 each.

No. 274, Three lots near race course: make offers.

No. 268, Beautiful corner acre lot on California street, opposite and adjoining Sacred Heart Convent grounds, \$100. No. 266, Lot on Union, near 15th street, \$1,500. 100 lots in "Credit Fidelity" and "Grand View" additions, just south-east of O. & N. M. railroad, spots, ranging from \$150 to \$1,000 each and on easy terms.

BARGAINS, IN LOTS OF Houses, Farms, Lands.

BY DEMIS' FIFTEENTH AND DOUGLAS STS.

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THE McCALLUM WAGON BOX RACKS. WEIGHT ONLY 100 LBS. WARRANTED TO BEAR 4000 LBS. 14 FEET LONG. 7 FEET WIDE. 4 FITS ANY WAGON BOX. Can Be Handled By a Boy.

Grain and Grass Seed Is Saved. It costs less than the old style racks. Every standard wagon is sold with our rack complete.

BUY NONE WITHOUT IT. Or buy the attachments as they fit them to your old wagon box. For sale in Nebraska by J. C. Clark, Lincoln. HANSON & HENNING, Fremont, Grand Island. HANCOCK & GREEN, Hastings. CHARLES SCHMIDT, Columbus. SPANGLER & FISKE, Red Cloud. C. H. CRANE & CO., Red Oak, Iowa. L. W. KESLER, Glenwood, Iowa. And every first class dealer in the west. Ask them for descriptive circular or send direct to us.

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The only Corset pronounced by our leading physicians not injurious to the wearer, and endorsed by ladies as the most comfortable and perfect fitting Corset ever made.

PRICES, by Mail, Postage Paid: Health Preserving, \$1.50. Self-Adjusting, \$1.50. Abdominal (extra heavy) \$2.00. Nursing, \$1.50. Health Preserving (the corset), \$2.00. Paragon Right-Step, \$1.50.

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GRATEFUL-COMFORTING. EPPS'S COCOA. BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and assimilation, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has prepared this Food which is so richly endowed by nature with health-giving qualities, and which is so easily assimilated by the human system, that it is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until it is strong enough to resist all the attacks of disease. Hundreds of outside medals are bestowed upon it, and it is ready to attack with never a weak point. Our many escapees from a fatal attack of cholera, and our many heavy doctors' bills, it is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until it is strong enough to resist all the attacks of disease. Hundreds of outside medals are bestowed upon it, and it is ready to attack with never a weak point. 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