

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; One Month, 1.00

THE WEEKLY BEE, published every Wednesday.

TERMS POST PAID—One Year, \$10.00; Three Months, \$3.00; Six Months, 5.00; One Month, 1.00

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

CORRESPONDENCE—All Communications relating to News and Editorial matters should be addressed to the Editor of THE BEE.

BUSINESS LETTERS—All Business Letters and Remittances should be addressed to THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

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

EVERY candidate for mayor is the workingman's friend.

THE late president of the Omaha Labor Protective union has an axe to grind at the coming city election.

AS GERMANY has prohibited the importation of the American hog, congress ought to retaliate by levying a tariff on L'burger cheese.

THE city election takes place on April 3d. Ten candidates for mayor have put in an appearance, with Shinn's addition yet to be heard from.

REPUBLICAN professions of anti-monopoly in the next campaign will be read in the light of the legislative record. A few may be taken but more will be left.

DAKOTA will not be allowed to enter the sisterhood of states until after the next presidential election. The democrats gambled and lost on Colorado, but they will take no chances on Dakota.

A foggyism which opposes public improvements generally shirks taxes. The men who are howling most loudly in Omaha against draining our pestiferous creeks and paving our boggy streets, are paying taxes on property at the rate of \$50 an acre, which is in the market at \$300 a lot.

At the coming spring election which will take place on April 3d the voters of Omaha will select three additional members of the school board. Under the law as amended by the legislature the school board will comprise nine members elected at large. This amendment together with that permitting more latitude in the investment of the sinking fund will meet with general approval.

EVERYBODY in the navy department is said to have known that the "Aul-uelot," lost last week in Chinese waters, was unseaworthy. And yet this vessel, freighted with valuable human lives, was allowed to founder in foreign seas when every report shows that she ought to have been broken up for old iron years ago at the League Island navy yard. But what are the lives of eleven sailors to John Rosch, Roberson & Co., who secured a \$602,000 contract for repairs before the vessel left on her last cruise.

STATE SENATORS McShane and Brown return home with the consciousness of having done their duty at Lincoln. Both worked hard and faithfully in the interests of Omaha and stamped their energies on several measures of great importance to our city. The amendment of the charter to permit the more equitable levying of paving assessments and to enforce the paving between street railway tracks, the amendments to our school laws and important aid in several other bills which directly affect our city are instances in point. When the record is made up the votes of Charley Brown and John McShane will be found put down against every job and steal of the session, verifying the unpartisan confidence which the people of Omaha and Douglas county gave them at the last election.

ARCHBISHOP PURCELL's failure is duplicated on a smaller scale by the disastrous failure of the Roman Catholic Augustinian society at Lawrence, Mass. No one assumes for a moment that there was any roguery in the case. The seven hundred and odd thousand dollars for which the poor, wandering people of Lawrence are now looking seems to have been invested with a stupidity and recklessness which was scarcely less than criminal.

At \$300,000 in a church when the books already show a deficit of \$150,000, very bad financial banker gully, de-

THE RESPONSIBILITY.

The people of Nebraska will justly hold the republican party responsible for the failure of the legislature to enact laws that would relieve them from the oppressive exactions of railroads and compel these corporate monopolies to bear their proper share of the burden of taxation.

When the legislature convened the republicans assumed the responsibility for such legislation by organizing the house through the machinery of a republican caucus. Upon the speaker nominated by that body devolved the duty of appointing the committees that were to formulate railroad legislation. How did he discharge that duty? By packing the railroad committee with men who were from the outset opposed to railroad regulation.

Through this committee every effort to reduce railroad fares, limit freight charges and revise the present system of taxation, was thwarted and defeated.

In this committee every measure tending to afford relief from legalized highway robbery was strangled, and when at last the senate, where the republicans were in the minority, did pass a moderate bill that limited the passenger rate to three cents per mile and reduced local freight rates 20 per cent, the republican house treated it with contempt and allowed it to die without ever taking a square vote on its passage.

As if to add insult to injury, the railroad committee, packed by Speaker Humphreys with monopolists, sought to impose a costly sham on the people, by attempting to create a commission that had no power to regulate railroads.

This was very properly rejected as an unmitigated fraud by the senate. The outcome is that the people of Nebraska must for two years longer submit to pillage and robbery at the hands of railroad monopolies. It has been the boast of republican leaders that the republican party was equal to every emergency. General Mauders in his memorable speech before the legislature assured the people of Nebraska that the republican party had within it all the elements of progress and reform—that it was not only capable of dealing with every great problem, but determined to solve those problems in the interest of the masses.

In the face of broken promises and such shameful disregard of the known and expressed will of the people. General Mauders, however much he may be respected, can not inspire confidence in the republican party.

However much men may be attached to the republican party on account of its past achievements, its failure to grapple with the vital issues of the hour, and its coalition with corporate monopoly, deprive it of the confidence and support of the masses who still cherish republican principles.

THE COUNTY ATTORNEY BILL.

Before its close the legislature passed a bill abolishing the office of district attorney and creating that of county attorney. This measure, which was crowded through the last hours of the session, was passed without any opportunity for its discussion by the press or its consideration by the people. The Bee believes it to be unwise and extravagant, injurious to the best interests of justice and only adding new burdens to the taxpayers of the state.

Under this law there will be one prosecuting attorney to each county in our state, with salaries running from \$600 a year in the smallest to \$1,000 in the largest counties. Nebraska has now sixty-eight counties, including those of Cherry, Loup, Brown and Dawes, added at the last session. At present constituted, six district attorneys conduct their prosecutions at an annual expense of \$1,500 apiece, or \$9,000 for the entire state. By the new judicial redistricting the number will be increased from six to ten at a yearly cost of \$15,000. Under this county attorney law sixty-eight county attorneys will be elected. Their salaries in the aggregate will be \$43,000 a year, an increase of \$34,000 over what the state now pays for her district attorneys, and at least \$28,000 over what she will be compelled to pay under the new districting.

If it could be shown that the present system of one attorney for each judicial district was inadequate for the proper disposal of cases brought before our courts there might be some excuse for the proposed change. No statistics have been brought forward to prove that the work is too heavy, that the criminal dockets are not promptly cleared or that any interest whatever has suffered under the existing plan. The salary granted is not too much to secure good men. There have been complaints that it is too small to attract really able lawyers to the duties.

In our own county the time when our ablest attorneys were not ashamed to accept the place has passed, and here, as elsewhere, the office is regarded more as a stepping stone to

INCREASING PRACTICE.

An evidence of surpassing legal abilities. What the effect would be if the salary was still further reduced it is not difficult to foresee.

For these reasons THE BEE hopes the governor will refuse to sign the bill. It is sure that the measure will not meet with the endorsement of the bar or of the people of the state the moment that the strong objections to its passage into a law are considered. As we said before, its results are in the line of extravagance and of giving our counties attorneys of poorer culture than they now have. Either one of these objections ought to be fatal.

PARNELL'S POLICY.

Parnell still remains "the uncrowned king of Ireland," and if self-control, passionless reserve and the ability to repel assault by refusing to be drawn into useless conflict are kingly qualities he is monarch by right. The attempt of Mr. Forster to entice the Irish parliamentary leader into angry debate upon the aims and results of the land league organization was a signal failure. Mr. Parnell refused to be baited for the amusement of the whigs and tories. He wisely evaded the trap sprung to maim the Irish party and draw them into the commission of a breach of rules which would certainly have been followed by their suspension from the house. Instead of replying to the malignant insinuations of Forster was one of contemptuous indifference. Characterizing in a few words the ex-oratory speech as a shameful and uncalculated exhibition of spite he improved the occasion to draw the attention of the ministry to the decrease in crime since Forster's withdrawal and to the increase of want and suffering under the operation of the coercion act. He concluded his speech by moving an amendment to the address to the crown which indicated clearly that whatever the hopes of the ministry, the Irish question will be no less prominent in the parliamentary debates at this session than it was at the last.

Parnell's policy, as outlined or shadowed by his attitude in the opening debate, is to ignore the past, except so far as it relates to Ireland's welfare, and to push and keep in prominence the demand for remedial legislation for the country. In this he is shrewdly taking advantage of the political situation. Open disaffection in the liberal ranks is only prevented by Mr. Gladstone's powerful personal influence. The great question of electoral reform and changes in the land tenure in England and Scotland is dividing more widely than ever before the whig and radical elements in the party. Warned by the loss of several of their most important parliamentary seats, the liberal majority must look outside of their own lines for a support which will prevent disaster. On this account the Irish party cannot be ignored. It could not be ignored even if its strength did not bid fair to be greatly increased in the near future. The addition of thirty-five votes to the conservative minority even at this stage would leave a fearfully narrow margin for the ministry on any one of the crucial questions which are to be submitted to parliament at the present session.

The election of Mr. O'Brien for Mallow is the handwriting on the wall. It prophesies that before another parliamentary session, seventy Irish nationalists or homerulers will be seated at Westminster. Such a following neither Mr. Gladstone nor any other liberal leader can afford for a moment to antagonize.

Parnell's attitude shows very clearly that the policy of his following is to be an aggressive one. The claims of Ireland, whose justice have been admitted by the prime minister, are to be pushed with all the energy and zeal possible. Mr. Gladstone's absence gave the desired opportunity and his hot headed lieutenant fashioned a boomerang whose evil effects against the ministerial programme the premier has hurried home from Carnes to counteract. The Irish members by restraining their passion have retained their seats. Forster's philippic failed in its end and Parnell's policy will demand parliamentary attention from this time on to the close of the session.

PARTIES like men must be judged by their actions rather than their professions and promises. The conduct of the late legislature affords the only tangible proofs of the sincerity of the republican and democratic leaders in their pledges to right the wrongs from which the people of Nebraska have suffered at the hands of railway monopoly.

WHEN a party degenerates into a mere engine of oppression and its machinery is used to perpetuate tax shirking, extortion and highway robbery it forfeits the support of all honest men and becomes a dangerous enemy of the public welfare.

THIRTEEN THOUSAND republicans severed their connection with the party in Nebraska last year because they were disgusted and disheartened with the misrule of its railroad bosses

TWICE THIRTEEN THOUSAND.

will drop the party in Nebraska, now that it has proved recreant to its trust and failed to redeem its sacred pledges to protect the people from extortion by railroad monopolies.

It is suggested that the missing "No. 1" is Tom Callins.

THE ANTI-MONOPOLY MOVEMENT.

The anti-monopoly excitement is causing no little uneasiness in some of the eastern cities, and papers that have in the past given the subject attention but to ridicule it are now devoting to it their serious thoughts. The New York Commercial Bulletin, in a long article headed "Is it an Irrepressible conflict?" refers to several recent events in this connection which it regards as of portentous importance. In New Jersey, says our cotemporary, the restraints of legislation are invoked upon railroad corporations without any particular regard for judicial limitations or constitutional restrictions. The speeches recently made in the New Jersey legislature against the railroads were intensely bitter and they were received with applause quite unusual in legislative bodies.

One speaker predicted innumerable ills "if the state did not put its foot upon this serpent's egg before the venomous brood was hatched." A leading senator, in speaking of wealthy corporations, said: "We have nourished these powers in their childhood, but these corporations have turned upon and are oppressing the people who fostered them to manhood. They have attempted to enrich themselves, you, have enriched themselves, by obtaining, through questionable means, exemptions which enrich them and impoverish the people, and if these exemptions remain in the statute books they will continue to be a menace to liberty and destroy the fortunes of the individual who must pay all the taxes. This state enjoys the reputation of being owned body and soul by corporations and of being run by them. It is a byword in the mouths of all men. For forty years it has been so. These grasping companies have corrupted the fountains of government, have elected, owned and venalized our legislatures, and have bought exemptions as though they were marketable commodities."

It is said that the above took the senate by storm and was received with "thunders of applause, which shook the chamber." "The railroad companies," says the Commercial Bulletin, "were voted down, and so far as this branch of the legislature had the power, they found themselves, in a moment, as it were, dislocated from a position in which they had been securely entrenched for a period of thirty years." We quote from the New York Bulletin on this subject.

"While these events are in progress in New Jersey, a similar conflict of opinion and interest is in progress in our own state, and with corresponding results. The swift processes whereby the elevated railroad five cent fare bill was pushed through the assembly the other day, with the peremptory denial of an appeal from the corporation for further time in which to prepare their demurrer, followed by a like denial, subsequently from the senate committee on railroads, to whom they next carried their remonstrance—we say these are unmistakable manifestations of the popular temper which it would be folly to misinterpret or belittle. The antecedent creation of a board of railway commissioners to watch over the interest of the people, together with a refusal to permit a state governor to name these commissioners, on the bare suspicion that he was friendly to the corporations, are incidents not less significant and not less illustrative of the resentful spirit which corporate greed and corporate aggression are evoking, and which threatens to become one long an exceedingly difficult element to manage. Pennsylvania is following, as if instinctively, in the same wake, as we read in Harribury telegrams only yesterday, that 'a bill of the most sweeping character has been introduced in the senate; it practically declares war on all railways within the state, and, if enacted, it will put those great corporations under the popular thumb.'"

The Century Magazine, in its last number, has an essay on this subject from which we quote a few lines: "We are glad that our legislators are making at least a show of inquiry into the method by which the public is robbed in the interest of stockholders, and they in turn are robbed by corporate managers; by which wholesale robbery is cloaked by legal forms of 'consolidation,' 'reorganization,' 'receiverships,' and 'watered stocks,' by which a man is allowed to control rival or double railway systems, and with impunity array one against the other, as suits his varying purpose, thereby despoiling the public with the ease of a gambler who plays with marked cards."

THE PRESIDENT'S BURDEN.

Not one reads an adjournment of congress so much as President Arthur. Owing to certain opinions entertained of them by their constituents, there is a steamboat full of congressmen who will, after the 4th of March, have no visible means of support. To provide at the public expense places and incomes for this hungry horde, that can conceive of no scheme of the universe which omits office and salary for them at the public expense, will add to the gray hairs and crows feet of the executive countenance.

TIME SETTING THING.

Buffalo Express. The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer now, however, asserts that General Hancock was right; that the discussion in congress has shown clearly that the tariff is a local issue and nothing else. It might, therefore, appear not only that General Hancock was wiser than anybody else on tariff questions, but that he spoke more wisely than he himself knew.

HOW NATURAL IT IS.

Truly this is an age of suspicion. Nevertheless, Capt. F. M. Howes, of the steamer William Crane, Merchants and Miners Transportation Line between Boston and Baltimore, who suffered severely from rheumatism, caused by the exposure incident to his profession, was cured by St. Jacobs Oil. This is no suspicion.

POLITICAL NOTES.

A bill to establish the whipping post has been defeated in the California legislature. The Delaware legislature is considering a bill to prevent the publication of lottery advertisements.

A measure before the Indiana legislature proposes to pay a bounty to farmers for planting trees along the Ohio river.

A bill before the legislature of Missouri proposes to vest in an officer appointed by the governor the selection of all the judges and clerks of election.

Colonel John Hay will probably be the next republican candidate for congress in Cleveland. He will probably be a candidate for the United States senate yet awhile.

A bill to create a state tax commission, to gather up the loose ends and put upon property of all classes its fair share of the burden of taxation, has passed the West Virginia house of representatives.

Colonel A. M. Swope, of Kentucky, has written a letter declining to be a candidate for the nomination for governor on the republican ticket. But he advises a straight nomination of the best man in the party, on an unequivocal republican platform.

Measures for the relief of the state supreme court are occupying the attention of the Missouri legislature. One of the proposed bills divides the state into three districts, and for each district creates an intermediate appellate court, with jurisdiction of all appeals taken in the district.

The Texas State Treasury has a surplus of some \$2,000,000, and the people lie awake at night wondering how the money will run away with it. The legislature has now before it a proposition to increase his bond to \$500,000, but as he could reimburse his bondsmen and still have \$1,500,000 left, if he chooses to forego the illustrious example of Polk and Vincent, this is not considered much of a safeguard.

The story told by a Washington paper may not be true. As it runs, Senator Beck, of Kentucky, who came a poor boy to this country from Scotland, worked on the same farm in Livingston county, that Secretary Teller worked upon. When they met in the senate Mr. Beck said: "Well, Henry, when we used to drive old Brown's oxen we never expected to meet in the United States senate." "No, Jim," said Mr. Teller, "we didn't know there was such a place."

One of the leading greenbackers of Indianapolis, says the Journal of that city, has become disgusted with his party and proposes to abandon it. He says that it has sold out; so many times that the organization is demoralized. Last fall he asserts that 2,000 greenback votes were offered to the republicans at \$2 apiece. When the republicans declined the bargain it was eagerly accepted by the democrats. Having worked the greenback doctrine for all it is worth this leader now proposes to go into the anti-monopoly business for a living.

A townsman of Judge Thurman, the Ohio member of the civil service commission, says of him personally: "The judge is liked here. There is no disputing this. He is liked by everybody. He has a way that takes. He always had. He can hold his own in any crowd. In the drawing room he is as prim and graceful as President Arthur. He is a hail fellow well met when out with the boys; no one can tell a story better than he; a ready conversationalist; he is perfectly at home in whatever company he may be thrown. He is but 32 years old, and is eminently a self-made man. His education was limited, but he has made excellent use of what he knows."

FAULT-FINDING AT THE TABLE.

Woe betide the woman married to a man who systematically grows at the table. Life brings her neither peace nor happiness. Three times a day her tyrant growls and snarls like any other wild animal over his food. I knew a man of this kind once, and how I pitied his wife and daughters. One day the latter married in haste one day—joined her fortunes with those of a comparatively poor man, not exactly in the same set that she was accustomed to live in—simply to have their meals in peace. It is said she made her future husband swear that he would never make a fuss over his dinner, and I understand that to day they are the happiest couple living. Reconciliation took place before they were married, but they did before the nuptial breakfast—and all remarked that—and now, though of course she visits the house, nothing could ever induce her to take a meal there. She is a woman of spirit. As for the man's wife—poor woman! Maybe in younger days she might have thought of possible relief by means of divorce, and they do say, but I do not assert it, that something of this kind was entertained, but such a plea of mental insanity, which only food was placed before him, could not be advanced, for in every other relation in life—that is to say, when at table—he was amiable itself. If he were only younger the habit might be whipped out of him; as it is, it can only be borne with patience.—(Hindoo Ostracism.)

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