

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... \$2.00 Three Months... .50 Six Months... 1.00 One Month... .20

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, JEFFERSON, Drafts, Checks and Postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the Company.

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

COLONEL CHASE must take a back seat. Hascall is a candidate once more.

The Republicans has nominated Mr. Strang for mayor, and of course there will be no further use of primaries and conventions. That settles it.

To-morrow will be milliners day, and if Wiggins interferes with good weather he will seriously disturb the fashionable devotees of thousands who attend church to study the styles and to display the latest trimmings.

Two days were spent this week by star route counsel in disputing whether Brady should be permitted to answer a question in Justice Wylie's court. The result didn't affect the case of the prosecution a particle, but it helped George Bliss to the extent of \$300, the amount of his two days salary as assistant prosecutor.

The canon that Treasurer Gillilan was short in his accounts was evolved from the cups of a tipping Nebraska, and receives a prompt extinguisher.--St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Who could that be! Has General Roberts, the valiant trojan horse of the Republican valley, been hanging around Washington bar-rooms again.

DR. MILLER intimates that the Creightons are furnishing his paper with ammunition to ambush him. The business end of THE BEE is always able to take care of itself. It usually inserts its stinger in the most tender spot without suggestion from any quarter. Neither the Creightons nor the Goudes or the Sidney Dillons have ever influenced its policy in any particular.

The man that founded the Herald and founded the Herndon house is out with another bit of personal history in which he relates that he once made \$9,000 on a government contract as a partner with Ed. Creighton without investing a dollar. That is almost as shrewd a piece of business as getting \$2,000 from E. B. Chandler for a half interest in the Grand Island eating house, which was entirely at the disposal of the Union Pacific.

A VERY interesting investigation has been going on during the past week at Sacramento, concerning the business methods of the Pacific railroad and their system of favoritism and discrimination by special contracts. Special contracts according to Mr. Stubb's general freight traffic manager of the Central Pacific are an ingenious device originated by Mr. Vining of the Union Pacific. They were begun in 1875 and afterwards adopted by all the roads directly interested; the main object being to monopolize the entire overland traffic. To do this Mr. Vining and his associates had to build up one class of merchants by favoritism and break down their competitors by exorbitant tolls. It was a bulldozing scheme to force California merchants into long time contracts blinding themselves to patronize the Central and Union Pacific only, with the assurance that refusal to enter into such contracts was commercial ruin. Mr. Stubb swears that the first contract was drawn by Mr. Vining, of the Union Pacific road and sent to San Francisco for approval. This year other overland roads have been admitted into this contract pool until there is no relief from its exactions. Some months ago THE BEE commented upon a speech of Mr. Robert Harrison of Richards & Harrison in San Francisco, a firm who had refused to sign a special contract, in which he charged that Mr. Vining had written his firm threatening to destroy their business in Idaho and Montana if they persisted in declining to come to his terms. Mr. Vining sent to this office a personal denial of the charge with the intimation that this was all campaign boath. The evidence before the California railroad commission includes letters from Voehling, Shape & Co., of Milwaukee, for the sale of whose goods Richards & Harrison acted as agents, confirming in every particular Mr. Harrison's charge. It is now simply a question of voracity between the railroad agents and the firm, and the public must make up its mind which is most interested in telling or suppressing the truth.

EASTER.

Lent will close at twelve o'clock to-night and Easter Sunday will usher in the chief festival of the Christian year. Easter, observed in commemoration of the resurrection of Christ, was originally celebrated as the Christian recognition of the Jewish pasover. Neither the New Testament nor the writings of the apostolic fathers give any indications of its observance in the first century of the era. It is certain, however, that at a very early period in the church history the Jewish Christians and afterwards the gentile proselytes continued to celebrate the pasover connecting the Paschal lamb with the death of Christ and his subsequent resurrection. From this observance finally sprang the celebration of Easter as a distinctly Christian festival. For nearly a hundred years one-half the church observed the Easter festival on the 14th day of the Hebrew month Nisan, or the Jewish pasover, while the Gentile Christians celebrated the Sunday next following as Easter. A division on this question sprang up in the church which was only settled in the year 325 by the division on the council of Nice that Easter day should be the first Sunday after the 14th day of the calendar moon, which happens on or next after March 21st. It thus became a movable feast, and lost its identity with the Jewish pasover.

From the earliest times Easter Sunday has been with a stately church ceremonial much as the festival of the vernal equinox was celebrated by the Greeks and Egyptians. It is and always must be the spring time festival with bright secular as well as happy religious associations. In fact it is difficult to say whether to the majority of people now-a-days its secular are not quite as powerful as its religious associations. Whether Catholicism or Episcopacy is growing more rapidly than "dissenting sects" may be a matter of doubt, but there can be no question that the observance of church feasts, fasts and festivals have grown very much more general in outside churches during the past quarter of a century. Pulpits will be very rare to-morrow which do not bear some form of floral tribute or in which some reference is not made to the central idea which underlies the religious observance of Easter. Our puritan forefathers of New England could they open their eyes in Salem and Boston and Plymouth would be shocked at the general celebration of what they so fiercely denounced as a "pagan feast." Even puritanism has yielded to the silent influences of the age which sees a special fitness that the earth from the death of winter, symbol of a still greater mystery should be commemorated in glad rejoicings by people irrespective of creed.

BOGGS OF NEBRASKA.

A country-looking specimen of humanity arrived a few days ago from the west and registered at a fourth-rate hotel as "Boggs, Nebraska." He called up the proprietor and night clerk and said he had arrived, that he wished to be postmaster, and wanted their influence, all of which they promised him. After vainly chasing the congressman and senators from his state about for a day or two without receiving much attention, "Boggs, of Nebraska," went to the post office department and made formal demand for permission to handle the mail bags of his local office. General Hatton called up the janitor, and introduced him to "Boggs of Nebraska" as the honorable postmaster-general. The janitor twiggled the wink, and assured our rural friend that his commission as postmaster would go out on the next freight, and Boggs was happy. He wrung the old janitor's hand in unutterable silence and finally shrieked "Thanks!" "Thanks!" and he vanished.--(Washington Critic.)

Every resident of Lancaster county and every candidate for senator that was at Lincoln last winter will remember Boggs. He was a bigger man than General Grant. He carried the whole delegation from Lancaster county in his breeches pocket. He had Brown where the hair was short and kept him faithful for Alvin Saunders until he needed him for Manderson. He kept Field voting early and often for Joe Millard and he waited Walker back and forth between Manderson and Saunders and had the entire delegation pledged to Thayer. Boggs, of Nebraska, was busy in every camp and no matter who was senator he was sure of the postoffice.

The Washington Critic may have overdrawn the picture but not the anxiety of Boggs to serve his country.

The ordinance authorizing the establishment of competing gas works in Omaha, requires the new gas company to deposit \$10,000 in government bonds before the 25th day of March. We shall soon know whether Omaha is to have cheaper gas during the present year.

The bill before the Texas legislature ratifying the lease of the penitentiary and allowing the working of 1,500 convicts outside the walls, at an annual profit to the state of only \$20,000, is likely to lead to a split in the democratic party in that state.--New York Evening Post.

The lease of the Nebraska penitentiary, which allows the contractor to work the convicts inside or outside the walls costs the taxpayers over \$40,000 a year, at the rate of 50 cents a day

for each convict in addition to the use of his labor. That beats Texas all hollow, and yet the dominant party has not fallen out on that account.

The unkindest cut of all is the denial of President Diaz that he ever allowed himself to be pumped by any St. Louis reporter. After dining and feasting the "great greaser," regardless of expense, such snubbing must be keenly felt by the hospitable population of the "future great."

The surveyors ring up in Montana threaten to go on a strike unless Uncle Sam will raise the rate for surveying to the old standard which was more profitable than bonanza mining. The reduction was made by congress at the instance of Senator Van Wyck and we apprehend the surveyors will have to do a good deal of striking before the old rates are restored.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

Scarcely had London recovered from her fright over the Westminster explosion, when the attack on Lady Florence Dixie on last Monday, threw the government into new convulsions. The more the story of Lady Dixie is analyzed the more improbable it seems. She is an enthusiastic Irishwoman, popular, generous and active in all benevolent efforts. Her personal relations to many of the home rulers are very close and the sole basis for the belief that Irishmen had any hand in the assault was an attack made some months ago by Lady Dixie against the management of the funds of the Land League. Lady Dixie herself expresses the belief that it was tramps and not Irishmen who waylaid her, but England is not inclined to accept any other solution than that of fanaticism. There are many, however, who assert that Lady Dixie is subject to hysterical fits and who claim that the reported assault probably existed only in her imagination. Whatever the cause, the Queen has ordered a portrait of the faithful dog who is supposed to have driven off the assailants and Lady Dixie is for the time being the heroine of the hour. From parliament little news of interest has come during the week and it may be presumed that prior to adjournment for the Easter vacation, which took place on Thursday, no measures of much general importance were discussed. Great interest has been excited in some quarters of Great Britain by the protests of the English settlers in India against the native magistrates act. Through Lord Ripon's influence a law giving native magistrates jurisdiction over certain offenses has been framed. By its terms the whites would be subject to this jurisdiction, and the uproar has now broken out in protest of a threatening sort. The natives are ten to one, and some such law commands itself to civilized judgment; but, of course, the English settlers who have made the natives helots do not relish such a measure, which would not only render the natives their equals, but in certain cases their magistrates. That royalty is still strong in England is shown by the excitement created by a slight accident which happened to the queen on Saturday in Windsor. While descending to her carriage for a ride she slipped and bruised her knee and on returning had to be carried to her room. The accident was greatly exaggerated and crowds packed the streets of London all Sunday and Monday awaiting bulletins from Windsor. The loyalty of the working-people is said to have been especially noticeable, and great relief was universally experienced when the official announcement came that her majesty would be able to attend to official business as usual.

France passed through the anticipated danger of Sunday with none of the communitist outbreaks which had been predicted. The anniversary of the Commune of 1871 was generally observed, but there was no disturbance that had been expected. There was nothing unusual at the Champ de Mars, Paris, where the meeting of communists was announced to take place, or at the Pere la Chaise cemetery, where many slain communists were buried. At a meeting of 500 socialists at the Brasserie des Paquis an uproar took place, fighting ensued, and the doors of the place were broken up. The meeting broke up. La Chapelle Jaffrin, a member of the municipality, in a speech eulogizing the commune, advised workmen to abstain from disorderly manifestations. In the provinces the only incidents were a small meeting at St. Etienne, which was dispersed without resistance, and a similar meeting at Roubaix, the dispersal of which was attended with slight resistance and the arrest of eight persons. There was no display of troops in Paris.

France is learning how to manage agitators of every sort, religious and political. By simply paying them no attention whatever the government will deprive them of the chief interest they possess, for nine-tenths of the people who used to be attracted by them when the police had orders to imprison them. The meetings of the communists throughout the republic would have assumed considerable importance if attempts had been made to prevent them.

The adjournment of the French chamber of deputies for one month hardly bears out the alarming stories as to political crises, popular discontent, and incipient rebellion in Paris and the provinces with which the gentlemen at the English end of the Atlantic cable conceives it to be his duty to supply the American public. It is hardly likely, if matters politically are so terribly torn up as we have been constantly told they are, that the all-

powerful chamber, which combines in itself almost all the functions of government, would abdicate for a month, or take an extended vacation while the country was in danger.

Von Scholze's resignation from the ministry of the marine has finally been accepted. Prussia has now lost within a month her two ablest cabinet officers. Kameke's retirement from the war office removed as great a soldier from the German administration as Sherman's retirement from the American army. It was to Von Kameke, next to Von Moltke, the Germans owed their clockwork like evolutions of their armies from the concentration in Germany to the dispersion after the war. His inconspicuous genius was the motor that led the Princes Fritz and Carl to the victories which their armies won. It was the knowledge of the tactics which Von Kameke imparted to the royal puppet. His presence in the war department was a perpetual reminder to the line and staff that the princes were mere figureheads, and it is to lessen this that the brilliant soldier is now forced to retire.

Prince Bismarck having extracted all the material guarantees for liberals and ultra-liberals needed to identify them with his policy, now coolly informs the latter that he does not propose to consummate his part of the agreement. That is to say, in order to consolidate a majority in the chamber, he agreed to grant the demands of the church party. Under this agreement, his projects were cordially supported by Scholze and the clericals. The liberals, though numerically superior to the separate groups of reactionaries and Tories, were not equal to both combined. Bismarck pushed his economic and military schemes through, meanwhile amusing his new allies by the formal re-establishment of relations with the Vatican. Now, however, that all the material assistance the clericals can give is at the end, the prince, true to his habitual methods, turns calmly and throws his allies into confusion by acknowledging his purpose of considering the promised concessions before granting them. The Falk laws, therefore, remain on the books, with only such slight modifications as could be granted by the ministers without the medium of legislation.

Rome and Paris have given two utterances whose meaning will be differently construed in different parts. Italy announces that if she is not formally one of the Kaiserbund, it is not because she has been repelled. Her relations with Austria are serene and her future in all existing alliances assured. France defines her purpose to keep all she has and confirm her conquests in China, by the occupation of such points of vantage as seem essential to the maintenance of her control of Tonkin and Cochin China. On the vexed subject of Madagascar, however, nothing is divulged, and as England is listening for information on that point, perhaps the situation may be called equivocal.

The latest South American advices indicate more systematic efforts in Peru to secure the establishment of peace. Lima will probably be the principal support of the movement, though it is at present confined to the northern provinces. The Ollantais, however, can easily bring the coastal cities into the move by promising to evacuate them, and are evidently contemplating that measure. Meantime, their controversy with the Argentine republic has resulted in a collision between troops on the border, so it is not unlikely the war party in Santiago may have further complications to amuse them. In Ecuador the dictator, Valentinilla, remains shut up in Guayaquil, unable to move or even to restrain the excesses of his own troops, who have managed to get him into trouble with England and Italy by plundering trading vessels. The revolutionists hold almost the whole country.

The Argentine republic seems to be going through an industrial revolution under the extremely capable group of men who are now managing its affairs. Ten, or even five years ago, in spite of a large immigration chiefly from Italy and Germany, Buenos Ayres and the region behind it was still in the normal condition of a South American republic; but security, the definite end of the long struggle between the great plains and the fertile pamperas inland, has changed all this. Enormous imports of railroad material have swollen imports to \$47,764,000; the successful production of sugar has changed in almost a twelvemonth the republic from a sugar importing to a sugar growing state; one-third of the wine of the province is now grown at home, and English, German and Spanish capitals in developing sheep and cattle ranches on an enormous scale. Few believe it; but southern South America in the near future is about to be our great rival.

The movement for the extinguishment of slavery in Brazil continues to acquire new force, and the time probably is not far distant when freedom will be as complete in that country as it is in the United States. It is well known that the emperor, Dom Pedro, is well disposed toward emancipation, and that every advance toward an end so desirable commands his sympathy and concurrence. The abolition movement originated in the province of Ceara, and has grown until free labor has become the rule rather than the exception. The aversion to slavery among the people of this province is both pronounced and energetic. Through their emancipation society they have declared against the export of slaves to the coffee districts, and so strictly has this feeling become that no master of a packet will consent to take a slave on board. Some time ago an attempt was made to ship one in a steamer's boat, and although the man was protected by police, the people rescued him by force. So far as their own province is concerned they have broken up the business of the slave traders, and are now turning their attention to the overthrow of slavery in other directions. Their activity has stirred up the emancipation society of Rio Janeiro, and within the past few weeks the clergy has promised to assist in bringing about the freedom of the thirty or forty thousand slaves owned in that city. Thus the good work progresses, and the day is coming when every foot of soil on this

continent will be dedicated to freedom.

Germany and Spain have for some time been engaged in unsuccessful endeavors to come to an understanding on a mutual export and import tariff. The attempts to perfect a treaty have failed, and now Chancellor Bismarck wants the German parliament to increase the import duties on all Spanish goods by 50 per cent. The old man of blood and iron policy has a very severe way of expressing his displeasure when things go wrong with him.

If Irishmen were all united there would be less trouble about their securing their freedom. But they are, on the contrary, all divided. It was so in the days of Strongbow; it was so in the days of Cromwell; it was so in the days of William of Orange, and it is so to-day. One section of Irishmen would sooner see the loss of their freedom triumph than to see another faction of their countrymen enjoying the boon of liberty. All this must be changed before Irish independence can be secured.

The consumption of tobacco in France during 1882 reached the enormous sum of \$72,700,000, subdivided as follows: Havana cigars, \$500,000; cigars manufactured in France, \$11,600,000; snuff, \$13,600,000, smoking tobacco, \$38,020,000, and the remainder, about \$2,400,000 worth of tobacco at half-price, distributed to soldiers, and sold in the neighborhood of the frontier to prevent smuggling.

Another Physician's Testimony. BOSTON, Mass., May 9, 1881. I know parties who have tried all kinds of medicines for Lung Diseases, who say that DR. Wm. HALL'S BALM FOR THE LUNGS, is a COMPLETE SUCCESS. DR. CHAS. H. WOOD.

WANTED, A MILLER. Correspondence of THE BEE.

BARADA, March 22.--We have a thriving little town distant from Falls City, the county seat, twelve miles, and from Stella to the west on the M. P. R. R., about the same distance, situated in a rich farming country. The citizens of the town and vicinity are very anxious for a flouring mill. A party or parties having money and wishing to invest the same in a steam flouring mill can find no better location than at this point. A mill site will be donated to any person or persons that will erect one. Plenty of water can be had by digging not over thirty feet. The retail flour business at this place is about \$3,000 per year and will be patronized by farmers in the surrounding country. For further information address the undersigned at Barada, Richardson county, Neb. By order of citizens of Barada and vicinity. L. TOMPKINS.

Baby's Warning. When baby has pains at chest or night, Mother in a fright, father in a plight; When worms do bite, baby must cry, If fever sets in, baby must die. If crampy pains kill Leonora, In that house there's no GASTORIA; For mothers learn without delay, GASTORIA cures by night and day.

A number of prominent Lutheran clergymen in New York, Washington and Baltimore have issued an appeal to their denomination throughout the country for funds to erect in Washington a colossal bronze statue of Martin Luther. It is proposed to purchase a duplicate of the figure of the great reformer which stands in the center of the celebrated group at Worms, and to erect it in front of the Lutheran Memorial church, on the Thomas Circle, between Fourteenth street and Vermont avenue. It is proposed to have the work unveiled, if possible, on November 10 next, the 400th anniversary of the great reformer's birth.

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