

The Omaha Bee.

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

AN assessor in Omaha is an official who does not know that the world moves.

SECRETARY FOLGER is said to be greatly injured by overwork. In the eyes of the department clerks three hours a day is hard labor and four hours a day is overwork.

THE shrewdness of Thomas Scott, the Pennsylvania railroad king, does not seem to have been transmitted to his son. Young Tom Scott and four queens ran against Jack Tucker and a straight flush in Philadelphia the other night. Mr. Scott's bank account is just \$54,000 smaller than it was before the game began.

TWO buckets full of sloppy slunkey-lam were poured over one of two old settlers by Dr. Miller in his sickening deceleration of egotism in Sunday's Herald. The recipients of such hog wash are not to be envied by those who came after them. It is almost enough in the language of Beecher to make every old settler wish he were dead.

OUR navy costs the government \$11,800 a day, the largest proportion of which sum goes to sea dogs on pleasant shore duty. With 2,000 officers to 8,000 men it looks as if a bill reducing the staff and line of the navy was very much in order. Five new vessels will give bunks for some of the superfluous officers, but if the entire list were cut down a half the country would still be safe.

"HOME GOSSIP" reverts with deep emotion to his bosom friend, General Nathaniel Lyon. The most singular reminiscence is, however, omitted. When that dear friend, General Lyon, was pouring out his life blood for his country on the bloody field of Wilson Creek, his disloyal bosom friend, the Doctor, was down in Missouri cursing the union soldiers and urging the rebels to receive them with open arms to hospitable graves.

THE postponement of the party primaries and conventions until late in the week is causing general dissatisfaction. Some voters can be more easily led than driven, and others cannot be even led to endorse the acts of self constituted party leaders, which they do not believe for the best interests of the community. There will be more independent voting in Omaha at the coming election than ever before, caucus, primary and convention to the contrary notwithstanding.

O, YES; General Harney was there. The old veteran will doubtless remember that the country owes a debt of gratitude to the ex-post sutler of Kearney for diverting the channels of trade in the matter of corn from the south of the Platte to the north. That was done out of pure patriotism, and the old settlers who became well-to-do out of government corn contracts will have to build a cob monument some day to keep green the memory of their benefactor.

WM. PITY KELLOGG at last comes to the front in the star route case. Price has secured an affidavit that he paid Kellogg \$25,000 to induce him to recommend expedition of service in the southwest for the benefit of the ring. This hits the Louisiana statesman hard, and will prove a bonanza for Bliss and the other assistant counsel. If much more new evidence is added in the star route trial, the cost of the prosecutor promises to discount the pension list in making a hole in the treasury.

THERE is another change in the Chemnitz consulate. This time Mr. Flinn retires because Chemnitz does not agree with him. His successor, who was lately a member of the Illinois legislature, is willing to chance the malaria. We know another party who would have been willing to have chanced it. His name is Griggs, of the state of Beatrice, who bravely withstood the hardship of the American consulate and was anxious to die for his country in that position if necessary. Griggs might have staid, but President Arthur thought that Nebraska didn't have a perpetual title to the Chemnitz consulate.

A NON-PARTISAN SCHOOL BOARD.

Only a week remains now until election. As yet nobody has even been mentioned as a proper person to represent this city in the board of education. The only effort so far has been among a certain class of political roustabouts who make a political profession, and aspire to become members of the board for purely personal ends. Every friend of our free schools must admit that the political conventions are not the proper places for selecting candidates for the boards of education.

As things are and have been, the party conventions, composed mainly of ward bummers, will seek to force upon us designing schemers and incompetent men just because they happen to be active democrats or active republicans. As usual the nominations will not be made by the whole convention but by each ward delegation choosing one man, the convention as a mere matter of form ratifying the choice. This will result in presenting inferior men, and naturally where two or three good men reside in a particular locality they will all be out because some particular hack from the same ward gets the preference.

Such a deplorable blunder should not be countenanced. The schools of Omaha have nothing whatever to do with party politics, and the choice of members should be made from a strictly non-partisan and non-sectarian standpoint. The names of candidates for the school board are printed on a separate ticket deposited in a separate ballot box. It is therefore easy to avoid the mixing of politics with the school board.

There is no doubt, too, that the great mass of our voters would prefer to support a non-partisan ticket. What we need is concerted action by those who desire to keep our schools out of politics. If this large class of our citizens would call a public meeting and put a good ticket for school board in the field, THE BEE will give it a cordial and vigorous support. Such a meeting can be held within three days. We need not wait until the politicians have made up their slate. If the party conventions see fit to endorse some of the candidates named by the mass meeting, well and good. If not, the non-partisan school ticket will be elected without their support.

BOGUS WORKINGMEN.

The loafers and bummers who claim to represent the workingmen of Omaha, have been hanging around the street corners and saloons for the past week, doing a land office business in promises of votes to be delivered. Notable among them is Ed. Walsh, who last fall transferred himself and a few laboring men to the monopoly ringsters by getting up a bogus workingmen's ticket. Walsh has been long ago repudiated by all respectable workingmen, and can deliver nothing more than his own vote. There are other so-called "leading workingmen" not a whit better than Walsh who do impose upon a few laboring men by their loud talk, while in fact they drive a lively business in their votes. Last fall these sharks went from one candidate to another on all the tickets demanding blood money and in some cases they were successful. Such men bring disgrace upon all workingmen who are, through them, classed as voting cattle.

In the coming election these sham workingmen ought to be shunned and made harmless. If the laboring men of Omaha propose to take an active part in the coming election they should do so in an honorable way and in dead earnest. There should be no sell outs. If workingmen have an identical interest and certainly they are as much interested in city affairs as they are in any state election they should pursue a consistent manly course. Their votes are a sacred trust, and they should exercise the privilege of citizenship influenced only by a desire for good government. The men whose votes can be had for money are unworthy of citizenship and those who can be influenced by beer or whisky are not much better than brutes. The great mass of Omaha workingmen are sober, industrious and thrifty. Many of them own their little homes on which they pay taxes, and all of them ought to take pride in being able to name the men who are to conduct our city affairs. If they take the proper course they will name them. But they must take no stock in the sham laborers who do most of their work with their mouths on the street corners.

NEW YORK is to have a heresy trial, which is likely to create as much interest as the famous trial of Dr. Swing in Chicago several years ago. The offender is Dr. Heber Newton, of All Souls church, and the basis of arraignment his recently delivered course of sermons on "The Right and Wrong Uses of the Bible." No member of his own denomination seems to question the sincere, earnest, conscientious piety of Dr. Newton. No scholar questions his learning. The discourses, which afford the basis for his expulsion from the church, contain a great deal of evangelical truth mixed with statements of a critical and historical character which differ from the ordinary

orthodox teachings. Unfortunately for Dr. Newton, he happens to follow the latest researches of modern criticism which do not agree with the views of commentators of a hundred years ago.

The expulsion or retention of Dr. Newton in the Episcopal church will be more a question of ecclesiastical policy than of biblical scholarship. In England the liberality of Archbishop Tait permitted a very wide latitude in the opinions of the clergy and a large body of men exist in the established church who hold essentially the same views as Dr. Newton. Dean Stanley was a notable example. The question is whether the Episcopal church in America is prepared to allow the same broad churchman which recognizes and even honors independence in religious thought within certain vaguely defined limits. If not heresy hunting is likely to be rather a prolonged occupation as the number of clergymen who are insisting upon keeping their congregation abreast of the latest research and criticism, seems to be alarmingly on the increase.

GENERAL DIAZ

The distinguished honors which are being so freely accorded to General Porfirio Diaz in this country seem remarkable and uncalled for to people unacquainted with the record of the Mexican hero. General Diaz is not only ex-president of the republic, but he is its greatest soldier, its first citizen and its most influential leader. Scarcely 50 years of age he has held every important position within the gift of the Mexican people, and to-day has a personal following in the republic which make him arbiter of its destiny.

General Diaz began his career when only twenty-three years of age. A young law student he enlisted in the revolutionary war against Santa Anna in 1855, and won such distinction that he was made brigadier general. When Napoleon sent the unfortunate Maximilian to Mexico as Emperor, Diaz was promptly in the field as a rebel and fought a number of battles with the French. He was treacherously captured by Marshal Bazaine under a flag of truce sent as a prisoner to Mexico and pending the decision of his fate escaped. He at once organized an army of 6,000 men and began the siege of the city of Mexico, which surrendered on July 16, 1866, closing the war and reinstating the republic. Diaz then became a candidate for president but was defeated by Juarez, who forced him to retire to private life. He at once organized another revolution which failed of success. Escaping with the greatest difficulty he came to the United States but returned in 1871 to contest once more for the presidency in the election of that year. He was again defeated by Juarez who, dying the following year, was succeeded by the chief justice, Don Lerdo. This was Diaz's opportunity. Lerdo lacked all the qualifications of a popular leader, and the revolt in 1876 was quickly followed by the seizure of the reins of government by the popular favorite. Diaz was promptly declared president, and at the first election was chosen by an overwhelming majority of the popular vote to fill that office which he would have held long before if the army and the voting machinery had not been in the hands of his enemies.

The accession of General Diaz marked the turning point in the history of the Mexican republic. Whatever may be thought of his irregular manner of getting into office, no one questions that he made an efficient ruler. Lawlessness was suppressed, and the raids across the border stopped. The country at once began to prosper. Within five years the value of landed property increased nearly ten fold. Railroad building at once began and business enterprises flourished as they never had before. Friendly relations with our country were cultivated, one of the very first acts of the new government being the payment of a large sum of money which Mexico owed to the United States.

Three years ago General Diaz's term of office expired, and as the constitution of Mexico does not permit a president to serve two full consecutive terms, he turned over the office to his intimate personal friend and companion in arms, Gonzalez. Another election occurs in 1884, when everybody expects that Diaz will be again elected. His visit to the United States is for the purpose of familiarizing himself with our ways and with a reciprocal free trade treaty in view. Diaz has been termed the General Grant of Mexico. He possesses the full confidence of her people and is destined to play a very important part yet in the political and economical development of that country.

THE long fight which the citizens of San Francisco have made in favor of good government and against corporate abuses is drawing to a close. The new charter is in a fair way to become a law and the Spring Valley Water company having been defeated in the courts in their efforts to tie the feet of a whole city, two members of the present board of supervisors are bold enough to state publicly that

money was cleared them to act officially in favor of the company. It is also stated that a former ordinance cost the company \$100,000.

St. LOUIS medical men are predicting a visitation of Asiatic cholera next summer. In the present filthy condition of St. Louis streets and alleys the scourge would be difficult to check.

THE Apaches are raising hair again in Arizona, and General Crook's peace commissioners, armed with carbines, have gone to pacify them.

AN assessor in Omaha like the intelligent juror is the man who never reads the newspapers.

TO THE HILLS BY RAIL.

A Chance for Omaha to Mortgage the Wealth of the Northwest.

To the Editor of THE BEE.

While contemplating the wonderful growth of Omaha for the past few years, and the causes thereof, it occurred to me that one thing, at least, has been left undone which ought to be done, and that speedily, to-wit: A connection secured by rail with the Black Hills of Dakota. Many prosperous people of that region are former residents of Omaha, and the eyes of the people are naturally directed hither as the nearest depot of supplies, but without railroad connection it cannot of course be reached. A road from here up the Missouri river to Pierre, thence across that portion of the great Sioux reservation now being treated for, to Fort Meade and on to the coal fields of the Little Missouri, and thence to the National park, would be one of the best paying roads on the continent. It should have a branch from Sturgis via Bear Butte canyon and Deadwood to Central and Lead cities and another via Deadwood Creek to Galena. Such a road would empty the wealth of the Black Hills mines with their output of nearly five million annually, of the immense cattle ranges beyond, of the coal fields above named, equal in quality to Rock Springs and inexhaustible in extent, and of all the rich agricultural river counties of southeastern Dakota, directly into the lap of Omaha. It would furnish coal to the mines, to Pierre, Yankton, Sioux City, and all intermediate points, which with the shipments of cattle would furnish ample freight business for the road. This, while the pleasure-seeking public of the entire south and southeast on its way to the National park would pass over its line, and by the time the road could be built the local business on the entire line between here and the Black Hills would pay running expenses. The distance by this route to Sturgis City would be a trifle over six hundred miles, or a few miles longer than some other routes, but the advantages of other routes would much more than compensate. It is perhaps a little remarkable that Omaha, with a population of 50,000, with its railroad connections amounting to thousands of miles, with a score or so of capitalists, who count their money by millions and with brains and energy that have become proverbial, has not a single line of road built by Omaha capital and operated by Omaha men.

Here is the golden opportunity. The "Hills in the affairs of men which taken at its flood leads on to fortune." Let it be considered. J. C. WILCOX. Women's Rights. Philadelphia Record, March 25. Every day new branches of industry are entered by adventurous women. It is to be hoped, however, that the chosen field of Mrs. Klein, of New York, will not be invaded at once by courageous imitators. The lady married a hard-working artisan, who turned over to her all of his earnings. She kept a few boarders, and finding this business profitable she coolly told the husband to leave the house, which he accordingly did. The boarding-house came to grief by reason of the departure of its inmates, and the energetic woman at once hunted up her old liege lord and secured his arrest on a charge of desertion.

Wanted in the West.

Daughter Wanted. A distinguished platform speaker used to deliver a very earnest lecture on the subject of "What shall we do with our girls?" It was a hard question by the lady lecturer. But her answer has now come. At least there is a chance for the girls. He is the pathetic plea of the Durango (Colorado) Record: "We want girls! Girls who can get themselves up in good shape to go to dance. The boys are getting tired of receiving invitations with a request that they 'bring ladies.' They are like oranges and apples—very scarce. We want girls who will go to church and Bible class on Sundays, and that kind who can draw a congregation of the other sex, and who will take a buggy ride after the lesson is over. This will help the livery business, and will also hasten the sale of residence lots, for buggies are the vehicles in which homes are first thought of many people. We want girls who can walk on the table, and who can smile us into an appetite when stomach bitters are impotent, and who will make the boarders regular to their meals. We want girls for sweethearts, so that when we get an arm about off, or are kicked by a mule, or are thrown by a bucking horse, and are laid away for repairs, we may hear a gentle voice, and see the glitter of a crystal tear, spoken and dropped in unobtrusive sympathy for our pain. We want fat and funny girls to make us smile all over, and lean and fragile ones to hang upon our arms, and petite blondes who show themselves on sunny days, and stately brunettes, so beautiful in the twilight. We have mineral enough, and plenty of coal and oxide of iron. The only lack or our resources is those potent civilizers of their pioneer brothers."

It Did Its Work

Mr. S. S. Walker, 5 Coral street, Lowell, Mass., says: "I have used St. Jacobs Oil for the immediate relief and cure of chilblains, and it accomplished both."

FLIGHTS OF ACROBATS.

The Perpendicular Leap, the Shot from a Cannon, and Other Circus Tricks.

Philadelphia Times. The following is the explanation given by Lulu, the famous gymnast, of the way in which he made his perpendicular leap. It was done, he said, by means of a mechanical device. "I stood in full view of the spectators on an iron plate about a foot in diameter, which was attached to a spindle running down through a framework. This spindle was thrown up a distance of seven feet above the stage by means of rubber springs, carrying the plate with it. The springs were powerful enough to send my body through the air like a shot. Another set of rubber bands jerked the spindle back as quickly as it shot out, so that the motion both ways was too quick for sight. On reaching my distance I caught hold of the ropes. It was necessary to pose my body so that it would be exactly in line with the median line of the spindle. One night at Dublin the machine was imperfect and the spring became released before I was ready, throwing me on my head and shoulders in the orchestra circle. I feel as if the earth had suddenly fallen from under me. But there is really no time for thought. I am at the ropes in an instant. I gave up this performance because I grew too stout. One day my body was almost telescoped by the shock. I then set to work to devise a machine that would enable me to distribute the force over my whole body. The result was a catapult, after several months spent in making experiments.

This machine is very simple in its construction. An iron plane about fifteen feet long is suspended on an axle at a slight angle. Rubber springs are made to act so as to thrust the plane forward suddenly into a position nearly perpendicular. This movement throws my body, which is lying at full length at the upper end of the plane, so that I describe an arc and alight in a net about sixty feet from the machine. I was nearly killed on two or three times. The first time I was thrown, I lost all sense of what I was doing or where I was going. I was utterly helpless, and came down into the net on my head and face. My head was so cut and bruised that my hair came out in bunches. "In London I made the experiment of using a machine much the same as the catapult, but suspended in mid air. The springs were so adjusted that the iron beam on which I lay, when released, described almost a semi-circle, so that when my body left it I was underneath instead of on top of it. This machine threw me a distance of two hundred feet in almost a straight line. My movement was so straight and so swift that it was almost impossible for me to turn my body even once. In fact, I did not recover consciousness until my force was nearly spent. The principle of the cannon from which gymnasts are sometimes hurled is the same, the only difference being that the body is sent in an oblique line upward, instead of perpendicularly in the air. As the performer can get his position with perfect safety, this feat is not attended with much danger. The spring is released in this instrument by means of a trigger set off by the explosion of powder."

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WOOD FOR SALE.

Three hundred cords of wood now piled in Hanson Park, will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, ten cords or upwards. The cost and terms of purchase will be furnished by Hon. F. Dellone, Chairman of the committee on Public property and improvement. mar 25-17 J. J. L. C. JEWETT.

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