

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, JAMES D. ROSEWATER, Editor, 1301 Farnam Street, Omaha, Nebraska. Orders to be made payable to the order of the Company.

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

A NEEDED public improvement—the reformation of our police force.

MR. H. D. ESTABROOK is mentioned as a candidate for city attorney. Give the old man a chance. He has had more experience.

LAST fall's political tidal wave still shows its influence. The democrats were successful in most of this week's municipal elections.

DURING nine months \$105,000,000 of dry goods were imported into the United States. The increased number of bankrupt husbands last year is now fully accounted for.

SINCE the announcement of Judge Gresham's nomination to be postmaster general, Frank Hatton is more convinced than ever that civil service reform is a howling humbug.

THE latest cock and bull story from London is that the Irish revolutionists are spreading smallpox in England by means of infected clothing. It would be pretty hard to infect the clothing of the average London laborer.

DEMOCRATIC SUCCESS in Cincinnati is said to have assured Senator Pendleton's senatorial fortune as well as his presidential candidacy. The Ohio democracy might go farther and fare worse than to pin their hopes to General George.

THERE are a few appointments to be made and a lot of vagabonds and political shysters who hang around the Omaha Republican want to feather their nest through Col. Chase. Just as soon as they get through using him they will treat him as they did when he was mayor two years ago, when there was nothing too vile and mean for them to say about him.

ORDER between the low and high church factions of the Episcopal church of the Evangelists at Philadelphia, last Sunday, was only preserved by the presence of eight policemen. The latter wisely got their worship at another church and will carry their reverence to the courts. The possible necessity of having police stationed in our churches to prevent disturbances among the members is a strong argument in favor of the taxation of the property of religious organizations.

THE Republican is terrible indignant because the Bee intimates that "the colored troops fought nobly on Tuesday at from fifty cents to a dollar a head." What of it? It is very notorious that a large number of colored men sell their votes at every election. They did so last fall, even when a man of their own color was running for the legislature. By the way that colored candidate was opposed by the Republican and supported by the Bee.

A GREAT sensation was created in London yesterday by the discovery of a dynamite factory at Birmingham, and the capture of several alleged conspirators who had smuggled a large quantity of explosive compound into the British metropolis. The alarm over these discoveries was heightened by their official announcement to parliament. The affair may be unduly magnified by the authorities to justify them in taking extraordinary measures of repression, but it is evident that the British ministry are as badly frightened as the autocrat of Russia.

THE editor of the Republican who never talks of Colonel Chase without abusing him and who didn't vote for him on Tuesday, is as usual playing the despicable role which fits him so admirably. He fawns, flatters and cringes like a spaniel before the new mayor and lauds him to the skies. He assures Colonel Chase that he was the favorite of the best and most respected elements of the community and doesn't owe his election to the so-called hoodlums that live in the lower part of the city. If there is anything meaner than anything else it is, however, knavish hypocrisy. If Colonel Chase takes this license of spilling hunting rogues as a sincere tribute to his worth, he is a bigger "fool" and a more "conceited ass" than the editor of the Republican has ever, either privately or publicly, dared to charge him with being.

PETER COOPER.

In the death of Peter Cooper, New York loses her chief citizen and the nation a man who has indelibly stamped his personality upon the social life of the century. Mr. Cooper was born in New York city on February 12, 1791. His early life was one of poverty and hardship. His father was a small hatter and Peter helped in the shop from the time he was five years of age until at 14 he was apprenticed to a coachmaker to learn the business. Deprived of all educational advantages, except a half a year's schooling, he spent his evenings in study, and before he had attained his majority invented a machine for shearing cloth which laid the foundation of his fortune. After the war of 1812, Mr. Cooper engaged in the manufacture of cabinet ware, and later became a retail grocer. He retired from the grocery business after a few years to engage in the manufacture of glue and isinglass, in which trade he continued with great success for over a half a century. Early in the century he became interested in the development of the iron resources of our country, then in their infancy, and in 1830 established large works near Baltimore for the production of pig iron. He was the first man to apply anthracite coal to the puddling of iron, thus making possible the development of the great anthracite deposits in northeastern Pennsylvania. In 1845 he transferred his iron works to Trenton, N. J., where they are still in active operation under the management of his son, Edward S. Cooper, and his son-in-law, Abram S. Hewitt. Mr. Cooper built from his own designs the first locomotive ever operated in America, which was placed on the Baltimore & Ohio road. He was a promoter of the first electric telegraph company, was largely interested in the subject of locomotion on the Erie canal and took an active part in the laying of the first Atlantic cable.

But it is as a practical philanthropist that Peter Cooper's name will be best remembered. Recalling his own early lack of educational advantages, Mr. Cooper while still a young man, determined to found an institution for the free instruction of the industrial classes. His aim was to furnish the instruction during their leisure from work. He wished this institution to give an education which should be practical and in the end remunerative, through studies in purchasing which workmen and workingwomen might obtain higher attainments in the practical arts in which they happened to be engaged or learn some industrial pursuit which they might desire. With this end in view, in the year 1854 they laid the corner stone of the Cooper Institute to be devoted forever to the union of art and science in their application to the useful purposes of life. Founded with a munificent endowment which seriously embarrassed for the time Peter Cooper's business, it has since been maintained at an annual expense of more than \$50,000. Every evening there are free schools of science and art for men and women in which mathematics, civil engineering, engraving, telegraphy, wood turning and photography are taught by accomplished professors. In the art department painting and drawing are taught in all branches while an afternoon art school for women gives instruction to those whose home duties will not permit an attendance upon the night classes. In addition a large free reading room and library are at the disposal of all comers, where nearly three hundred papers and 15,000 volumes can be consulted. The Cooper Institute was the first American technical school, and its success has stimulated the foundations of institutions of a like character in other parts of the country. Nearly 2,000 pupils each year take advantage of its opportunities for a free and practical education, and many of our most successful inventors, artists and engravers, gained their start in life through the medium of Peter Cooper's philanthropy.

Mr. Cooper never took an active part in politics until 1876, when he was nominated as the greenback candidate for president, and polled nearly 100,000 votes in the election which closed the campaign. His private charities were numerous and unostentatious. Few American citizens will be more sincerely mourned than the venerable philanthropist who closed his life in New York on Wednesday, at the ripe age of ninety-two years. Peter Cooper was a signal instance of the power of industry, perseverance and integrity to achieve success. He was still more remarkable as an example of how wealth can be acquired and managed without detriment to society. The name of the founder of Cooper Institute, who, from the humble position of a hatter's boy and a coachmaker's apprentice had worked his way up to eminence and honor, has been ranked among the millionaires of New York. But the poorest and most unfortunate never spoke with envy or bitterness of the good old man whose whole aim in life had been to acquire a fortune, not to hand down to his family accumulated millions, but to extend to men of the class from which he sprang, the educational advantages of which he had been deprived. He never ceased to regard himself as a workman. It was his boast that his sincere friends were those which he made in early life when he worked at the hatter's block or toiled as an apprentice to the carpenter's bench. Time and again the great hall of the noble institution which he founded was thronged with laborers and mechanics on the mere announcement that Peter Cooper desired to address them. His very eccentricities endeared him to friend and acquaintance. People smiled at the old man's whims, and laughed at the caricatures in the illustrated papers, but criticism never turned into ridicule, and those who differed most from him in political opinion admired the honesty and respect of the sweet and even temper of the white haired philanthropist.

A man from the people, he was the people's friend. Possessed of great wealth, acquired by honest industry, he used it as a trustee for the benefit of those who most needed it, and sent it coursing through channels where it returned to him not in additional thousands, but in the gratitude of the recipients of his bounty. Mr. Cooper's life made those around him better, happier and easier. Thousands to-day are speaking of the vacancy which his death leaves in the city of his birth. The poorest and the humblest are among his most sincere mourners, while on the day of his funeral all New York, rich and poor, will unite in paying a tribute to the memory of a wealthy man who was superior to his wealth and whose greatest satisfaction was found in the fact that he had been able to make humanity the better for his life.

PLAIN TALK

THE Bee's slurs against Mayor Chase are received and appreciated.—Republican.

What does that mean? Are we to infer that THE BEE is to be put on the black list because it has seen fit to tell the unvarnished truth concerning the election? What has THE BEE said that can be distorted into a slur against Mayor Chase? Do not the returns prove that the republican wards voted for Savage and the democratic wards for Chase? Is it not a fact that a large majority of the dealers in liquor supported Col. Chase because they believed he would not enforce the license law as rigidly as Judge Savage?

Barring these statements of facts, THE BEE has said nothing that can in any way give offence to the most enthusiastic admirer of the next mayor of Omaha. But we have no apology to make because we have no favors to ask, and even if we had, should not prostitute our columns to the use of a man and a false statement. Colonel Chase, during his last term made a good mayor. At that time he was upheld and defended by THE BEE against the scurrilous abuse and malicious assaults of both the Herald and Republican. Did we believe that Colonel Chase is to-day the man he then was, physically, mentally and morally, we should feel that Omaha would be represented with dignity and that her material interests were perfectly safe. Nobody knows better than Colonel Chase that the past two years have wrought quite a change. It remains with him to agreeably disappoint the fears of his best friends. It is for him to show that he respects the office to which he has been chosen and will in the discharge of his duties rise superior to the rabble that now cheers him on. THE BEE has nothing but the kindest feeling for Mayor Chase. It cannot forget that he stood like a rock in the breach when Omaha's vital interests were in peril. It has never doubted his good intentions or his integrity. But we have a duty to perform which we must discharge regardless of friend or foe. That duty compels us to talk of public men as they are and not as the political huckster would paint them. It is useless to attempt to disguise the fact that, among the best citizens of Omaha regardless of party nationality or condition, there is great anxiety as to the manner in which Col. Chase proposes to enter upon his fourth term. There is much more at stake than there has ever been before. The powers of the mayor are greater than they ever have been. It is perfectly natural that men whose property interests depend upon an economical government and whose homes and families are in the keeping of the mayor through his subordinates should feel an anxious interest in the immediate future. If Mayor Chase will set his foot down firmly and turn his back upon his own worst enemy, if he will cut loose from the men who are trying to drag him down to their own level, and give us a clean handed, sober and vigorous administration he will have the respect and confidence of the community as he never had it before. He can do it if he but will. It will take a good deal of moral courage but once safely on the path of duty he will find the road obstructed by few difficulties. He will moreover have the warm sympathy and earnest support of the mass of citizens whose respect he values and whose good will he must have if he has any ambition to win applause as "the best mayor that Omaha ever had."

BOZEMAN, Montana, is now rejoicing over the arrival of the Northern Pacific railroad. The mention of the Union Pacific road will throw a Montana merchant into convulsions. Fifteen years of vassalage has placed the inhabitants of that territory in a state of insurrection bordering upon insanity. The Northern Pacific will reap the benefit of the merciless extortions of their southern competitor.

If Mayor Chase is bent on giving us a reform administration he will find plenty of room in which to wield the official broom. The government of Omaha, so far as the police administration is concerned, has never been in such a demoralized condition.

A Race Between Railroad Builders.

The development of this northwest region has been progressing steadily from the first settlement of the country. The vast agricultural and mineral resources of this territory have attracted the railroad interests, and now as lines are reaching in from east and west to contend for the trade of this inter-mountain country, things are really becoming. Miners in great numbers are developing new mineral fields and capitalists in anticipation of railroad facilities, are buying liberally of the half developed prospects, while the farmer is crowding into the great and uncultivated tracts of arable lands, and the stockman, with his herds of cattle and horses, moves a little farther back. When Gould and Dillon cast an anxious look for an outlet to the Pacific, so as to avoid the grasp of the relentless Central Pacific, the only available route seemed to be down the valley of Snake river and across the country to Seattle, on the sound. Surveys were made and the Oregon Short line was the result. The construction of this road would very naturally draw all the Boise City and Snake river basin trade to the east and Portland and San Francisco would be the loser. Portland, ever on the alert, was equal to the emergency and immediately began a branch railroad from the Columbia to Umatilla, through Grand Ronde, Powder river and Burnt river valleys to Boise City, thus aiming to hold the Grand Ronde and Powder river trade and capture the Boise City and Owyhee trade from San Francisco.

The strife was very lively and as each party approached the canyon of Burnt river and a short canyon on Snake river, above the mouth of Burnt river, war seemed imminent. Engineers from both lines were striving for the possession of the pass. Both parties sent graders over 200 miles in advance of their other work to take possession of this pass, blindly seeming to think that this was the only hope. The Oregon Southern has got fairly in possession of the Snake River canyon, and the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company has an equal advantage in the Burnt River canyon. So what is to be done? We see that the managers of the conflicting interests have met in New York and compromised, at least for the present, and that compromise, or the part of it affecting this country, is that the two roads meet at the mouth of Burnt river, and exchange traffic, etc. Thus we see the Willard Northern Pacific and Oregon Railway and Navigation Company have secured the eastern country's trade for Portland and deprived Puget Sound of a good eastern outlet by rail, while Gould & Co., have captured Boise City and all of Central and Southern Idaho.

These are the general moves on the board. Now let us give some items of interest, more especially to this particular locality. Huntington, or that was formerly known as Mill's Station, is almost immediately at the mouth of Burnt River, and is the spot where the railroads must meet. Nestling down in a beautiful valley, is a surrounding hills covered with excellent grass and every mountain sided with silver and gold bearing quartz, some of which has already passed from the prospectors to the capitalists, who are rapidly constructing mills and finaces, this locality has the most delightful climate of any part of the interior country. It being so sheltered from wind and frost from front. Grapes at other fruits grow in abundance in the vicinity. In the Burnt River canyon or valley is the choice fruit region of Oregon, equal to the famous Wamette for apples, and for peaches, apples and pears it is far superior.

Election Seen in Chicago.

Never before in the history of Chicago were such shameful scenes enacted in an election as disgraced some precincts yesterday. Despite the fact that Harri leased an order closing all the saloons during polling hours, if there was a single saloon in the city closed Harri's strikers, in their search for drink and food, failed to find it. Flag places were located in saloons, a while before were being received through side windows, the front of the saloon was kept flying over the top. The polling place of the First precinct of the Second ward was tied in a barber shop, at 412 State street, between two saloons, while the second story of the whole block appeared to be one continuous house of ill fame. All day long the sidewalk warrens were the most forbidding of things, the thieves and slugs, by appeared to be the spew of thirivness and they acted like fiends. A few respectable colored people ventured among them with tickets were not allowed within sight of the polls, while the harlots from the window perches laughed and jeered at the ruffians below in the case of Carter H. Harrison. The place for the Fifth precinct of First ward was in the rear a saloon, 321 State street. Overhead was the den and assignation kept by the mistress of the notis Sammy Goodman. The electorates had their places in the sal. The bar was patronized steadily, while a policeman moved in out with the surge of a crowd that started the surge of a theater was a tough "shammer" neighborhood place of ill-fame, a known as a friend and ex-ample John Long, who runs the notorious Thes-

ter under a lease from E. J. Lehmann, and presumably with a "special permit" from Carter H. Harrison. These are sample polling places, which could only have been selected for the one purpose of enabling Harrison's strikers to carry the election unmolested by decent people. Around all the State street polling booths, from Van Buren to below Twelfth, were grouped men out of whose faces and forms dissipation and debauchery, vice, and crime has stamped every sign of humanity. What was left was purely bestial. The writer has seen a similar crowd in Barbary coast and Tar East in San Francisco and in the old Five Points district in New York, but never saw such a repulsive human beings as blocked State street sidewalks yesterday to justice, noise, yell and vote for Carter Harrison.

David Strong, Esq., Attorney at Law, of New Haven, Conn., says: "I was attacked with severe rheumatism. I used one bottle of St. Jacobs Oil, rubbing well three times a day, and obtained instant relief and a perfect cure."

New Orleans Race Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

NEW ORLEANS, April 5.—Track muddy; mile and a quarter, Ballast won, Amant second, Bushbrook third; time 2:12.
Mile and one eighth, Fenplay first, Hickory Jim second, McWhirter third; time 2:04.
The mile heat race was won in two straight heats by Orel.
Steeplechase, short course, Moroc won, Bush second, Franklin third; time 3:17.

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ROOMS: 27th day of March A. D. 1884, file their application to the Mayor and City Council of Omaha for license to sell, Spirituous and Vinous Liquors, at or against a N. A. corner 12th and Henry streets, second ward, Omaha, Neb., from the 15th day of April 1884, to the 15th day of April 1884.
If there be no objection, remonstrances or protest filed within two weeks from said date A. D. 1884, the said license will be granted.
J. A. ROEDER,
Applicant.
THE OMAHA BEE newspaper will publish the above notice once each week for two weeks at the expense of the applicant. The city of Omaha is not to be charged therefor.
J. L. C. JERRY,
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