

The Omaha Bee.

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

MEDICAL laws are a dead letter, judging from the number of quacks that infest this state.

Is this star route trial keeps on much longer the jury will bring in a verdict in favor of Dorsey and Brady for consequential damages.

The lower house of the Connecticut legislature has passed the Doane tub law by an almost unanimous vote. Dr. Miller will please make a note of that.

Mrs. Helen Guggar is on top. She has secured a verdict for \$5,000 against the chief of police of Lafayette and made herself famous enough to eclipse Susan and Phoebe on the woman's rights rostrum.

ILLINOIS is attempting to pass a law regulating sleeping car companies. A bill to limit the extortions of Pullman porters would strike a responsive chord in every traveler's breast.

A terrific explosion may shortly be expected in the vicinity of New York. O'Dynamite Rossa has been forbidden by the supreme council of the revolutionary party to open his mouth to reporters.

Dr. McCorn, the venerable president of Princeton college, has asked to be released either of the presidency of the college or of the chair of philosophy. The doctor is about the only man on record in this country with two offices who volunteers to give up one of them.

DON CAMERON is going to Europe to recuperate. He needs it and the state will lose little during his absence. His latest political plan is reported to be to get Harry Oliver in place in the senate and then to run the politics of the state as the power behind the throne. This is a pretty plan but there is a power behind the throne greater than an ex-senator. The people of Pennsylvania may wish to have something to say about it themselves.

One effect of the passage of the late revenue and tariff bill is seen in the increase of banking capital in New York city. The heavy taxation resulted in the shrinking of \$16,000,000 in the New York banks within ten years, while during the same period deposits increased over \$63,000,000. A healthy condition of banking can only exist when there is a due proportion between capital and deposits, and the increase of banking capital in our greatest metropolis is a hopeful promise for trade generally.

The colored man of African descent is disposed to kick up a good deal of dust in the marble halls of the state department. It is gravely charged that the late Hamilton Fish made the colored door keeper polish his diplomatic boots, and this cod fish snobocratic custom has prevailed ever since. But polishing boots is not among the accomplishments of the polished civil service, as laid down by the revised rules of Mr. Dorman B. Eaton and his commission. Hence the colored dignitary that guards the portals of Secretary Frelinghuysen's office raises a very unedifying row to assert his civil rights.

Since the political spring freshet precept making has set in all along the overflowed district on the Ohio river and Wabash canal. Mr. Pendleton is patching up truces with his disgruntled rivals and the Ohio dikes will soon begin to germinate. Judge Foster is to be boosted into Chesley Foster's chair, and other liberal concessions in patronage are to be made to insure harmony in the democratic camp. On the other side the republicans, while less noisy, are considering the advantage to be derived from Sherman as a candidate for governor, with an eye to future presidential possibilities. In Indiana, however, the discount of the future is by far the easiest. Judge Green is admirably slugged out as the very man the country has long pined for, and, unless there be a combination including Harrison, the new postmaster general is rapturously hailed as the one thing needful to make Indiana happy and certain for 1884.

A WESTERN INDUSTRY.

A company has been formed in Miles City, Montana, for the purpose of slaughtering range cattle and shipping the carcasses east in refrigerated cars. Assisted by the Northern Pacific company are increasing their production with great rapidity. This is an industry which ought to thrive in a section, which has become the great center of live stock supply. It is based on a sound commercial principle that of condensation of food products in order to diminish expenses of transportation. The nearer beef is killed to the source of supply the more convenient and economical most production becomes. It is well known that live cattle deteriorate more in quantity and quality by transportation than diseased meats, and there is a great deal of waste whose transportation is saved by slaughtering near the ranges.

Chicago has proved the success of dressed meat shipments to the east. It is less than ten years since all western cattle for packing purposes were shipped east and slaughtered there, while part of the same animals were returned in cans for western consumption. To-day western packing houses supply the world. To compensate themselves for the loss of the packing trade eastern butchers inaugurated the refrigeration process for beef carcasses and established the shipment of dressed beef to Europe upon a large and profitable basis. The hint was not lost upon western business men, and two years ago refrigeration lines were introduced between Chicago and the east. Cattle which had formerly been shipped alive to the seaboard were slaughtered at Chicago, and the meat shipped east in refrigerator cars with great success, and to the discomfiture of the New York butchers.

The proposal of the Northwestern cattle men to kill cattle on the ranges their carrying out of the application and to save a part of the cost of transportation is only a fur of the principle. Unlike the eastern ranges which have been attempting to ruin the Chicago dressed beef business by putting a prohibitory tariff on all shipments, the Northern Pacific has itself established a line of refrigerator cars, and will offer every assistance to the new industry. Should the experiment prove a success against the admitted drawbacks of higher labor, loss of market for the waste, such as hoofs, horns and bones, a great industry will be opened up for the west. In its wake must rapidly follow the establishment of the allied industries of glass, phosphate, tallow and fertilizer production, all of which will employ labor, increase the wealth and build up the sections of the country in which they are located.

THE GOOD OLD TIMES.

It was an Englishman who remarked that Americans were by nature the greatest conservatives on the face of the globe, notwithstanding their professed love for progress and their general reputation for radicalism. We cling more closely to our political traditions than any other constitutional government. We are jealous of innovations in our laws, we quarrel fiercely over the slightest latitude in constitutional interpretation and our reverence for our ancestors and our ancestors' day is no less strong than in older countries where the dominion of tradition is scarcely less powerful than the sway of statute law. This is not to say that the people of the United States are troubled with an inaccessibility to modern ideas. We are not theoretic like Germany, that hot bed of ideas, nor do we possess the remarkable power of applying ideas to modern life which is the chief glory of France in the nineteenth century civilization. We seem to stand midway and between, more conservative than France, and less stationary in many respects than Germany or England. Still with all our admitted progress, with new inventions daily chronicled by the press, and new devices and plans constantly advanced and carried into execution for lightening labor, enlarging the boundaries of science and the arts and applying the spur to a national genius for expansion and development in a hundred branches of social, political and economical development, our moralists are continually pointing us to the "good old times" of the last century and drawing comparisons, by no means flattering, between the present and the days when Washington began his first administration and the homely proverbs of poor Richard were circulated in the homes of our forefathers.

There is doubtless much to commend in those good old times. What little wealth there was in the country was more evenly distributed. The path to honor and position lay in honest work, while now perhaps birth antecedents and favor are more powerful. A country with a population of 4,000,000 souls afforded a smaller scope for every kind of activity, and a more contracted field for rogues, swindlers and official peculators. There are evils connected with a nation's growth which we have undoubtedly experienced, and which never afflicted our forefathers in the good old times, because the nation was so small for their appearance. But much of our admiration for the days of Adams and

Franklin and Washington disappears under the light of a history of the period in which they were the actors, and such a history now first sees the light in John Bach McMaster's "History of the People of the United States," the first volume of which has recently made its appearance.

Mr. McMaster's history presents a vivid picture of the condition of things at the time we have in view. There were no railroads, no steamboats, or even good roads for a long distance. The mails were uncertain and infrequent and the service expensive. Home spun garments were almost universally prevalent in the rural districts. The public school system was nearly entirely undeveloped, and it is almost impossible to place full confidence in the description given of the penal system. Criminal men and women were huddled together in uncleanly enclosures, in which prostitutes openly piled their trade. In one case a deserted mine was used as a prison and captives chained in its dripping recesses. In every department where philanthropy now finds active employment the condition of affairs was fearful. Sanitary measures for the protection of health were of the crudest kind and epidemics swept off thousands, while ignorant physicians looked on in silent helplessness.

The social advancement which we have experienced since the good old times which Mr. McMaster tells about is no less remarkable than our material progress. Our opinion of our ancestors will not be at all improved by looking at their pictures as here presented. We find coarseness and selfishness much more openly prevalent in society than they are to-day. There was a veneer of politeness, but it was too often only the mask behind which lurked self-interest, license and venality.

Our ancestral statesmen seem to have been fully as much actuated by selfish motives as the average congressman of to-day, and many of them whom we revere as heroes were not above unblushing jobbery. Political controversy was as bitter and political hatred as malignant as to-day. It is well to recall these things in order that we may have the satisfaction of knowing that we are not retrograding morally while advancing materially—a belief which seems to be general, especially in our pulpits. The good old times are surrounded by the halo with which posterity is apt to crown the venerable, but if they existed to-day in any profusely civilized nation we should at once be organizing missionary societies to preach to its inhabitants the virtues of a nineteenth century civilization. As with a great many other matters distance lends enchantment to the view.

It is true that the Omaha gas works have been bought by the new gas company, we are sure of one thing at least—an enlargement of the works and better gas. But if the new gas company proposes to operate its works under the old charter, and intends to charge the present rates, we shall have a word or two to say. When the new gas company was before the council asking for authority to build in Omaha, they offered to furnish gas of a much better quality than we now have for less than \$2 to every consumer. They claimed that they could make a handsome profit at that, and we are willing to let them try it. But if they propose to transform a small monopoly into a big monopoly we shall object. We do not propose to pass a hasty opinion upon this important matter until we know more about it. Suffice it to say that our citizens will not tamely submit to further extortion when they have the power to protect themselves.

A POOL on Utah business will be the next thing in order. The completion of the Denver & Rio Grande to Salt Lake City gives the Union Pacific a powerful competitor and the close union between the Rio Grande and the Burlington, which latter has a through line between Chicago and Denver is enviously watched by the other roads who transit business between Chicago and Missouri river points. All business originating in Chicago already falls within the existing pool, but it is predicted that a separate pool must shortly be formed covering competitive points in Central Utah. Railroads as at present managed, and in fact under necessary present conditions, are non-competitive in their very nature, and must protect themselves by pooling. The people in return must retaliate by protecting themselves through laws fixing maximum rates and prohibiting discriminations and extortions.

JAY GOULD has his eye on the south. He proposes to connect his Southwestern system with the southern ports on the Atlantic, and rumor has it that he wants to take hold of the New Orleans, Brunswick, Savannah & Norfolk as his eastern outlets. The Virginia, Tennessee & Georgia railroad, which runs to these ports, connects at Memphis with a branch road of Gould's, known as the Memphis & Little Rock railroad, which is a part of the Iron Mountain, and consequently of the Missouri Pacific system. The Vir-

ginia, Tennessee & Georgia line is controlled by the George I. Sney syndicate, and a combination between it and Jay Gould is to be the great card in the development of the south. There is plenty of work yet to be done in order to complete the scheme, and there are several short connecting roads to be built. In these details he does not intend to take any active interest, leaving the construction part of the scheme in the hands of the Sney syndicate, which proved so successful in building the Nickel Plated road and saddling it upon Vanderbilt. By the time he returns from his trip abroad the construction will be completed, and he will set, fresh and re-invigorated, to the working out of his new southern scheme.

THERE is a great scramble for political spoils in Washington, and numerous changes are daily being made in advance of the organization of the civil service commission and the taking effect of the law under which they operate. The spelling and geography classes will go into operation on July 1st.

THE "air line" looks like a wind line.

Bather Fortune.

Philadelphia Record. Jefferson Davis has been making a speech in New Orleans, giving his opinion of Generals Lee, Jackson and Johnston. Perhaps it is fortunate for Davis that Lee, Jackson and Johnston cannot give their opinion of him.

Arthur's Bat.

Chicago Times. The man who goes along to-day to open the bottles containing the "bat" is the only one who will not enjoy the presidential excursion to Florida.

What's in a Name?

New York Morning Journal. It is rumored that Piunger Walton contemplates changing the name of the Brunswick hotel to the Dade-drop Inn.

Moist-Eaten Fatmor.

Philadelphia Times. The divinity that doth hedge a king is no bomb proof garment nowadays.

BATTLE FIELD ROMANCE.

Three Remarkable Sights After the First Day's Struggle at Gettysburg.

J. A. Walker in the Philadelphia Times

After the first day's fight at Gettysburg the writer was ordered to take a platoon of men and go over the field to bury the dead and care for the wounded. My first subject for burial was a young man of perhaps thirty years who did not die suddenly. There was evidence of a letter lying around showed he had a secret that he wished to die with him. But the broken pieces of an old fashioned dagger-type lying by his side gave me curiosity to learn his name. I tore open the old frame that held the picture he destroyed and found written on the pink paper inside my own family name, that of a young lady living at Warrenton, S. O. Only her name and address, written in a feminine hand. I took the paper out and placed it in my pocketbook, burying the dead soldier where he lay. On my return to Virginia I wrote the young lady, inclosing the slip of paper and describing the body. She replied in due time, giving me the sad information of her betrothal to the young man. It was he photograph he had destroyed.

Our next was that of a Federal cavalryman, apparently dead, and who was wearing a new pair of boots. The guards under my command were sent to see if they were real. I noticed a party of three or four assembled around this cavalryman, apparently undecided as to what to do. I soon learned that they were debating as to whether or not they should take the boots or bury them with him. At the moment of my joining the squad they were disputing over the spoils, when the matter was brought to a close by the dead cavalryman himself. He had heard what was said, and in a sepulchral voice said that he be allowed a decent burial with his boots on. As he had to all appearances risen from the dead, his request was unanimously granted. We sent him comfortably to the hospital, and hope he is alive to-day.

Our next work revealed to us a sight, if possible, more touching than anything war gives to us—the death of a little boy. He was dressed in the uniform of a cavalryman, and as he lay he was a dethroned statue of Apollo. Beautiful as a young god, with a face white and clear as a girl's, his right hand resting peacefully across his breast and his left holding his cap.

Anti-Irish Feeling in Liverpool.

From the St. James Gazette. A feeling against employing Irishmen is manifesting itself in Liverpool, and some excitement has been caused by the fact that one employer has already discharged all the Irishmen in his service. Writing to the Liverpool Courier, this gentleman who signs himself "Ishmael," says: "I have this morning discharged all the Irish I employ, and to-day I shall pay said disburse account I have open with men of that nationality, never to be opened. I will no longer disgrace myself, while there are hundreds of starving Englishmen around me, by finding money most likely intended partly to foster the assassin and his spawn, and I advise every employer of labor from Land's End to John O'Grat's to at once follow my example. The day of unwashed sentimentalism has passed, and we must treat assassination, rapine and murder as stern facts, and no longer cry aloud the wretched cry of peace when the villainous assassin is at our doors." Another correspondent of the same paper, writing under the signature of "Briton," asks: "How many affiliated assassins and destroyers of property are at present earning a livelihood in this country, having the privileges and freedom of Englishmen, yet who are at the same time plotting

for the destruction of English life and property? I think, and so do thousands of my countrymen, that it will quickly become a question, forced upon us by dire necessity, whether it is for the interest of English capitalists and employers to retain the services of Irishmen, unless they have most ample and satisfactory evidence that they are not in the most remote sense sympathizers with or abettors of the Irish land league." A third correspondent, "a reluctant convert to the anti-Irish feeling," suggests that "if 'Ishmael' will start a fund to advertise widely urging Englishmen to refuse to work where Irish are employed—Orange men excepted—he will be supported with contributions." Other letters written in a similar strain are published; but they have also drawn forth protests against exciting ill feeling against the Irish; and one correspondent asked what would be the result to English trade of the adoption of the policy recommended, and further inquires whether the Irish soldiers, marines and volunteers are to be dismissed also.

In conversing lately with one of our reporters, Mr. Carence D. Gregory, 201 Broadway, New York, told his terrible experience with a malarial miasmata and lumbago. He used St. Jacobs Oil and soon was well as ever. Brooklyn Eagle.

STATE JOTTINGS.

A man from Lincoln will soon start a cigar factory at Ashland.

Ten car loads of cattle were shipped from Syracuse one day last week.

The prospects are good for the building of a new school house in De Witt this year.

A bridge will be built across the River at Wymore this year. The work will be done by the county.

A new hotel has been recently completed at Burchard which is said to be a very creditable structure for so small a place.

All the people in Southwestern Nebraska have pieces of the rope used to lynch the murderers of Cash Millet, the Hastings grocer.

Valparaiso is to have a new creamery. It will be built of brick and be two stories high, and will have all modern improvements.

Alinsworth has secured a barber, and the tonsorial art will soon commence work on the stubble fields of the denizens.

The fixtures for the new creamery at St. Helena have arrived, and will be placed in position in a short time and operations commenced.

It is very probable that a volunteer fire department will be organized at Red Cloud very soon. A vigorous effort in that direction is being made.

The ladies of Plattsmouth are holding an art loan exhibition this week, and the articles shown are said in some instances to possess considerable merit.

A retail grocery dealer of Plattsmouth named J. M. Woodson, disposed of his business in rather a hasty manner last week and some fraud is suspected.

J. H. Rizal, living about fourteen miles west from Ashland, lost his barn containing 1,000 bushels of corn, a large quantity of other grain and some farm machinery, by fire last Tuesday night.

The immigration to Nebraska this year has already been and will continue to be very heavy. Over three hundred car loads of emigrant goods passed through Plattsmouth during five days last week.

John E. Shanahan, of Franklin county, left his home on New Year's day to find employment in the eastern part of the State. He has not been heard from since and it is thought he has been foully dealt with.

Eighty thousand acres of land in Pierce county, township 25, range 5, was sold at the Neighland office last week to a company of stock raisers from Elmira, New York, who purchased it for a cattle ranch. It cost them \$10,000.

Gov. Butler sold last Wednesday 175 head of fat cattle to Oliver & Fall, stock dealers of Toulin, Ill., realizing for the lot \$30,000. The average weight was over 1,300 pounds, and the price paid over 55 and 6 cents. This is the largest sale of fat cattle ever made in this county. The buyers ship to Chicago.

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN. Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, BACKACHE, HEADACHE, NEURALGIA, SORE THROAT, QUINCY, SWELLINGS, SPRAINS, Sprains, Cuts, Bruises, FROSTBITES, BURNS, SCALDS, and all other bodily aches and pains. FIFTY CENTS A BOTTLE. Sold by Druggists and Dealers in all parts of the U. S. and Foreign Countries. W. C. Callan & Co., Proprietors, Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

DR. M. A. REBERT, OFFICE: 1308 Farnam St., Omaha, Neb. Day and Night Calls Promptly attended. FRANK D. MEAD, CARPENTER AND CABINET MAKER. Repairing of all kinds Promptly Done. 1606 Douglas Street, Omaha, Neb. Matter of Application of Thos. Callan for Liquor License. NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that Thomas Callan did upon the 27th day of March A. D. 1883, file his application to the Mayor and City Council of Omaha, for license to sell Malt, Spirituous and Vinous liquors, at 8 E. Cor. 14th and Capitol streets, 4th ward, Omaha, Neb., from the 11th day of April 1883, to the 31st day of July, 1883. If there be no objection, remonstrance or protest filed within two weeks from the 27th day of April 1883, the license shall be granted. THOS. CALLAN, 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 therewith. J. J. L. C. JEWETT, City Clerk.

PROBATE NOTICE. In the matter of the estate of Annis Wood, deceased. Notice is hereby given that creditors of said deceased will meet the administrator of said estate, before me, County Judge of Douglas county, Nebraska, at the county court room, in said county, on the 25th day of May, 1883, on the 26th day of July, 1883 and on the 26th day of Sept. 1883, at 10 o'clock a. m. each day. If the purpose of presenting their claims for examination, adjustment and allowance on said estate are allowed for creditors to present to the creditors, and one year (or he administrator to settle said estate, from the 24th day of March, 1883, this notice will be published in the Omaha Daily Bee for four weeks successively, prior to the 28th day of May, 1883. A. M. COPSON, County Judge.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE ACTING POWER AND HAND PUMPS! Steam Pumps, Engine Trimmings, Mining Machinery, Belting, Hose, Brass and Iron Fittings, etc. HALLADAY WIND-MILLS CHURCH AND SCHOOL BELLS Cor. Farnam and 10th Streets Omaha, Neb.

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