

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, 1301 FARNAM STREET, OMAHA, NEBRASKA. Drafts, Checks and Postoffice Orders to be made payable to the order of the Company.

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

THREE proprietors of patent medicine cure-alls sailed on Tuesday for Europe "for the benefit of their health." One man's cure is another man's poison.

A SON of Red Cloud who was civilized by the Carlisle school preceded the other day of consumption for the Indian consumption and civilization go hand in hand.

THE tornado has put in its appearance on the Mexican frontier. There are some products which ought to be protected by high tariff so they could not be imported into the United States and the tornado is one of them.

NOW THAT a rival line has been opened between the Missouri river and Salt Lake City, Traffic Manager Vining will not be so abrupt and impetuous in dealing with patrons of the Union Pacific.

WHAT has become of the Omaha and Council Bluffs bridge scheme? Is the proposed running of the Union Pacific dummy train to the business center of Council Bluffs a sly scheme to choke off the new bridge?

THE democratic president makers are in Chicago celebrating Thomas J. Jefferson's birthday. If Thomas Jefferson only knew that his birthday was being celebrated in Chicago, he would wish he had never been born.

SECRETARY TELLER has dispatched a dozen special detectives to ferret out fraudulent land entries. If some of these agents had been sent on the trail of Doc Schwereck and other chums of "our Val," they would have struck it rich.

IT IS rumored to be believed the president makers are having hard work. The men whom the people would like to have as candidates flatly decline the honor and the candidates who desire the nominations will not be acceptable to the people. Still the country will survive the disfigurement of the politicians. The shrewdest politicians are often out of the current of popular sentiment.

THE original Latter Day Saints, who call themselves Josephites, have just concluded their love feast at Kirtland, Ohio, where Mormonism first took root. These original saints took closely to the original text of the book Mormon, which does not recognize plural marriages as consistent with saintly religion, but strange as it may seem, Mormonism without polygamy does not draw, and the Josephites are sadly in the minority as compared with the less saintly saints of latter days, whose oracle was Brigham Young.

AN exchange tells the following story of Judge Gresham, the new postmaster general:

One day when an important case was called, the district attorney announced that it would be withdrawn from the docket. "By whose authority?" asked Judge Gresham. "By instructions from Washington," was the reply. "But whose instructions?" The rejoinder was, if not evasive, unsatisfactory. "We do not recognize the right of anybody at Washington, even the president himself," said Gresham, "to interfere with my instructions or requests in the trial of cases before this court. Proceed with the trial of the case." The trial proceeded and a conviction was secured.

IF Judge Gresham had been presiding over the United States district court of Nebraska instead of Indiana, he might have found several instances of mysterious miscarriages of justice to investigate.

EXTENSIVE preparations are being made by the department of Colorado for the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, which is to be held at Denver in July next. A large sum has been raised for entertaining delegates from the various states and visiting comrades. An excursion to the mountain towns of Colorado and to available towns in New Mexico is to be one of the features of the entertainment. Incidentally the Colorado veterans propose if possible to secure the purchase of the Colorado military institute at Canon City to be converted into a Grand Army collegiate institute. This would be a very commendable enterprise and if such an institution could be endowed it would perpetuate the order better than any monument of bronze and stone.

BUILD OF BRICK.

Omaha needs more brick buildings, in dwellings as well as business houses. We are much behind other cities in this respect. In Kansas City, for instance, the proportion of brick buildings is more than double of our own. The consequence is that Kansas City has an appearance of solidity and stability which Omaha still lacks. Our city still looks more like a town on wheels than the substantial and growing metropolis that she really is. The time has come when our citizens ought to turn their attention to this matter. Brick buildings will be as much matters of sound economy as they will be improving to the appearance of this community. Within the last three years the price of lumber in many lines has nearly doubled. It costs very little less now to erect a good brick cottage than it does to build a substantial wooden dwelling. What little difference there may be, will be more than made up in a few years in economy of repairs. So far as stores are concerned, it is criminal folly to erect a wooden business house on one of our main thoroughfares, even where the fire ordinance permits it. A good, solid, substantial brick block will pay a much larger return in the long run than a wooden shanty of the same dimensions. There is enough difference in the annual cost of insurance, paint and repairs to pay good interest on a brick building not to speak of the pride which every citizen ought to take in the appearance of our streets. We have inexhaustible beds of clay all around us. A brick building boom would mean more brick yards and cheaper bricks. But it would mean more than that; it would mean such a change in the appearance of Omaha that our old settlers would scarcely recognize it.

THE UTAH TRADE.

Denver does not feel very sure of getting the bulk of the Utah trade, which she confidently expected as soon as the Rio Grande road entered Salt Lake City. On the contrary, the Denver merchants have discovered that they are not only not likely to secure the Utah trade through the new road, but that Utah rivals are liable to crowd them closely in Colorado. The situation of Denver as a factor in the Utah jobbing trade is discussed by the Denver Tribune as follows:

There are two very large mercantile houses in Salt Lake City, either of them capable of supplying the principal lines of goods for a very large population. One is owned and conducted by Zon's co-operative institution, otherwise the church of the Latter Day Saints, through John Taylor, present, and the other by the Walker brothers, Mormon apostates. The first is backed by unlimited capital and religious force, and all members of the church are virtually compelled to do their trading through it or its branches scattered all over the city and through every town in the territory. The central establishment carries enormous stocks of all kinds needed by the people, and minor dealers are commanded to buy nothing elsewhere. It is needless to add that the edict is faithfully obeyed.

The Walker Brothers are unusually wealthy and studiously enterprising. Scouring little traffic from the Mormons they have pushed their business into every other quarter open to them. It is unquestionably the intention of Zon's co-operative institution, to make strong bids for all the trade of western and a part of southern Colorado through their alliance with the Rio Grande. It is reasonable to assume that the latter will encourage this movement. Hitherto the Union Pacific has absolutely controlled the commerce of Utah, and has made the most of its opportunities. Neither the Mormons nor the Gantilles have been satisfied with their share in this arrangement. Consequently both elements gladly welcomed its narrow gauge competitor and will give it the bulk of their consignments to and from Salt Lake. This, it will be seen, is sufficient ground for active reciprocity. The road, under these circumstances, is bound to furnish the Salt Lake merchants all proper facilities for extending their trade into Colorado if desired, because they can't afford to deny them these privileges. The whole matter resolves itself into this concrete proposition, namely: Can the merchants of Denver deliver goods to the points named at a cheaper rate than the Walkers or the Gantilles? The battle must be fought upon this line, with the railway in a neutral position. Following the usual custom, it is probable that the road will deliver goods in Salt Lake at a less rate than any point west of Gunnison. This would give the former place at least an equal chance with Denver. It may, in turn, turn out that way, but that is the way it looks at present writing. The valleys of the Gunnison and Grand rivers were settled by recently. They will be thickly populated in the near future, therefore are well worth looking after by those interested in the proceeds of their development. In the pending contest Denver ought to win, but the struggle calls for brisk and shrewd operations at every stage of the game.

HAS anybody discovered the next marshal of Omaha?

Italy, the London Economist says, is governed not by great, but ordinary men, who are accomplishing wonders by honesty, steadiness and self sacrifice. Under the heavy taxation they imposed, the credit of a poverty stricken land has been advanced to 5 per cent—above bigger nations like Russia and Austria—specie payments resumed, a good army organized and set afloat the strongest fleet in the Mediterranean. Internal affairs have

been managed with equal skill, and, while Italy is not a great power nor governed by great men, it is steadily gaining a reputation for sound management and good business ability among its public men.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

Conspiracy and assassination are still the chief topics of a discussion in Great Britain. England is thoroughly aroused to her danger, and the kingdom is patrolled by a detective force whose capacity has been doubled to grapple with the problem which confronts the government. The impression is universal that the Birmingham conspiracy was plotted by members of some Irish secret society with headquarters in America, and a strong chain of circumstantial evidence has been thrown around the men now in custody. On Thursday the six prisoners were arraigned, and evidence of complicity between them adduced. It was shown they were constant visitors to each other and that Norman appeared to be the leader in the plot. Whitehead was undoubtedly the manufacturer of the dynamite. It is probable that the prisoners will be remanded for a week in order to allow the prosecution opportunity for acquiring further testimony. The Birmingham discoveries stimulated parliamentary action, and at Sir William Harcourt's instance an exceedingly drastic bill for the punishment of the crime of causing explosions with intent to destroy life or property was introduced by the government, considered in committee, passed both houses, and received the royal assent within the space of two days. Not a voice was raised in opposition to it in any party or in either house. This is an evidence of the extent to which the public mind has been roused in England by the dynamite plots lately chronicled. The bill punishes all grades of complicity in the dynamite act, from directly causing an explosion to having explosives in one's possession with intent to use them. The penalties range from imprisonment for fourteen years to the life penalty, and in the present state of the public mind, they will be freely administered upon occasion.

In Ireland attention during the week has been directed to the trial of the Phoenix park assassins at Dublin. The testimony adduced seems to have thrown no additional light on the tragedy whose revolting details were fully brought out in the preliminary examination. The informer, Carey, has been the principal witness in the trial of Joe Brady, who is charged with murdering Burke and O'Connell. The defense endeavored to prove an alibi. It was brought out on cross examination that Carey has been promised a free pardon by the crown as a reward for his treachery to his comrades. His testimony together with that of Kavanagh will undoubtedly put the rascals around the necks of all the prisoners. There are rumors that in Galway and Ennis a secret society similar to that of the Invincibles has been discovered. Meantime distress continues and a united representation is to be made by the Irish members to the government praying for relief.

In France the impending change in the ministry is still discussed, and Tiberius' retirement is considered certain. The minister of war is extremely unpopular. He has been more intent since his accession to office with pursuing the Oriental policy than with improving the discipline or organization of the army, and has, in fact, apparently made himself the organ in the cabinet of the extreme radicals in chambers, to whom, like our stalwarts, the first and greatest political interest is the expulsion from office of everybody who does not agree with them. General Thibault's success in getting the Orientalists put on the retired list has emboldened him to make an attack on the Marquis de Galliffet, who is, and with more reason, another great object of radical dislike. Galliffet is not simply the best cavalry officer in France, but by far the best—probably the only one who can maneuver cavalry on a great scale—and if war broke out to-morrow would be simply invaluable in the present derelict of military talent in France.

There has been much discussion in Germany over the late socialist congress. Sixty leading socialists, the head and front of the movement in Germany, have been enabled to convene in the neighboring territory of Denmark, and continue the propaganda repressed by Bismarck's muzzle law. There is no record of the deliberations, but it is announced that the party has thrived by the unfair legislation of its enemies; that the doctrine is spreading, and, instead of a small minority in parliament, the leaders at the next election count upon an equal division of seats with the liberals. A policy of constant opposition to the purposes of Bismarck was adopted. The propaganda of socialist doctrines is to be carried on vigorously. Meanwhile it is startling to learn that the conservative German police believed the congress in session in Switzerland, while the delegates were assembling under their very noses on the Schleswig frontier. Prussia is now nagging Denmark for not having sooner sent them about their business. This is all very well as long as the delegates were socialists, but if Denmark should arbitrarily interfere with other German citizens within her borders it is probable that she would be forced to eat humble pie very quickly.

The English radicals are becoming resigned to the probable permanent occupation of Egypt by the British troops. Lord Dufferin's published papers on the state of Egypt, recently laid by parliament, have made a serious impression upon some liberals.

since there is no suggestion of an early retirement from that country, but rather a greater parental responsibility until Egypt is strong enough to govern herself. The Egyptians, he says, would hold material property to be dearly bought at the expense of national life, and as a proof that there is a vitality in the nation's blood he shows that "at the present moment, two important state departments are administered by Egyptian officials. Sultan Pasha, a distinguished personage of fellah descent, is president of the chamber of notables and holds a position of great influence in the country. Most of the judges and all the religious dignitaries are pure Egyptians, as also are the majority of the large landed proprietors and a host of public servants." If the "beams of the new dawn" are to kindle this nationality, Lord Dufferin warns the government that "the valley of the Nile cannot be administered from London." The chamber of notables being a failure, he proposes to revive the old arrangement of communities, allowing each village to elect a representative. These representatives would then choose a provincial council which, when complete, would be composed as follows: Village representatives, 46; ministers, 8; legislative council, 26. The latter would be partly nominated by the khedive and partly by the provincial council, and would be a continual check upon the ministers, and in this respect more serviceable than the general assembly, which only remained in session for a few weeks at a time.

The hearts of Poles still beat for Poland, notwithstanding a hundred years of enforced union with Prussia. A striking evidence of this was given in the reitshag the other day, when Dr. Sablewski made a passionate appeal for the rights of his subjugated compatriots to speak and teach their tongue in the public schools. Prussia is a hundred years old, and the land to the policy in Poland that has been adopted in Alsace-Lorraine. The nationality of the people has been attacked by laws compelling the Poles to use the German tongue. But they have never succeeded. Hatred of Prussia is as hot to-day as it was after the pillage of the dismembered kingdom. The incident served to bring out a very remarkable utterance from the official press, which, discussing the Polish deputy's passionate plea for the restoration of Poland to its own people, remarked that, while Austria is so situated as to be able, without danger, to surrender her part of the spoils of Poland, as her frontiers are guarded by the Carpathian mountain chain, Prussia could not venture upon such a rectification, because her eastern frontier would be left defenceless, were she to undo the wrong of a hundred years ago. The French have seized this significant administration, and contrast it with the plaudits indulged by the German press in 1871, when Alsace-Lorraine was reclaimed, because, during certain centuries, they had been under German dominion. Nor are the Austrians pleased at the suggestion that Germany sees no reason why the Hapsburgs should not give up their ill-gotten gains.

Russia is now almost as near to India as England. If she chooses to construct a road from the Ural to the cities of Dardanelles, or by way of her lately acquired territory in Persia to Herat, she will be right at the northern doors of Hindostan. To offset this advantage, England, or English capital, has been contemplating the construction of a railway from the Mediterranean to the headwaters of the Tigris and down the valley of that river to the Persian gulf, which would give her an influence in Persia equal to that of Russia, which now rules the Shah from the Caspian. She would also be in a better situation to defend India from Russian aggression, though, with her Egyptian complications and her trouble in South Africa and Ireland, it would seem as if she would be very slow to get into trouble with any powerful foreign nation.

During the floods in November and December last along the Rhine, when thousands of people were made homeless, a movement was started in the United States to raise money for their relief, and about \$200,000 was sent to the president of the German relief committee. He placed the fund in the hands of the relief committee, at Darmstadt. Mr. Vollmer, one of the members of the reitshag, recently made inquiry regarding the disposition of this fund, and found, he says, that up to the 22d of March, not one sufferer of the flood had received a penny from the fund. Vollmer then addressed an open letter to the president of the reitshag, and the only answer he received, it is said, was the confiscation of the letter by the post.

Mr. Vollmer writes to the New York Volks Zeitung as follows: "To get at the facts of the case, I went in person to the localities in question—the towns of Leubenheim, Bodenheim and Naackenheim. The result of my investigations and the facts gleaned from the reports of the respective magistrates, show that the sufferers have received some provisions, old clothes, coal and so on, but none of the American money, and I may add that the before mentioned articles were such as had been collected in the immediate neighborhoods of the localities affected." Vollmer says that in consequence of the slowness of the Bismarckian machinery the sufferers may perhaps get some of the money by Christmas next. "Some of our brethren in foreign countries, principally in North America, did not contemplate that their gifts of love would remain in the hands of German officials for so long a time."

The canal through the Isthmus of Corinth will probably be finished in four years. It will be four miles long, and of the same dimensions as that of Suez, or 72 feet wide and 26 feet deep at low water. By passing through the canal, vessels from Adriatic ports will save 185 miles, and vessels from the Mediterranean ports will save 90 miles, besides avoiding the dangerous coasts around Cape Matapan.

Patriotic Hope.
Chicago Times.
It is to be hoped for the sake of the president's enjoyment that the Florida fish will not refuse to bite on account of their democratic principles.

ARTHUR, THE ANGLER.

Biting Black Bass Cause Joy in the Presidential Breast.

While Phillips Fops Alligators Without Naval Protection.

Chicago Times.

ON BOARD THE STEAMER OKOCHOBEE, via KISSIMMEE, Fla., April 10.—The president and party spent the night in the steamer Okochobee on the Kissimmee river, in the very heart of the lower Florida region. After the boat left the wharf at Hopakalaga the executive disappeared in his stateroom, as did Secretary Chandler, to emerge a few minutes later in the garb befitting the climatic season. The president wore a flannel shirt, a broad brimmed hat and began to fish with his fly. He believed that a black bass would seize a yellow fly, and with the zeal of a fisherman he attached one to his line. Then he fixed his rod. Meanwhile Secretary Chandler appeared in a linen duster and helmet cap and cautiously eyed Secretary Phillips, who was loading his gun for an alligator. When the boat reached the Kissimmee river, the president, impatient to cast his fly, very carefully got down into a dugout, and a few minutes later the chief magistrate was gently casting the yellow hackle. Soon he had a bite. He played with the fish for five minutes with a stern, business-like expression on his face, and at last landed.

A SIX POUND BLACK BASS.
That settled the business for the president. No snakes were in sight, the alligators did not bother him, the insects were not troublesome. The air, though tropical, was balmy, and the president forgot his irritation of the morning. Unhooking the black bass with the smile of an expert, he soon had the yellow hackle out again, and before evening he had landed more fish than he had ever caught in a day before. By and by it became too dark to fish, and the party returned to the steamer Okochobee. Here at the stern of the boat, in the breezy night air, two beds had been fitted up—one for the president and the other for Secretary Chandler. In the gangway Mr. Miller and Secretary Phillips slept, while a hammock was swung in the bow for Sir Phillip Clark, of London. By dawn the president was up, eyeing his flies with the delight of a fisherman, and before breakfast the chief magistrate was out in a dugout in a flannel shirt, broad brimmed hat, and casting a red splinter for an experiment. The fish wouldn't jump at the splinter, and he changed again for a yellow hackle. Soon the president stiffened up his rod, bent double, which he held gently in his right hand, and reeled gently with his left. Secretary Chandler hallooed to him from the steamer, but the president was deaf. After ten minutes' struggle with the game fish the president landed a ten pounder, and the joy pictured on his face was greater than the biggest political victory would ever have produced. Meanwhile Secretary Phillips had his eyes bound for alligators, and at last saw a pair of eyes in the water, with his glass, about a thousand feet away. Secretary Phillips put his rifle to his shoulder, and Secretary Chandler put his fingers to his ears. Phillips took careful aim, fired, and

THE ALLIGATOR FLOPPED.
They got the reptile into the boat and he measured seven feet. Phillips was joyful. Secretary Chandler by this time was fastening a worm on a hook. He took no stock in fly fishing, but wanted to catch as he used to catch bullheads when a boy. He got a bite that nearly pulled him overboard, and he was greatly excited when he pulled the first on board. At breakfast a dish of boiled English snipe that were shot by C. J. Kreamer, of Philadelphia, and a half dozen grosbeaks were set before the party. Mr. McFinger had cooked them beautifully, and claret was served to wash them down. The president was anxious to get at the fish again, and half an hour later he was again in his dugout casting his fly. He was perfectly happy. It is possible that for the next day or two nothing will be heard of the president, as he may be too far beyond the reach of the telegraph to make daily communication possible.

Why suffer from a state of ill health? Why be troubled with dyspepsia? Brown's Iron Bitters will cure you.

The German.

As a rule Germans become republicans and vote with the party until some question of liquor restriction comes up, when the great body of them are certain to go to the democratic. The liquor question is to-day the leading, active question in northern politics, and, whatever party leaders, newspapers, or platforms may say, or omit saying, the republican party is everywhere substantially on the side of restriction, and Germans are voting the democratic ticket in consequence.

Chandler's Fitness.

Brooklyn Eagle.
Surprise is expressed that President Arthur should have selected Secretary Chandler to accompany him on his fishing excursion to Florida. The surprise does Mr. Chandler injustice. He can at least be trusted to cut bait.

ST. JACOBS OIL.
TRADE MARK.
THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Sprains, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, ALL OTHER ACUTE PAINS AND AFFECTIONS. Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cents a Bottle. Directions in 11 Languages. THE CHURCH & DWIGHT CO., New York, N. Y.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE ACTING POWER AND HAND
PUMPS!
Steam Pumps, Engine Trimmings,
MINING MACHINERY, BELTING, ROPE, SHAFTS AND IRON FITTINGS PIPE STEAM PACKING, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
WALLADAY WIND-MILLS CHURCH AND SCHOOL BELLS
Cor. Farnam and 10th Streets Omaha, Neb.

C. F. GOODMAN,
WHOLESALE
DRUGGIST
AND DEALER IN
PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES
And Window Glass.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO
Growers of Live Stock and Others.
WE CALL YOUR ATTENTION TO OUR
Ground Oil Cake.
It is the best and cheapest food for stock of any kind. One pound is equal to three pounds of corn. Stock fed with Ground Oil Cake in the fall and winter, instead of running down, will increase in weight and be in good marketable condition in the spring. Dairymen as well as others who use it can testify to its merits. Try it and judge for yourselves. Price \$25.00 per ton; no charge for sacks. Address
WOODMAN LINSEED OIL CO., Omaha, Neb.

M. Hellman & Co.
WHOLESALE
CLOTHIERS,
1301 and 1303 Farnam St. Cor. 13th
OMAHA, NEB.
McNAMARA & DUNCAN.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
KENTUCKY AND PENNSYLVANIA

Whiskies!
in Bond or Free. Also direct Importers of
WINES, BRANDIES AND ALES,
Jobbers and Manufacturers of Fine
CIGARS.
Agents for Jos. Schlitz' Milwaukee Beer,
Bottled and in Kegs.
214 & 216 S. 14TH STREET. OMAHA, NEB.

GATE CITY
PLANING MILLS.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Carpenter's Materials
ALSO
SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, STAIRS,
Stair Railings, Balusters, Window and Door Frames, Etc.
First-class facilities for the manufacture of all kinds of Mouldings, Planing and matching a Specialty. Orders from the country will be promptly executed. Address all communications to
A. MOYER, Proprietor.
OMAHA
BROOM AND BRUSH WORKS.
Cor. of Fifteenth and Pacific Streets.
R. E. COPSON & CO., Proprietors.
Will commence operations about April 1; m26 m&e 1m

A. M. CLARK
Painter & Paper Hanger
SIGN WRITER & DECORATOR.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
WALL PAPER!
Window Shades and Curtains,
CORNICES CURTAIN POLES AND FIXTURES.
Paints, Oils & Brushes.
107 South 14th Street
OMAHA - NEBRASKA

CHERRY GROVE FARM.
Frederic, Monroe Co., Iowa.
C. E. MAYNE, Proprietor.
Has constantly on hand a large number of Horses.
Matched Teams & Single Drivers
A SPECIALTY.
Description of Horses and other information sent by mail on application.