

The Omaha Bee.

Published every morning, except Sunday. The only Omaha 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, JOURNAL, Drafts, Checks and Postoffice Orders to be made payable to the order of the Company.

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

Cigar makers propose to make holiday of May-day.

MAYOR CHASE keeps the political adventures on the ragged edge.

For heavy traffic we would take no risk on any pavement except granite.

TEXAS can afford to claim that she is the empire of the southwest. She will net \$13,500,000 from the increase of her sheep farms alone, this year, speaking nothing of her immense cattle and agricultural interests.

CHICAGO advises to the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette foreboding shadow over wheat corner, engineered by Phil Armour. Phil is said to have lost over a million in the July deal last year, and is now expecting to make it up.

THE czar's coronation has been definitely set for May 21st, and a half a hundred European princes are quaking in their boots for fear that they will be called upon to represent their sovereigns at Moscow on that august occasion.

CHICAGO "bulls" are doing their best to kill off the winter wheat crop, but reports from the best sources place the outlook as a greatly improving one. April is much too early to predict the failure or partial failure of any of our crops.

BRADY and Dorey propose to sue the New York Times for \$500,000 damages. If Brewster and Merrick conduct the defense, the establishment might as well pay the sum in advance, and save being bankrupted by lawyer's fees.

THERE were 75,000 women who could have voted at the school elections in New Hampshire this spring but the Manchester Mirror says that not more than seventy-five exercised the privilege. Such stubborn facts afford the best proof that woman is not yet ready to shoulder the responsibilities of suffrage.

KATE KANE, the only female lawyer of Milwaukee is in hot water because she emptied a glass of cold water in the face of Judge Mallory. His honor calmly wiped off his chin and fined Kate fifty dollars. Kate cried snoutage, and notified the court that she would rather go to jail than pay the fine. The average female lawyer is not very sweet tempered.

SECRETARY TELLER is after the land grant roads with a sharp stick. He has discovered a slight discrepancy in the accounts between the government and the Union Pacific and writes to President Dillon demanding the payment of \$1,728,000 which is the amount claimed to be due the treasury. Secretary Teller politely insists that even if the whole amount claimed by the company on account of contested items for new construction, etc. be omitted, there would still remain an unaccounted balance of \$1,037,000 and he hints that under the rules of the charter, no dividends or life payments should be made until this demand of the government is fully met. It remains to be seen whether Mr. Teller will be any more successful than his predecessors in compelling the Union Pacific to perform their charter obligations toward the government.

It is given out by the navy department that Senator Chandler does not regard it worth while to advertise for bids for constructing the new war vessels, inasmuch as only four firms in the country are able to do the work, "and they have an understanding as to which each shall bid on." That is to say, the ship builders have formed a ring to divide the government work between them, and will ask for, and get, pay to suit themselves. There will be no competition, each firm will make a fat profit, and the tax-payers will foot the bills. The ships can not be constructed in the government navy yards, which are adapted only to the manufacture of wooden tubs. The four private yards mentioned, by the way, do not include Lieut. Goring's, and this goes to show that he could not get a contract at any price. These facts explain in part how \$15,000,000 is spent on the navy every year with nothing to show for it.

THE BARGE LINES.

We have heard little of the barge business for several months. During the winter when the river is closed for navigation, the tugs docked, and the barges laid up to the banks, there is little to note about a traffic which is developing more rapidly than most of our people are aware of. With the opening of March, this year, the barge lines again began operations and the prospects are good for a business which will more than quadruple over that of last year. Three lines of barges are now running between St. Louis and New Orleans and all are reported as paying handsomely. The business done already equals one-third of the east bound tonnage passing through Chicago from the north and west. It is claimed that under the existing arrangements, grain and other cereals as well as breadstuffs, can be delivered on board ship at New Orleans at 33 1/2 per cent less than by rail to New York, and 20 per cent lower than by rail and lake to that city. As an exporting point, New Orleans is coming rapidly to the front. A weekly line of steamships has been established to Liverpool. During the month of March, thirty-nine vessels left the port for foreign destinations, carrying 1,786,619 bushels of corn and 513,864 bushels of wheat which was an increase of more than 500 per cent. over March of last year. All the barge lines are adding largely to their carrying capacity, and are refusing offers of freight. One line reports all the tonnage for heavy freight engaged for April and May. Since February 25th, 81,572 tons of merchandise has gone down the Mississippi to the gulf, and river men anticipate a remarkable increase in business before the season closes.

These are gratifying figures. The success of river navigation will solve the problem of cheap transportation for the west. With the competition of the rivers north and south of the lakes, and the Erie canal east and west, the railroads will be forced to bid for business and deal fairly with our producers. Last year we exported over 350,000,000 bushels of breadstuffs, the larger portion of which sought the rail route to the sea. Of this amount, nearly, if not quite, 200,000,000 bushels were produced in the valley of the Mississippi, the remainder coming from California and the Atlantic seaboard. The growth of the barge business means a competitor to the railroads, which cannot be bought, pooled or consolidated. It means a certainty of such substantial and systematic river improvements as will assure the continuance and perpetual development of river navigation. Backed by the statistics of what the barge lines have done and are doing to increase the prosperity of the country by decreasing the freight rates, the west will be in a stronger position than ever to demand generous appropriations for river improvement. The jobs and steals perpetrated by eastern congressmen in wasting appropriations on useless creeks and trout brooks will not be permitted to stand in the way of an honest improvement of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers. The very exposure of such frauds in the past will draw attention to the justice of our demands and the whole country will endorse appropriations to be expended for the benefit of a section which today furnishes not only the United States with the bulk of the food products but supplies a surplus of millions of bushels a year to England and the continent.

REPUBLICAN politicians of Ohio who imagined they had taken the liquor question out of politics by enacting a low license law, have discovered they were woefully mistaken. The saloon keepers' association has formally resolved to resist and oppose the Scott law, which imposes a license of \$100 a year on beer and wine dealers, and \$200 a year on dealers in alcoholic drinks. And the brewers and beer sellers who certainly have no ground for complaint have decided to join in opposition of the law with the distillers and dealers in bourbon.

Last Tuesday Murat Halstead wrote in The Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette, "The Scott law is both smart and just. It takes the liquor question out of Ohio politics for thirty years." What will he say now?

A PETITION has been presented to the city council, signed by several property owners on Dodge street, which asks for the extension of paving district No. 12. The apparent object of the petition is to make possible the paving of Dodge street, from Sixteenth to Ninth. Under the present districting, only that portion between Sixteenth and Thirteenth streets inclusive, has been ordered paved by the council, and in fact only that section of the street can be paved from the bonds voted at last year's election.

Now the true inwardness of the case seems to be that the petition was gotten up with the object of preventing any paving of Dodge street during the present year. There must be a great deal of filling in the lower part of the street before paving will be practicable below Thirteenth street, and even if such filling were done at once, at least six months would have to elapse before

the ground would be sufficiently settled to permit of paving operations. This is one of the principal reasons why the district was laid out as it was, covering the most traveled portion of the street. Suppose the council should agree to repeal that portion of the ordinance ordering the paving of Dodge street, and should extend the limits of the district. No one knows better than the petitioners that such action would indefinitely postpone paving. The work could not be done this year, and none of the funds voted for paving will be available next year for this purpose. The council and board of public works expect to expend before fall closes all the proceeds of the bonds which were voted for the city's share of paving interchanges, etc. Should they now delay paving that part of Dodge street included in district No. 12, the consequence would be that when Dodge street was graded and filled and ready for paving in its lower portion, the city would not be ready or able to do the work and a new bond election would be necessary before the funds could be procured.

On this account there is no reason why the city council should delay in the matter or grant the request of the petitioners. The upper part of the street, which after all is the portion most traveled and in need of improvement, should be paved with the rest of the district and the remainder left until another time. This is the course which is in the line of public interest and public convenience.

WARM weather is coming on and good housekeepers ought to take precautions to destroy the disease germs which lurk in cellars, barns and back yards, where vegetable matter has accumulated during the winter. Decomposing vegetation is one of the most fruitful causes of all germ diseases. Almost everywhere, no matter how careful the housekeeper may have been, contains small remnants of vegetable food accidentally dropped during the winter. While the weather is freezing outside, little decay sets in; but just now there is a rapid fermenting action in all such things, and the health of a whole family may be affected mysteriously from no other cause than a few rotting potatoes, apples, cabbage, beans or other like substances. Any offensive smell in a cellar or closet is a good reason for examination but the warning is often given by a close and oppressive atmosphere. It is a good idea to give a thorough airing and cleaning at this season to all storerooms and cellars that have been tightly closed during the winter. An opening of doors and windows, an energetic use of broom, brush and water, followed by a wholesale application of whitewash, may be the means of saving many persons from precarious health if not from downright illness.

It will strike Mr. Gresham, the new postmaster-general, that his refusal to be dictated to by Mr. Chamberlain of Mississippi, as to who shall hold the postoffices there, is meeting with general approval. The aplomb when it is learned that Postmaster-General Gresham declines, with the greatest possible emphasis, to be dictated to in that respect by any political boss, be he a congressman or not, and that he insists, as it is hoped he will, upon having all the offices under him filled with a single view to the public interest. He will find that this is the only way not merely to improve the service in point of integrity and efficiency, but also to achieve a true and lasting popularity.—New York Evening Post.

It is much easier to preach than to practice. When Carl Schurz was on the highway to lasting popularity in the Hayes cabinet, he had the happy faculty of talking very loud about independence from congressional domination and singing very low when senators came into his department to dictate appointments.

All his civil service professions were a mere sham in those days. Not only did he waive his right and shirk his duty in filling the most important appointments with men dictated by senators and congressmen, but he often allowed the service to suffer by retaining officers who were notoriously incompetent or absolutely bad, because their congressional backers did not want them removed. We admire and applaud Postmaster-General Gresham's independence, but applaud from Mr. Schurz comes with rather bad grace in view of his record.

THE Atlantic cable managers are on the scent for more dynamite plots. It pays well to keep the cable red hot.

The Republican Need.
Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, Rep.
The need of the republican party is of a candidate who shall fetch young blood into the presidential election; who shall lift the standard of the whole party above all the past contests and old factions and old bosses; who, if he represents patriotic service as a soldier, shall also represent political ideas and the sympathies of the citizen, and who shall be the choice of the delegates that represent republican electoral votes. With a fortunate nomination, there will be an end to the demands of factional leaders of stipulations for their support, and of tremulousness upon a president by such conditions. An election thus made will be a regeneration of the republican party, and will start it upon a new career.

THE TALES OF INFORMERS.

How They Are Viewed by Leading Irishmen in New York.

The Anxiety of Rossa to Get All the Credit and Dynamite Contributions.

The Bribing of Witnesses in Dublin and Picking of Jurors.

Self-Government the Only Cure.

Special to the Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette.

NEW YORK, April 20.—The subject of conversation among the Irishmen of the East Side and at Williamsburg today was not the evidence given by Lynch in London, but the corroboration of it given by Irishmen to reporters in this city. Perhaps the highest authority who criticized the corroborative testimony in New York adversely was a member of the staff of one of the leading Irish papers.

"I do not wish to say," said he, "that I express any opinion but my own. But perhaps I am in the confidence of the leading Irishmen in New York, and this clap-trap revolution, suddenly presented to us by a number of men we do not know, is in our eyes simply fictitious. If true Irishmen here knew Lynch and his associates they would not speak; if they did not, it was easy for them to supply the ellipsis left in the statements of these men. To us, who are hand and glove with the revolutionists of the continent, the names and opinions cited are utterly valueless. We do not know the men who have been speaking in New York, and if they were the men of influence they profess themselves we could not help knowing them. I will not criticize the Rossa party, but I state that this publicity is the thing and the only thing that brings money to its members' pockets, and that in itself is sufficient to taint all statements made in that quarter."

Further inquiry disclosed the fact that the Irishmen in the city, who would know most about the conspiracy, were those least inclined to talk. Their opinion may be summed up in the words of "Rocky Mountain" Smith:

"I am a member," he said, "of the supreme council of the Fenian Brotherhood. I have read the statements of men who profess they know Lynch and Gallagher. I declare we, who are at the head of the movement, know nothing of these men. Not only is their testimony false, but Lynch's is false in all but two respects; he was a member of the Emerald branch, which meets at Second street and the Bowery, and he was sent to England."

Smith declined to say any more. He laughed at all inquiries, saying that what he knew was not for publication.

The janitor of the club house at Second street and the Bowery, said: "The Emerald club met here, but they will meet here no longer. Mr. Saunders, who lets the room, has given the club the bounce, and the secretary is to be immediately informed. I do not know his name, but he is a short man with a beard."

In interview with Patrick Egan, the former treasurer of the land league, today, he went into the Irish question a little more fully than any of his friends, whose views appear in the morning papers.

"Do you know this man Lynch?" was asked.

"I have never heard of him, either as Lynch or Norman," was the reply. "The other informant, Carey, I knew very well for some twelve or thirteen years in Dublin. He was chairman of the bricklayers' association, and he always appeared as the delegate when a procession was being arranged. He was connected with the land league, but was pretty well known as a Fenian."

"How do you view the conviction of Brady?"

"The manner in which he and others were convicted is an outrage on civilization. The men had no fair play shown them in the matter of identification. The prisoners who have been tried have been pointed out to the witnesses, and in that way identified. These same witnesses have been regularly schooled as to what they were to swear to. A regular graded scale of bribes was held out to them, the prices ranging from \$2,500 to \$50,000. These bribes were advertised in the English journals, and placed all over the dead walls in Dublin. The juries in all these cases were packed in the most flagrant manner and the judge was, up to some eight months ago, crown prosecutor, and in the conduct of these trials he was as much the prosecutor as if he had been at the bar. The public in Ireland will have no confidence in the justice of the convictions."

"Were not these men connected with the Land League in some manner?"

"No, the greater number of them would have been opposed to the workings of the Land League."

"Are you, as an Irishman, in favor of the dynamite theory?"

"I would not take part in any plan in which dynamite was to be used to injure human beings. At the same time I would not rush to inform the English government that such a plan was being formed. The Land League set out to accomplish its objects by constitutional means. The English government took the League by the throat and tried to strangle it. Now, any sensible man or body of men must have foreseen that retaliation would follow, by the more desperate men engaged in the cause, who would use bare means to bring about a change."

"Will not the coming convention favor desperate measures?"

"No. I have every reason to believe that perfect harmony will prevail, and that physical force or desperate measures will be deprecated, however strongly individuals may favor an opposite course."

"Is not the land league interdicted in Ireland by the British government?"

really gone out of existence, and the national league has taken its place."
"What has been accomplished by the land league?"
"The land league movement has brought about a reduction of rent to the amount of \$20,000,000. It has given the farmers a certain amount of security, which they did not hope for five years ago, and it has brought them the power of combination, which knowledge they intend to utilize."
"What is the object of the new association?"
"To secure an Irish parliament. The National league is a still greater power than the land league, for we have banded with us all the members of the old league, as well as the home rule and labor leagues. The subject of an Irish parliament will be the first object of the organization, which is to be formed at Philadelphia. Since 1801 Ireland has had no parliament. The union at that time was brought about by the vilest means. The English government paid as high as \$150,000 to Irish members as purchase money. Not only the masses and trading classes, who are a great power, but also the middle classes of the Irish, are with us. Self-government is the only cure for existing evils, and the Irish people feel the force of such a declaration. Some of the leading minds of England, such as John Morley and Mr. Chamberlain, hold that self-government is the only cure."
"What is the reason that Mr. Parnell can not come to the convention?"
"He is forced to remain in Ireland to fight this new bill—the indictment of offenses bill, I think it is called. This measure proposes to change the course of criminal proceedings in Ireland. It allows the examination of persons charged with the offenses. It also will abolish the right of a prisoner to challenge the jury. It elaborates the law of the conspiracy bill, so as to make the members of a public organization accountable for any act committed by any single member, and to have them tried by a packed jury. You and I might be living two hundred miles apart, and happening to meet might let fall an incautious word. In a few weeks an unlawful act is committed by some member of an organization which we belong to, you and I, though miles away from the scene, are to be held accountable."

Chicago Irishmen.

Special Dispatch to The Bee.

CHICAGO, April 12.—The Old Guard of the Fenian brotherhood and Fourth ward land league to-day appointed delegates to the Irish national convention at Philadelphia. The Fenians were instructed to advocate the dynamite policy. The land league delegates are unopposed, but those appointed are said to favor force.

The Coming Convention.

Special Dispatch to The Bee.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22.—It is stated in all probability that president Mooney will suppress all reference to dynamite projects in the approaching Irish convention, as a strict interpretation of the rules of the league forbids the discussion of such matters. The Universal Peace Union and Pennsylvania Peace society will send delegates to the Irish national convention, to be held upon the conclusion of the session of the Land League.

A Banquet to Brennan.

Special Dispatch to The Bee.

NEW YORK, April 22.—Thomas Brennan, ex-secretary of the Irish national land league, was given a reception to-night at the residence of James Redpath. "Although rebellions of the past has been unsuccessful," he said, "he hoped the rebellion of the future would be, whether constitutional or not."

The U. S. Powerless.

Special Dispatch to The Bee.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The state department officials as a rule are non-committal on the dynamite act, but Judge O'Connor, of Iowa, law officer of that department, is quoted as saying that, under existing statutes, the United States is powerless to prevent secret meetings of the dynamite party, or to generally interfere with the course which they seem to have adopted. The only steps he thinks, which, without infringing upon some constitutional right, would be to pass rigid laws against possession and sale of explosives.

Slade and Mitchell Matched.

Special Dispatch to The Bee.

NEW YORK, April 22.—Arrangements have been completed for a fight between Mitchell, the British champion, and Herbert A. Slade, September 11 within 200 miles of Kansas City, for \$2,500 a side.

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PROBATE NOTICE.

In the matter of the Estate of Thomas A. McShane, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that creditors of said

deceased, will file their claims with the

county clerk of Douglas County

Nebraska, at the county court room, in said County,

on the 12th day of May 1903, on the 12th day of

July, 1903, and on the 12th day of September,

1903, at 10 o'clock a. m., each day, for the purpose

of presenting their claims for examination,

adjustment and allowance. Six months are

allowed for creditors to present their claims, and

one year for the administrator to settle said estate.

This notice will be published in the Omaha Daily Bee

for four weeks successively, prior to the 12th day

of May, 1903.

A. M. CHADWICK, County Judge.

(A true Copy.)

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