

The Omaha Bee.

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

New Jersey legislators have prohibited the sale of cigarettes to minors.

A new trade paper is named the *Corset*. It has come to "stay."

The British lion is gradually recovering from his fright over the dynamite spectacle.

Meat is higher than ever. It looks as if the butchers had combined to slaughter Omaha.

Ice dealers admit that the crop harvested this season has been the best for years. As usual there will be no reduction in price owing to the prospects of a warm summer.

Several officers of the navy have been caught smuggling. If they could be persuaded to smuggle a few first class ships into the service no one would be found to object.

The Mississippi cyclone may be expected to put in appearance in the neighborhood of Washington on Monday. Bob Ingersoll will begin his speech then in the Star route trials.

AND now the democratic member of the commission is exerting himself to prove to his party that the beauty of the civil service reform rules is that they will fail to reform officeholders into a permanent tenure of office.

The New York legislature has sustained the "bobtail cars." No one is obliged to ride in them but those who do must pay their fare even if there is no conductor. This conflicts with three court decisions on the same subject.

Mr. PNEY WILSON, of Cheyenne, ventilates his ignorance about Henry George's "Progress and Poverty" through the Omaha Herald. What Mr. Pney Wilson does not know about farming and land tenure would fill several volumes.

BECAUSE Mayor Chase has made several bad police appointments the Herald asks the council to reject all the police appointments. This is about as sensible as asking the board of education to reject all the applicants for positions as school teachers because several of them fail to come up to the required standard of instruction.

The watch dog of the national treasurer, First Comptroller Lawrence seems to be determined there shall be no loose handling of government funds. His recent decisions have been decidedly annoying to that class of federal officials who have been in the habit of spending money first and getting legal advice afterward.

New York needs \$250,000 to build the pedestal for the Bartholdi statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World," which is to stand in the harbor a perpetual reminder of the friendship of the French republic. A mass meeting has been held, Evans has spoken, and all the papers of the city have written themselves out on the subject, but the funds fail to come in. It is evident that New York cannot enlighten the world on the subject of generosity.

The following explanation which comes from a private letter from London, copied in the New York Tribune, lets Lady Dixie out and saves her reputation both for truthfulness and sanity: "It turns out that Lady Florence Dixie's brother, the Marquis of Queensberry, and her cousin, I believe, were the two females in green who scoured her for a joke; and the dog didn't bite because he saw through the joke. Everybody is laughing about it."

DENVER expects to have a very profitable season of lamb shearing. The Colorado mining and industrial exhibition opens in Denver on the 17th of July, the reunion of the Grand Army of the Republic begins July 24th, the Colorado regiments meet in September, the Royal Arch Masons convene August 13th, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen are to hold a meeting there at a date not yet fixed, and the visits of an unusually large number of tourists are expected. The lowest estimate of the revenue that Denver expects to derive from transients during this season is \$4,000,000.

COST OF LIVING

A great drawback to Omaha's growth is cost of living in this city. All the necessities are too high. Rent is exorbitant. Groceries and provisions are at the top notch of prices. A St. Joe editor a few days ago in a letter written from this city declared that on a low estimate it costs at least 30 per cent more to live in Omaha than it did in St. Joseph and the statement was probably correct. When houses rent at the rate of \$5 per room a month and meat is as dear as it is in Chicago, while groceries range from 5 to 20 per cent higher than they can be bought in that city, we are seriously handicapped in the race for advancement. Manufacturers are frightened away because the rate of living compels high wages, and with high wages they cannot compete with eastern manufacturers. But wages in Omaha must be high in order to give our workmen a chance to live. A dollar a day in some of the eastern cities is equal to nearly a dollar and a half here.

There are several reasons why it costs so much to live in Omaha. The whole trouble does not lie in railroad rates or in the exorbitant tolls of the U. P. bridge. There are too many middlemen between the producer and consumer. Farm produce passes through the hands of the commission merchant and the retail dealer, each of whom must make his profit before it reaches the final purchaser. An open market would do a good deal to remedy this as it would with meat and poultry. In other lines, our citizens often do not give sufficient patronage to local merchants to enable them to cut down profit for the sake of maintaining their business. Some of our snobs and dukes who depend upon local patronage for their own living prefer for the sake of style to buy goods outside of Omaha where purchases could be made just as cheaply at home. Chicago tailors come to our city put up at the best hotels and get a large number of orders when the work can be done just as well at home. Chicago furniture dealers furnish the interior of the houses of our men of wealth, who in turn complain if others fail to patronize home industry. The rent question will be a difficult one to solve. There is a scarcity of houses, and so long as houses are in active demand, rents are certain to remain high.

The formation and use of building associations settled the rent problem in Philadelphia and it ought to do the same in Omaha. There is no reason why a mechanic should pay from 15 to 20 per cent on a landlord's investment when he can build a home for himself and pay off the borrowed money by installments. The cost of living in Omaha must be reduced very shortly if we expect to maintain our growth. A market house, patronage of home industries and homes for the workingmen are three remedies which will help us on to a basis where we can afford to compete with other cities and can take advantage of our exceptional position for building up a great manufacturing and commercial metropolis.

CROOK IN MEXICO.

General Crook has crossed the line into Mexico and will co-operate with the Mexican forces in pursuit and extermination of the hostile Apaches. The expedition is said to be provisioned for ninety days and well equipped for a thorough campaign. A large force of Indian scouts accompanies it. This is in accordance with General Crook's invariable policy of making the Indians fight the Indians. It has proved successful before and there is good reason to believe that it will prove successful again. If General Crook is allowed to follow out his plans without interference from the rangers, Arizona is not likely soon to be again troubled with Juh's band of hostile marauders. No officer is a firmer believer than General Crook in the proverb that a dead Indian is a "good Indian," and while he will consistently protect peaceful tribes, he has no scruples about severely punishing the hostiles. But the most interesting feature of Crook's present campaign is the strong evidence which it gives of the cordial relations that exist between the United States and Mexico. While south of the boundary line, all the forces of the United States will be nominally under the command of the Mexican senior officer. If the seat of war is transferred from the mountains of Sonora to southeastern Arizona, General Crook in turn will command the Mexican troops. Such a policy three years ago would have been impossible when there was a constant clash on the border between the Mexicans and Americans. It was only last year that a treaty was drawn up and ratified permitting the reciprocal crossing of the boundary by troops of both nations when on a hot trail, and the present expedition is the first result.

The Mexicans are good Indian fighters. In fact, the Mexican regulars and militia during the past three years have done more to protect our Texan ranches and our Arizona miners than our own army has done. General Trevino three years ago nearly annihilated the Lipan and Mesquero cattle thieves, and last

summer Nana and Victoria and their bands were both overwhelmed by the same troops after they had succeeded in occupying the pursuit of our cavalry. With such an excellent commander as Crook co-operating with old Indian fighters in Mexico, and backed by his warlike Apache contingent we may look for a quick termination of the campaign.

ADVICE from Pittsburg foreshadow another strike among the iron workers. This is deplorable for all concerned, but this time the blame for enforced idleness is clearly with the mill owners. The Philadelphia Press is authority for stating that the reason no conference has been held looking to an amicable adjustment of differences is because the manufacturers, when they informed the Amalgamated association representatives of their intention to reduce wages 10 per cent, had also given notice that this was their ultimatum, and that they would not meet the workmen again until the latter were willing to sign scales embodying this reduction for all classes of mill workmen. This arbitrary wholesale reduction very naturally will not be submitted to without a struggle.

MR. DANA, of the Sun, was caught in an unguarded moment by a California interviewer. He frankly admitted that the only issue in the coming presidential campaign was "to put the republicans out and to get the democrats in." No one doubts it for a minute. But it is refreshing to hear the Jeremiah of the Sun express the opinion in such an unqualified way. The issue in the next campaign is to be as it has been for ten years past, for the spolia. Old issues are dead. In the immortal words of Flanigan, "What are we here for if not for the offices."

The eight annual shearing and festival of the Southern Nebraska Wool Growers and Sheep Breeders association will be held in Beatrice on May 2d and 3d. Prominent men engaged in sheep husbandry will deliver addresses. Sheep husbandry is becoming one of our most growing industries, and the Beatrice meeting ought to be largely attended by Nebraska farmers interested in the subject.

Communist Doctrines.

When Professor Winchell was announcing his belief that communist doctrines have taken a deep root in this country, he was not probably conscious that the evidence upon which he had arrived at that conclusion was open to a quite different construction. What he takes to be sympathy with communist doctrines may be simply sympathy with popular movements in opposition to the encroachments of associated capital. The "destructive policy toward moneyed institutions," of which he speaks is simply a determination on the part of the people not to permit these moneyed institutions to shape legislation for their own benefit. All the communism there is in the United States is the result of the raids of organized capital against the public. These raids have taken on various forms. An untold number of millions of acres of public land, which a wise policy would have preserved for settlers in this or some future generation, have passed into the hands of incorporated companies to be held by them, in many cases free from taxation, until such time as it may serve their interest to sell them. There is some opposition to a continuation of this policy and this Professor Winchell construes as hostility to moneyed institutions. Another method by which the public wealth is diverted into private channels is through the granting of valuable franchises by legislative bodies, by means of which a vast amount of untaxable property is created. We will assume, for the purpose of illustration, that the sum of \$10,000,000 is actually paid in to carry out the purposes of a franchise. In the course of the manipulation of the stock issue of such a corporation, the original sum of \$10,000,000 will be represented by \$40,000,000 in stocks and bonds, on which the company will claim the right to exact dividends, but deny their obligation to pay taxes. The public, by which we mean the individuals who pay taxes on from \$100 to \$100,000, have to pay on all their property. The so-called moneyed institutions which have the fourth of their property given them, evade taxes on as much as they can and pay large fees to lawyers to help them in their evasions. There is much talk of communism just now in the New York legislature. The cry was recently revived in New York journals upon the passage by the New York legislature of an act to reduce fares on the elevated railroads. The assertion was made that the bill was an attack on vested rights, inasmuch as the money which was invested in these roads was put in on a contract in the form of a general law that fares should not be reduced to a point which would reduce dividends below ten per cent on the capital paid in. But the companies propose to add the value of their franchise, which was given to them, to the capital actually paid in and to declare dividends on the whole. Because the legislature proposed to reduce the amount of stock on which dividends should be paid to the portion which actually represented capital invested, the moneyed institutions of New York raised the cry of communism. Professor Winchell echoes this cry. He may know the nature of the work in which he is engaged, and he may not. The journals which raised the cry are not corrupt in the sense in which that term is generally used. They simply represent an interest. They are all owned by men whose possessions, aside from the journals, are a hundred times greater than the value of the journals. These newspapers, like railroad and steamship companies,

are run in the interest of their owners. Professor Winchell doubtless occupies a position similar to that of the newspapers which take the same view of things. If the professor would take a good unprejudiced look at what he calls the communist movement he would find that it is not directed against the ownership of property honestly acquired. It is only directed against that form of property which has its origin in a gift of the law-making power, which demands the protection of the law and refuses to pay its just share of taxes.

TABOR'S PALATIAL RESIDENCE.
Description of His Prospective Million-Dollar Residence.

From the Denver News.

Ex-Senator Tabor has given up the idea of building a million-dollar hotel at the corner of Sixteenth and Arapahoe streets. He no longer has any doubt that the government building will be erected there, and he is content with that. Instead of investing his money in a house for the entertainment of others he will build one for the entertainment of himself. As he has often said he would not live in any other city than Denver, the conclusion is natural that he will build his mansion here. And so he will. Mrs. Tabor told a friend the other day that the famed palaces of the California bonanzas nor the mansions of the Stewarts and the Vanderbilts should not be so fine as the house her husband will build.

The ex-senator is not communicative about the subject. He doesn't want to talk about his prospective palace until his plans shall be fully matured. At present he has nothing more than a vague but delightful outline of what his residence shall be. It will be built in the middle of a block of ground covering thirty-two lots of the regular size. He has his eye on one of the finest locations on Capitol Hill, and if he shall set his heart on rearing his house there he will have it, whatever the cost may be. There is a good deal of latent poetry in the California Gulch millionaire, and though he may not be able to give his aesthetic definite form in words, yet he can discriminate between the finest shades of beauty when they are placed before him. This is shown in his opera house. He intends that his residence shall be to other residences what his theatre is to other theatres.

The mansion will contain about thirty rooms, and it will be arranged much as the dwellings of the ancient princes were—for the entertainment of guests and to accommodate the farthest extremes of festivity. There will be banqueting halls long and wide, each with different furniture and fittings, which shall be so selected as to serve for any event that is likely to occur. There will be one room which can be used for receptions attended by more guests than can be accommodated in the reception rooms for every-day use. It will contain every beauty which genius can suggest and execute and money pay for. In the center there will be a fountain whose drops of spray, as they sparkle in the rays of light from a hundred gas jets, will fall upon the rarest exotics known to horticulturists. The floor will be a grand mosaic of Colorado's most beautiful minerals, cut and polished by skilled lapidaries, and arranged in odd and beautiful conceits by one of New York's most noted artists. The walls will be colored in beautiful tints, and the soft swelling dome will seem to fade away in the blue distance of the sky which will be there represented. Here and there in niches gracefully cut will stand the form of a Venus, a Psyche or a Diana chiseled in the most virgin marble; and these will be relieved by rare paintings which shall be executed upon the walls themselves, not hung there. Each gas jet will have primings of glass so arranged upon it that light of any color can be made to suffuse the whole room and to give the flowing fountain waters the colors of a fair rainbow. At one end of this room the wall will be so cleverly constructed as to seem real and solid like those around it; but it will be so thin that the weakest sound can escape through it. Behind this diaphanous partition musicians will, on state occasions, be concealed, and discourse sweet music which shall fall upon the ear like the warbling of hidden birds. This room will be more than Oriental in its sensuous loveliness and richness. The sleeping apartments will be on suite, and the furnishings as truly elegant as the suggestions of an accomplished designer can make them. There will be every facility for amusement; a billiard room with its constant attendants, a bowling alley, and a wide room for lawn tennis when the weather will not permit the game to be played in the level ground prepared for it on the grounds outside. The stables will be on the same scale of elegance that the house is, and there will be saddle horses and driving horses to suit the taste of the most fastidious horseman. The grounds surrounding the mansion will in time become a garden of beauty and, in a park, enclosed in one corner, red deer and antelope will raise their pretty heads and look with airy curiosity upon their surroundings. In the tower of the house there will be an observatory fitted up, where one may look miles away upon the plains or upon the most distant mountain peak—or if he desire, make observations of telescopes added by a fine collection in astronomy and mathematical instruments. There will be electric bells in all parts of the house, and electric lights in such rooms as it may be desired to, and to illuminate the grounds in the summer evenings at *jardiniers* or when the senator and his wife shall desire to give a *fete champetre*.

Architects will at once begin to prepare plans for Mr. Tabor's approval, and before summer has set in work upon this magnificent mansion will be commenced.

Violent Deaths.
Special to the Omaha Bee.
LITTLE ROCK, April 25.—By a skiff overturning in Ouachita river, near Hot Springs this afternoon, Jack Smith, a prominent young man of that city was drowned.

The Gazette's Ft. Smith special says: At 5 p. m., on the ferry boat between this city and Cherokee nation, Albert Johnson, sheriff of Sequoyal district, Cherokee nation, was killed by Geo. Morgan, also of Cherokee. An old feud.

RAILROAD NOTES.

CHICAGO, April 25.—The Nickel Plate road has completed arrangements for crossing the tracks of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago road at Grand Crossing, and will enter the city over the tracks of the Lake Shore road and use the latter's terminal facilities till its own are ready. The crossing will be made Sunday. The arrangements will be completed and in working order by May 10th.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road was held here and the old board of directors re-elected. A synopsis of the annual report has been given in these dispatches.

The statement is published here that the trunk lines are preparing to retaliate vigorously upon the Central Pacific road for its part in the late division of through traffic from New York to San Francisco from the ordinary all-rail route to the water route from New York to New Orleans and Galveston, once over the Southern Pacific and its connections to the coast at reduced rates.

New York, April 25.—The result of today's meeting of the managers and passenger agents of the trunk lines was to secure settlement on a money basis of the pool earnings for the last six months and continue the existing arrangements as to differential rates and percentages.

The stock exchange listed \$1,345,000 of St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern railway land grant mortgage bonds. The bonds of the New York, Texas & Mexican railway company, amounting to \$2,103,000 were placed on the free list.

Murder and Suicide

Special Dispatch to The Bee.
CLEVELAND, April 25.—Mrs. Eliza Griswold, a widow, two years ago was housekeeper for John DeLong at Paris, Portage county, but was compelled to leave on account of his annoying attentions, and afterwards caused a warrant to issue for his arrest on the charge of house-breaking and attempted rape. He fled and was not again seen until today. He called at her home in Braceville township, found her alone, fired three bullets into her head and body, almost instantly killing her, and then committed suicide.



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A NOTED BUT UNTITLED WOMAN.
(From the Boston Globe.)



Dear Editors—The above is a good likeness of Mrs. Lydia E. Fildan, of Lynn, Mass., who above all other human beings may be truthfully called the "Dear Friend of Women." Some of her correspondents love to call her. She is passionately devoted to her work, which is the comfort of a life study, and is obliged to keep six ladies' assistants, to help her answer the large correspondence which daily pours in upon her, each bearing its special burden of suffering, or joy as released from it. Her Vegetable Compound is a medicine for good and all purposes. I have personally investigated it and am satisfied of the truth of this. On account of its proven merits, it is recommended and prescribed by the best physicians in the country. It works like a charm and saves much pain. It will cure entirely the worst form of flatulency, the stomach, indigestion, irregular and painful menstruation, all ovarian troubles, inflammation and local irritation, all displacements and the most spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the change of life. It permeates every portion of the system, and gives life and vigor. It removes fatness, fatigues, petry all craving the stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures bloating, headache, nervous prostration, general debility, sleeplessness, depression and indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, swelling, weight and backache, is always immediately cured by its use. It will at all times, and under all circumstances, act in harmony with the law which governs the female system. It costs only \$1 per bottle or six for \$5, and is sold by druggists. Any advice required as to special cases, and in names of many who have been restored to perfect health by the use of the Vegetable Compound, can be obtained by addressing Mrs. Fildan, with stamp for reply, her home in Lynn, Mass. For Kidney Complaints of either sex this compound is unsurpassed as abundant testimonials show. "Mrs. Fildan's Vegetable Compound" says one writer, "is the world for the cure of Constipation, Torpidity of the Liver, Her blood cures in its special line and bids adieu to its popularity. It has an Angel of Mercy whose good goes to others."

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