

The Omaha Bee.

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

NEBRASKA is enjoying heartily the first fruits of the civil service reform promised her by her junior senator.

The bill for making a state park at Niagara Falls has passed the New York legislature and received Governor Cleveland's signature.

THERE is great agitation in the Indian bureau on account of the discovery that the water supply of the Zuni has been cut off.

NEXT to its big corn and its fat cattle, Nebraska claims the prize for its thunder and lightning.

THERE is new trouble in the civil service commission. The publication of their rules which appeared last week in the eastern papers has given high offense to the president and cabinet.

THIS is a great ad about nothing. The most ridiculous thing about the whole matter is the rules themselves. The three "R's" are to be made the test of an office-seeker's ability to serve the government and post-office, and custom houses, where over fifty clerks are employed are the only branches of the civil service outside of the departments at Washington which the rules are to affect.

EX SENATOR CONKLING still feels the shaft of public resentment rankling in the wound. At a meeting of the Saturday Night club in New York last week, after a sensible little speech by General Grant on our relations with Mexico, Mr. Conkling arose and aired his grievances in a harangue which was as remarkable for its malicious vindictiveness as it was for its entire lack of timeliness.

MR. CONKLING ought to have sense enough to know when he is dead and lie still. If he was burning to pronounce his own obituary he could not have selected a worse time or place for the funeral oration over his own remains.

THE CABINET CRISIS.

The double rejection of the affirmation bill in the house of commons the second time by a majority of 106 votes, constitutes a serious cabinet crisis and is doubtless the first step towards the permanent retirement of the Gladstone ministry from office.

The premier has been defeated on a measure which he had made a ministerial matter, and in England a ministerial defeat means an immediate change in the government or a prompt appeal for endorsement at the hands of public sentiment through a new election.

Mr. Gladstone has been prime minister of England since April 28, 1880, when he formed his cabinet and assumed the chancellorship of the exchequer. His public service extends over a period of fifty years, during which time he has twice held the reins of government as premier.

The affirmation bill has been so closely connected with the personality of Charles Bradlaugh that it is difficult to separate it from his protracted contest for a seat in parliament. As the elected member from Northampton, Mr. Bradlaugh presented himself at the bar of the house of commons, refused to take the oath of office on the ground that he had no belief in personal God and was expelled only to be subsequently re-elected. Upon his return he volunteered to make any number of oaths required him, contemptuously observing that they had no binding effect and nearly fought down the house into permitting him to take his seat after complying with an empty formality.

In order to provide against the recurrence of such scenes as attended the Bradlaugh contest a bill was introduced, amendatory to the English parliamentary oaths acts, which provides that a member elect of parliament, "may, if he thinks fit, instead of making and subscribing the oath of allegiance, make and subscribe a solemn affirmation."

OHIO is already agitated over the coming fall election. It is admitted that the prospects for republican success are not bright. No prominent politician seems willing to permit the use of his name as a candidate for the governorship.

Judge Lawrence and James Monroe. With the exception of Butterworth all are very small political timber, and Butterworth's foul mouth ought to forever debar him from further public recognition.

On the democratic side, Judge Hoadley and Judge Giddes are prominently mentioned. Either will run if nominated. Mr. Thurman is understood to favor Judge Hoadley, who if he should be nominated, will plant himself on the platform in favor of repealing the liquor tax law.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

Although there was a decrease in the number of failures last week, the state of trade in the great commercial centers is far from satisfactory. The volume of business was small, and despite the cheapening of freights and the opening of canal navigation there was little activity in the markets.

In the grain market a stronger feeling has developed, especially in wheat, while there has been no marked increase in the price of corn. At the last report the visible supply of wheat had decreased about four hundred thousand bushels, and corn about eight hundred thousand. The export demand continues moderate, consequently this decrease is due to the falling off in deliveries from the hands of farmers.

Local trade and business generally throughout the week shows marks of improvement. Money is generally easier and collections are reported brisk.

There are six of these, each fifty feet long and twenty feet wide, engaged in storing away a countless variety in the handsomely labelled boxes which bear the Garneau brand. Facilities are furnished to mix, bake and pack 400 barrels of flour, or 2,400 boxes of crackers and cakes a day, and as soon as the factory is in full operation this capacity will be present to the full.

ARMY scandals are generally hushed up for the good of the service, but occasionally they force themselves upon public attention. Since the Reno trouble there seems to have been a lull, and yesterday's papers opened the ball by announcing the enforced resignation of Lieutenant Colonel Rife, one of the bravest of our Indian fighters.

CRACKER MAKING.

A Tour Through the New Factory of Joseph Garneau & Company.

The Process of Manufacturing an Article of Universal Consumption.

The Building, Plant and the Firm Who Occupy It.

Standing on the corner of Twelfth and Farnam streets and looking toward the Union Pacific tracks to the south, the tall red chimney and broken line of cornice of the Garneau cracker factory is visible. It is less than a year since the establishment of this large industry was first mooted by the firm and scarcely more than six months since the ground upon which it stands was purchased and the first brick of the building laid.

THE PROCESS of manufacture of an article of almost universal consumption in one of the best equipped factories in the country. Facing himself under the guidance of Mr. Joseph Garneau, jr., the active spirit of the firm, the reporter entered the door on Twelfth street and found himself on the ground floor of the factory, which was stored with tier after tier of barrels of flour, molasses and other materials which enter into the manufacture of the crackers.

"So you would like to see the whole process?" said Mr. Garneau, leading the way to an elevator. "Then we will go at once to the mixing room."

Arrived at the third story, a busy scene presented itself. Long troughs each capable of containing many barrels of flour were filled with rising dough, while two screw mangle machines were forcing from their ends a stream of the raw material ready for the baking room. Two grades of crackers and a special grade are manufactured, the grade depending upon the quality of the flour and the amount of the shortening used.

where four white aproned workmen are constantly employed in placing the pans of unbaked crackers and removing those which have stood the ordeal of the fire. The fire below is cut of sight and nothing is seen but a set of fifteen slowly disappearing pans, ten feet long and three feet wide, which present their faces to the mouth of the narrow opening only long enough to receive their load and then disappear to give place to others, returning with the baked crackers after sixteen minutes exposure to the heat.

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A hasty run over the building brought out the following facts: The factory is 66x132 feet in dimensions, built of brick throughout, with three floors broken only by a line of pillars through their centre. The first floor contains handsome offices, a large storage room in which 1,500 barrels of flour, 250 barrels of sugar, and an equal amount of lard and molasses are carried, an engine room, coal room and the furnaces for the ovens. The second floor is devoted to baking, cracker making, and packing. On the third floor are the mixing room, the box factory, the store room, and two dressing rooms for employees.

Little needs to be said of the firm of Joseph Garneau & Co., which is well known throughout the west. Mr. Joseph Garneau, Sr., is the oldest cracker manufacturer in the United States, having followed the business for fifty seven years. He established himself first in St. Louis in 1832, when the city boasted of less than 7,000 people, and there made the first soda cracker manufactured west of the Allegheny mountains.

factory, then the largest in the United States, with a working capacity of 1,200 barrels of flour a day and which commanded the entire trade of the southwest. Joseph Garneau, jr., and James W. Garneau are the other members of the family as the firm, and both have been brought up in the business from childhood. Mr. Joe. Garneau, Jr., is the active spirit in the Omaha enterprise, and has supervised the construction of the factory, as he will superintend its management. Associated with him is Mr. C. Bright, who has been for twenty-five years the faithful and efficient foreman of Mr. Garneau's factories. One point of interest is that the new factory is to be a home industry. With the exception of fifteen bakers brought here from St. Louis after ineffectual attempts to secure them in Omaha, the employees are all Omaha people. All the materials, as far as possible, will be secured in Omaha, and a special grade of family crackers will be made especially for the home market. The investment is already over \$60,000, and Mr. Garneau boasts that he has the best equipped cracker factory in America, if it is not the largest one. The machinery and ovens are all of the latest and most approved patterns, and the connecting rods will be the best that money can buy. The Garneau cracker factory is welcome as an addition to Omaha industries, which is sure to build up for itself an immense trade in Nebraska and throughout the west.

RAILROAD NOTES.

The I. & St. L. is completing a 450 ft freight depot at Terra Haute.

An order for twelve locomotives from the Leopolitina railroad company, of Brazil, has recently been received by the Baldwin locomotive works, of Philadelphia.

Extensive steel works are to be erected at Gunnison, Col., by New York and St. Louis capitalists, who have bought 2,000 acres of land twenty miles from Gunnison, containing large deposits of iron and coal.

The Oregon iron and steel company, of Portland, with a capital stock of \$3,000,000, will employ 2,000 men, and is part of a system of industrial improvements, under way and completed by Mr. Villard and his railroad company.

The Mexican National Construction company is pushing work on the division of the Mexican Central railway this side of Sutilito. Some of the contractors are working day and night and tracklaying is going on as rapidly as possible.

The street railway at Monterey, Mex., is completed, and is making all the preparations of its builders. All that is now needed to make Monterey a popular winter resort is a good hotel and it is probable that this want will be supplied before the summer is on end.

During the fourth week of March, 1883, the Mexican Central railroad (southern division) earned \$16,195, an increase over the corresponding time last year of \$4,074. The receipts for the entire month of March were \$51,286, and the total amount collected during that time was \$1,233,351.

During the calendar year 1882 Philadelphia shipped to foreign countries 1915 cars, valued at \$17,099; 129 railroad cars, valued at \$63,377; and 28 locomotives, valued at \$339,631. Nineteen of the locomotives, valued at \$228,488, were sent to Brazil; 5, valued at \$73,047, were sent to Mexico, and 4, valued at \$38,100, were sent to Cuba.

It is reported that the Central bridge company of Buffalo has secured the contract for the new bridge which is to be built over the Niagara river for the Canada Southern road. The Delaware bridge company of New York has taken the contract to build a bridge over the Mohawk river at H. H. Van Hook, for the Boston, Housatonic Tunnel and Western road. It is part of the spur connecting that road with the West Shore line.

Call for a Convention for the First Congressional District of Nebraska.

WHEREAS, A call has been made for a national conference of all anti-monopolists to meet at Chicago on the 4th of July, 1883, and that the state of Nebraska was foremost in raising her voice against the rotten policy of the National Convention, and that the Nebraska anti-monopolists are desirous of representing this congressional district in the said national conference, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before them.

The several counties comprising said district will be entitled to the following delegates:

Table with 2 columns: Counties and Delegates. Includes Cass (14), Douglas (18), Gage (11), Johnson (11), Lancaster (16), Nemaha (9), Osage (13), Pawnee (8), Richardson (13), Sarpy (8), Saunders (10).

Total 129. In localities where there is no other anti-monopolist organization it will be the duty of the people to elect delegates to said district convention.

It is the time that the people individually should inquire into the alleged violation of the constitution, and see if rights that are now claimed are not in themselves inadmissible so that no legislative enactment can sustain or countenance a transfer, and see further if corporate power can be secured by purchase or corruption of a fraud rights that belong to the people in their sovereign capacity. They should be compelled to disgorge and surrender those rights to the people to whom they belong.

Allen Root, Chairman District Com.

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