

The Omaha Bee.

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

THE Fremont Tribune under the old and able management of the Hammond Bros. has been changed to a daily.

A CARD from the city engineer on the sewer question is unavoidably crowded out from our columns, but will appear in our next issue.

THE National Irish League has issued an appeal for a union of all Irish interests in this country, and the sympathy and co-operation of American citizens.

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS a year is spent by the agricultural department in propagating seeds that will not sprout and in experimenting with pumpkins that fall to make pies.

LEO XIII. has forbidden the clergy to take any part in political agitation in Ireland, and condemns all collections which may be employed as a means of exciting rebellion against the laws.

MR. SULLIVAN may be a rapidly falling man, but he recovered his health yesterday sufficiently to knock out Mitchell, the British champion, in three rounds, and take in gate receipts to the amount of \$9,000.

THE first of the Phoenix park seizures was hung in Dublin on Monday. A crowd of 100,000 people gathered around the jail during the execution. Death was even more instantaneous than that of his victim, Lord Frederick Cavendish.

GENERAL HOWARD has started on a trip to the Yellowstone Park by way of Fort McKinney. The general's time seems to be fully occupied with lecturing at \$50 a night and making excursions into the interior in the line of public duty.

WE are having a little sunshine, just to make us appreciate the rainfall when it happens to put in an appearance. Our farmers will be well satisfied to see an ending of the April showers, which has been carried too far into May.

ATTORNEY GENERAL BREWSTER will now have an opportunity to conduct another suit, which need not be as long as the star route trial. Secretary Teller has written him recommending the instituting of proceedings against the Union Pacific for the sum of \$1,727,742, due the United States.

WATER gas, at Pullman, costs \$2.25 a thousand for light, and the company manufacturing it made \$18,000 during the first year their works were in operation. Water gas in Omaha--but who knows anything about water gas in Omaha and the company which Mr. Jackson announced with such a flourish of trumpets.

OUR shoddy aristocracy are busy making their preparations for a European trip. Eighty thousand Americans, it is officially stated, annually cross the ocean to Europe. Of this number nine-tenths have never crossed the Missouri river and know less about their own country than they do of England, France and the Rhineland provinces.

AN important decision has been rendered by the supreme court which involves the validity of the patent on what is known as the new process for making flour by crushing grain between rollers. The court holds that the patent is void for want of novelty, the process having been clearly described as early as 1847 by an inventor in Leipzig. This decision will be of interest to all millers throughout the west.

WE had a pleasant talk yesterday from Mr. Frank R. Morrissey, managing editor of the St. Paul Evening Dispatch. Mr. Morrissey is fresh from the gory field of Yankton, where General Ordway's scalp is in great demand and capital removal the only theme of conversation. Immigration is pouring into Dakota at the rate of 500 a day and the territory claims today a population of 250,000. After the next presidential election Dakota can aspire to statehood, but the electoral vote and two senators are too valuable to be given to the republican party this fall by a democratic congress.

REORGANIZING THE ALLIANCE.

Steps are being taken by the officers of the Nebraska Farmers' Alliance towards a complete reorganization of that body. The changes to be made are in the line of concentration of energy. Inactive Alliances are to be discontinued, weak organizations to be combined, and all working bodies are to be rechartered while the field work is to be extended into every county in the state, with a view to increasing at once the local strength and the general usefulness of the body in Nebraska. This is as it should be, and Secretary Burrows has issued a circular fully explaining the situation. The Alliance is stronger to-day than it has ever been. Over a dozen new Alliances have been organized since the adjournment of the legislature, while the total roll foots up 540 Alliances as chartered since the beginning of the movement.

This is a record of which every Nebraska anti-monopolist may be proud. The Farmers' Alliance has done excellent work in bringing our farmers to a realizing sense of their wrongs and in awakening them to their duties. Its influence as an educating force has been greatly felt and its power in uniting anti-monopolists of all parties for the common defense of the state from corporate aggression and against corporation wrongs is universally admitted. Of the 17,000 votes cast for anti-monopolists at the last state election at least 12,000 came from the Alliance. It was due to no fault of the organization that the hopes of Nebraska producers were not realized in the last legislature. Through the influence of the Alliance, anti-monopoly was made the supreme issue of the campaign. A legislature of which a majority of the members were pledged to carry out the views formulated in the Alliance platform was elected. The people of Nebraska have learned who were to blame for the failure to accomplish much needed legislation. While every member elected on the anti-monopoly ticket remained true to his principles and stood bravely by his colors, republicans and democrats, comprising large majority of the legislature, violated their solemn pledges by a cowardly and corrupt surrender to the monopolies against the recurrence of such base treachery the Alliance proposes to guard in the future. With compact forces and redoubled strength the reorganized Alliance will bend every energy to elect men of principle who will stand by their pledges. The interval between election is the time for filling up the ranks and perfecting the organization. This is what President Reynolds and Secretary Burrows are now doing.

WHO PAID FOR IT?

Mr. Villard has returned to New York from his western trip over the line of the Northern Pacific and assures the press that his road will be open for business by the middle of August. Work has been progressing rapidly from both of the termini and the rails are now approaching the tunnel near Helena, where they will be joined, making a continuous line from the lakes to the Pacific coast. No one is disposed to deny that the building of the Northern Pacific has been a great undertaking which will be crowned by magnificent success in its completion. Jay Cooke planned his faith on the enterprise, and was bankrupted in 1873 because he failed to understand the beauty of construction rings and car trusts, by which stockholders can be manipulated and railroad promoters made millionaires. But Mr. Villard is not a man of Mr. Cooke's stripe. He has pushed the work through with all the energy of a young man, and all the shrewdness of a great operator. Mr. Villard was ten years ago a poor newspaper correspondent. He is reputed to-day to be worth ten millions of dollars. It is plain that he did not pay for the construction of the Northern Pacific road. Who did? The Northern Pacific company received from the government, land grants aggregating 48,215,040 acres as a premium for constructing the road. This large slice from the public domain is worth in round figures \$125,000,000. In addition local donations and gifts of bonds aggregating nearly a half million more were secured by the company. This enormous sum of money furnished by the people was more than sufficient to construct the entire road. It furnished a good basis for heavy issues of stocks and bonds, large portions of which found their way back into the pockets of managers and directors in return for construction contracts. In other words a combination of capitalists engineered the job and own the road while the people paid for it.

Railroads are public benefactors but they are not the only philanthropists. Very often the people build them and then pay ten times over their actual cost of construction in the few years after they are built. NOTHING has yet been heard from General Crook but several officers whose experience in war has been chiefly gained on the parade ground express the belief that the general has made a mistake in leading too small a force against the enemy. It may be

taken for granted that Geo. Crook knows what he is about. So far as can be learned he has a full understanding with the commanders of the Mexican forces who have specific instructions from their government. The campaign is to be a joint one and two thousand Mexican soldiers are co-operating with the American general. There does not seem to be any good ground for uneasiness about the expedition. No news is good news when Crook is in the field. Following his policy in the Rosebud campaign he has cut loose from all communication, and the first news of him will come by carriers to one of the American forts, or through the slow Mexican telegraph which is about as rapid as an old-fashioned stage coach. When a decisive engagement has been fought we shall be likely to hear of it very soon.

BUNCH THE IMPROVEMENTS.

On some accounts the scattered population of Omaha is a disadvantage to the city. As addition after addition is platted, mapped and dedicated, built up in spots and brought into the corporation new burdens are added which must after be carried at the expense of the central portion of town. There is a constant call for heavy expenditures in grading and repairing the streets in the outskirts which greatly decreases the amount available for making the best built and most populous parts of Omaha healthy and respectable. Large demands are made on the general fund compared with which the amount returned for taxes on real estate and personal property is in most cases small.

If we intend to permanently improve Omaha we must go about it in a systematic manner. The most thickly settled and heavily tax paying portions ought to be first improved. When the streets in the outskirts and additions are well built up and demand large outlays of money, it will be time enough to expend it. But in the meantime the board of public works and the city council should devote the principal part of their attention to making improvements in those portions of the city where property can bear the expense of the assessments. When the section between Ninth and Twenty-second and Jackson and Izard streets have been thoroughly graded and paved, it will be time to talk about improving other portions of Omaha.

Of course, even in the additions, the streets ought to be kept passable, and the sidewalks maintained. That goes without saying. But concentration of energy in our public works and concentration of expenditure is what Omaha needs for the next five years if she hopes to put on the dress and wear the appearance of a metropolis.

The increase of the English and German fleets in Chinese waters is an indication that France is playing a game in Tonquin, which may result in serious consequences to all foreigners. Tonquin and Annam, the provinces where hostilities are raging, lie on the dividing line between India and China. The former country having been seized by the French has been attacked by the Chinese, who were repulsed with great loss. It is now announced that the French government has notified the king of Annam that France intends to keep possession of Tonquin, and offers to protect Annam against China. This means more territorial aggrandizement at the expense of China, and the certainty, sooner or later, of a general conflict between the Chinese and all the western powers. Such a war endangers the safety of every European in China. There are already grave fears for the safety of our missionaries, and England and Germany are alarmed into seeing the necessity for protecting their subjects. The Chinese draw no distinction between the nationality of foreigners, and if the French kill Chinamen in Tonquin, the Chinese will be very apt to retaliate by killing Englishmen, Americans and Germans wherever found.

There is blood in the eyes of all the bonanza statesmen. Senator Hill of Colorado, is busily engaged in preparing documents to back a resolution which he will introduce as soon as congress meets, providing for an investigation of Secretary Teller's conduct of the Interior department. MR. GOULD says that he has never taken much interest in newspapers, but thinks the New York Tribune the soundest journal in the country. Taking into consideration the source from which it comes, this is a very left-handed compliment. SENATOR SAUNDERS has returned to Omaha in the nick of time. General Manderson is asking to explain to him his new system of civil service reform as applied to Nebraska politics.

Changed It's Tune. The Omaha Republican is extreme in its condemnation of Mr. Conkling's recent speech; and this reminds us that The Republican, in 1880, under a somewhat different management, exerted itself to count Nebraska on Mr. Conkling's side in the Chicago convention.

THE TRADE AND CROP SITUATION.

There has been little change to note in the trade situation throughout the west during the past week. Unfavorable weather has operated to depress the retail trade, and wholesalers and jobbers naturally feel the effects. Operators in nearly all lines have been in close accordance with actual wants, and while the volume of business has reached fair proportions in some departments, trade as a rule has continued unsatisfactory. The eastern iron trade is a little more satisfactory. It is believed that there will be a general closing down of the iron mills between Pittsburgh and St. Louis on the 1st of June. In consequence buyers are more disposed to anticipate requirements, in view of a probable curtailment of production. Other industries show no changes to note.

There have been no important developments in the grain trade. At the close of the week the price of wheat for near delivery eased off slightly, but options on the new crop, especially August and September, have risen in value. This demonstrates the growing belief among operators that the new crop yield will be considerably smaller than last year. The national department of agriculture anticipates a decrease of seventy-seven million bushels in the yield of winter wheat. The spring wheat outlook is still uncertain, and nothing definite as to the probable yield can be known until the 1st of June. It is hoped, however, that a full average yield may be obtained in order that the already ascertained shortage of the crop may not be increased. At the close of last week the visible supply of wheat in the United States showed a further decrease of seventy-five thousand bushels, leaving the total still above twenty million bushels. England had a supply of five million bushels at Liverpool and about as much more at the remaining outports, and while this is the case her buyers remain very indifferent about the crop prospects in the United States.

MURAT HALSTED is still sanguine of republican success in 1884. He says: "Several times several persons have said that the republican party was played out and that the democracy had the future tied up in an old silk bandana handkerchief with a little snuff on it, but several times the prophecies of the passage of political power from those who believed in the Nation of the United States, have been proven false."

When General Grant, as president, had disappointed the expectations of his best friends, and became the boss of the bosses, and was re-elected to the presidency, notwithstanding his mistakes, which were multitudinous and manifold, the people at large, feeling that he was a man whose services in time of trouble had been so great that he should be forgiven for many sins in the better days he had helped to produce, rebuked the rascals about him by the election of a democratic house of representatives and 19 democratic governors in states that had been republican.

This was a pretty heavy blow, and yet the democracy have not come into the unequalled possession of unlimited power. No man has since the war been elected president who was not at once an Ohio man and a republican. We feel warranted, therefore, in saying to Mr. Roscoe Conkling, the great lawyer, and Mr. Howard Carroll, the celebrated journalist, that they should not despair of the republic. The republican party will carry the next presidential election, and public men as distinguished even as Mr. Conkling, who think that their personal notions must prevail or the republican organization is played out, are mistaken. The republican party is not a one-man party.

An Old Scandal Revived. New York Times.

The Massachusetts legislature has adopted a resolution certifying to the ability, public services, and integrity of the late Oakes Ames, and asking the congress of the United States to take similar action. Mr. Ames was a member of congress during a stormy period of our national history. He was sincerely and firmly devoted to the cause of the Union. In the records of the several congresses that sat during his term of public service, his name will always be found among those who voted not only for the maintenance of the Union, its armies, and its various defenses, but for the measures deemed radical and extra hazardous by many who thought that the end of all things was near at hand. Mr. Ames was a strict censor, too, in all financial matters which affected the efficiency of the national treasury. Happening to discover the rottenness of a certain army contract, he had an army wagon (the representative of its class) brought to Washington and exposed, in all its fraudulent shoddy paint, and putty, in front of the Capitol, where members could see with their own eyes a more striking illustration of the justice of Mr. Ames' short, sharp denunciation of the thieves than he could have given in a speech of learned length and thundering sound. Mr. Oakes Ames was a patriot upon whose patriotism and devotion to country no stain can rest.

In the course of time it befell that Mr. Oakes Ames became interested in the project of building and equipping a transcontinental railroad. Various questions affecting the profits of those who undertook the road building came up in congress after the preliminary steps in the prosecution of the enterprise had been taken. The handling of the vast contracts for building the Union Pacific railroad was managed by a concern known as the Credit Mobilier company. The profits of this corporation were enormous. Any man who owned a few shares of Credit Mobilier stock was sure of a dividend before he paid for his shares of stock. It was found, in course of time, that several senators and representatives held this

stock. These men were likely to be called upon to vote upon questions directly or indirectly affecting the value of the shares they owned. An investigation was ordered, and it was found that Mr. Oakes Ames had distributed among members of the senate and house, without regard to party, the shares of Credit Mobilier stock, which these gentlemen held. As a rule, the dividends in each case represented the unpaid price of the stock, as well as a small additional profit.

The house of representatives, of which Mr. Oakes Ames was a member, passed a vote censuring him and one or two representatives who had partaken of the profits of the Credit Mobilier transaction. It was unquestionably true that Mr. Ames was an ardent and sincere patriot, and that the work of building the transcontinental railway, in which he was engaged, was one of great national importance. It was, nevertheless, true that members of congress were bribed, by an allotment of Credit Mobilier shares, to vote for the augmentation of the profits of those engaged in that party's undertaking. The exposure of that bribery ruined many reputations before unspotted. One gentleman, elegant, polished, scholarly, and a conscientious and consistent member of the democratic party, never lifted his head after the exposure of the Credit Mobilier scandal. He died of a broken heart. Another, who had filled a high office in the gift of the republican party, and who, at the end of a term in a federal office, was about engaging in an enterprise of pith and moment, was laid low by the bolt that fell, and he disappeared (while yet in the prime of manhood) from the politics of his country. Others were glad to find in the obscurity of private life that immunity from criticism, that shelter from derision, which they could not ask or expect in the public service.

This is a three-fold tale. It is a part of the history of the republic. But, when a new generation is almost ready to enter the stage of political life, it is proposed to reverse the verdict which congress, supported by an enlightened public opinion, passed upon those who were engaged in this disgraceful business. The man who placed the stock of the Credit Mobilier association "where it would do the most good" is in his grave. How far his moral sense was blunted by self-interest and by the corrupting influence of a corrupt and money-making age, we will not now inquire. The evil he did lives after him. If his memory is resurrected and fumigated, who shall disinfect the men who have courted private life ever since he laid before them the glittering bait? If there is any later deliberate public sentiment which holds Oakes Ames in an esteem irreconcilable with his condemnation, who shall issue a clean bill of health to the living and the dead statesman whom it is charity not to name? The latest attempt to glid the reputation of Oakes Ames is due to a filial ploy which all men must needs admire. It is an appeal to the easy good nature of a generation ready to let bygones be bygones. But the inexorable truth of history demands that the lesson of the Credit Mobilier scandal shall remain a warning and a menace.

Postoffice Changes in Nebraska and Iowa during the week ending May 12, 1883, furnished by Wm. Van Vleck, of the post office department:

NEBRASKA Established--Chicago, Antelope county, Chas. T. Galloway, postmaster; Swift, Otoe county, Arthur T. Balfour, postmaster. Name Changed--Evergreen, Brown county, to Johnston; Myra, Nance county, to Belgrade.

Postmasters Appointed--Emerson, Dixon county, Wm. Warnock; Emmet, Hall county, Mrs. Mary C. Malloy; Ida, Saunders county, John B. Brown; Long Pine, Brown county, Miss S. L. King; Willow Island, Dawson county, Arthur White.

IOWA Established--Ladoga, Taylor county, James H. Elliott; Mallard, Palo Alto county, Wm. Hackenberg; Plover, Pocahontas county, Philip G. Hoess, postmasters.

If You Are Ruined in health from any cause, especially from the use of any of the thousand nostrums that promise so largely, with long tedious testimonials, have no fear. Resort to Hop Bitters at once, and in a short time you will have the most robust and blooming health.

A Slide Into the River.

Special Dispatch to The Bee. STOUT CITY, May 14.--A land-slide occurred last night three miles west of here, on the Dakota division of the C. M. & St. P. railway. Six hundred feet of track went into the Mississippi and disappeared entirely, the huge bluff towering above the track sinking down and causing an impassable barrier. It will take a week, perhaps longer, to repair the break. The amount of land affected by the slide is three or four acres, and it was still settling at last accounts, the river having undermined it. There is no way of getting around the break except by omnibus or wagon transfer.

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