

The Omaha Bee.

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CORRESPONDENCE--All Communications relating to News and Editorial matters should be addressed to the EDITOR OF THE BEE.

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

WARM weather and corn come and go together.

FORTY-SIX democratic papers in Indiana are sold for Tilden and Hendricks and a fresh bar!

GENERAL HOWARD is off for the Yellowstone Park. His salary will run right on during his absence from duty.

MR. MERRICK has concluded his nine day speech in the star route trial, and all the jurors are still able to answer roll call.

ANOTHER courier has been heard from in Arizona. Crook has corralled a couple of hundred Apaches, including seventy-five bucks, and has reached the boundary.

QUEEN VICTORIA is reported about to abdicate. When Vicky gets ready to hand over her official perquisites to her son, the court undertaker will be in active demand.

GENERAL SHERIDAN's friends in Washington have bought a \$43,000 house for him. There are compensations for the hard knocks that warriors get if they live long enough to find them out.

WHATEVER crops may suffer from the long continued moisture the small grain and grass crop are reaping the benefit of plentiful rains. Still we would willingly let the grass crop rest as it is at present and give the corn a chance with a little sunshine.

THE Union Pacific owns nearly a million acres of land in Nebraska. That is, they own them enough to mortgage and sell them, according to Judge Dundy, but not enough to pay taxes on them.

MAJOR NICKERSON's disgrace has been too much for him, and he is now a fugitive from justice with a military order out for his arrest. A man for gambling is at the bottom of the Major's trouble, which seems to be a combination of moral and financial wrecks following the promptings of illicit passion.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR is gaining steadily in popular favor. He has been an agreeable disappointment to his enemies and a source of solace to his stalwart friends. But for a 1 that, at the present rate, the president will find less opposition at the next republican national convention than he will at the polls a year from next November.

MR. POPPLETON has earned his salary and can now retire from the public prints for another year. Since his memorable election dispatch, ordering the bulldozing of Union Pacific employees, Mr. Poppleton has not attracted half as much attention as he has secured during the last week by his earnest plea for the railroad tax shirkers.

THE attention of the street commissioner is called to the condition of Sixteenth street beyond the bridge. The avenue is in a dangerous state for either man or beast. One side is graded and the other half is in deep rut, while trenches and water pipes invite accident and menace life, limb and property. It is high time that the road should be put in a passable condition.

THE predictions of THE BEE regarding the results of General Sheridan's visit to Omaha have been confirmed. Fort Thornburgh is to be abandoned, Fort Bridger becomes a six company post and the forces in the department of the Platte are increased by the addition of the Fourteenth infantry, which will make its headquarters at Fort Sidney until later in the fall. The Ninth infantry will go to Fort Bridger, where Colonel Mason will assume command until further orders. There are rumors that extensive improvements are to be made at Fort Omaha very shortly and that General Sheridan, since his late visit, is more generously disposed towards this department than ever.

SENATOR VAN WYCK AND NEBRASKA.

Taking advantage of a critic of THE BEE on General Van Wyck's opposition to the Nebraska Deadwood stage route, the Omaha Republican makes a vicious attack on the senator which is as unjust as it is uncalled for. Since the time when John M. Thayer represented our state in the national senate, Nebraska has had no able senator than General Van Wyck. Unlike several of his predecessors he has been a representative of the people, and not a tool of the corporations. No railroad has been able to boast that they carried the vote of Charles H. Van Wyck in their pocket, and no corporate monopoly has counted him among their paid agents at the national capital. That is a great deal to say, when we consider the past history of Nebraska, and it is chiefly for this reason that the Republicans, which lives by railroad patronage, cannot speak of the general without a sneer and a scoff.

THE BEE is not and never has been an organ of Senator Van Wyck. It reserves the right as an independent republican paper published in the interests of Nebraska, to criticize or to commend the general solely according to his deserts. It has found much to praise in the bold stand which he has taken against the aggressions of corporate monopoly and in the fearless manner in which he has arraigned corruption regardless of party lines. General Van Wyck is impetuous; he is sometimes eccentric. But he is always an honest man. That is something over which Nebraska may congratulate herself. In addition he is an able and well informed representative of the interests of the state, with an eye always open to its welfare, so far as he understands it. The senator has made a record in Washington, of which he need not be ashamed, and the people of Nebraska who refuse to take their cue from the railroad companies have no reason to be ashamed of their senator.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

During the past week the volume of general trade has been moderate. Improving crop prospects and the settlement of labor troubles are largely responsible for a better feeling in eastern trade circles. While the wholesale markets as a rule promise to continue quiet for weeks to come, industrial centres are hopeful of the near future, and confidence is becoming more firmly established in general trade between jobbers and retailers. There is a feeling that a clearer understanding of crop prospects will give a new impulse to business in all branches and that sufficient activity will be developed during the coming fall and winter months to compensate in a great measure for the dullness and losses of the first half of the year.

In the textile trade the condition continues unsatisfactory. Production, both in cotton and wool, is curtailed. Heavy suspensions in eastern woolen mills are reported, and additional ones are anticipated. The dullness in manufactures has its effect on the price of raw materials and all classes of buyers are moving cautiously in expectation of a further weakening of values after the 1st of July. The grain trade has been fairly active at declining prices, influenced by a freer movement of supplies from country points and the continuance of favorable weather for the growing crops. The net result of the week's business up to Saturday in wheat is a decline of 1 1/2 in all deliveries. The stock of wheat in sight shows a further increase of about 140,000 bushels, as the export movement has been insufficient to take up the receipts. The shipments from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston aggregate about 350,000 bushels for the week. Reports concerning the condition and prospects of the growing crop are generally more encouraging, and have caused a freer selling movement, both by farmers and dealers. The foreign demand continues light, especially from the United Kingdom, where the large stocks in sight and the prospect of continued liberal receipts from India and the Black Sea ports cause general indifference on the part of buyers. The decline in price for this side has been fully offset by a reduction in quotations in English markets. At the close a better demand is noted at comparatively low rates for the continent. Corn values have declined 2 1/2 cents per bushel within the week under the combined influence of large receipts at western centres and a better feeling as to crop prospects, have been considerably improved by the warm weather. The close of the week shows a recovery of about 1 cent from lowest prices. The visible supply has increased about 350,000 bushels, but the gain is mainly in the west, as eastern arrivals have been taken up by shippers. The exports from the eastern Atlantic ports aggregate 1,000,000 bushels. This outward movement has been facilitated by cheap lake and canal receipts from the west and low rates of freight by the regular line steamers from New York to Europe. The foreign demand, however, has been well sustained, notwithstanding the fact that the requirements of the principal feeding districts of the United Kingdom have been largely supplied by recent importations

of barley from the ports of the Black Sea. Late advices to shippers report a lessening supply of this competing cereal, and indicate a better demand in prospect for American corn.

SOME PLAIN FACTS.

THE BEE is down on the Thomas concert. THE BEE is down on the opera house--that's the long and short of it--and THE BEE is down on the opera house because Mr. Boyd refused to pay the concern blackmailing rates for advertising.--Republican.

Mr. Tom Boyd may discover that patience sometime will cease on the part of THE BEE to be a virtue. THE BEE has treated the opera house with a great deal of consideration. It has treated its proprietor and manager with even more. It is a matter of indifference to us whether Mr. Boyd refuses to patronize THE BEE or not. That is entirely for him to settle on a square business basis. But when he uses our columns to advertise his concern, he must pay the same rates as any other business man, no more and no less. THE BEE is not running a junk shop. It shut down on free puffs for theatrical troupes some months ago. That is what troubles Mr. Tom Boyd. And now a word about the opera house and its management. Since the day when Mr. Boyd opened what he calls his "temple of amusement" he has been flattered and deluged by the press of Omaha until the subject has become stinking. No Omaha newspaper has ventured to criticize the construction of the building or the management of its conductor. Six free tickets for each show in return for column after column of free puffs have closed the mouths of the editors of the Herald and Republican. It is a notorious fact that no place of public amusement in any of our large cities is as open to criticism as Boyd's Opera House. The building is a good one to look at, but a very bad one to get out of in case of fire or panic. THE BEE has thrown in its waste paper basket scores of communications from indignant citizens, denouncing the Opera House as dangerous, and pointing out just where the danger lies. Last night when the entrance was blocked with a crowd which stood jammed in the narrow passageway that leads from the second story platform, one of our prominent business men called out so that even Mr. Boyd might have heard him: "There is no Omaha newspaper that dares to expose this fire-trap!"

"Fire-trap" is the right word in the right place. Frescoes are pretty, but solid walls, a brick proscenium arch, ground floor entrances and plenty of exits with doors opening outside are still better when the public safety is involved. A large stage is good, but a large stage separated only from the audience by a half inch plank partition makes an excellent fuel for flames. Two galleries give a theatre a metropolitan appearance, but where one of them is emptied by the same narrow passage through which the audience leaves the parrot and parrot circle the danger to human life is increased.

These are a few plain facts about Mr. Boyd's "temple of amusement," which is an ornament to our town, a source of profit to its owner, but by no means as safe as it might be for the public who patronize it.

THE New York Herald gives prominence to a special dispatch from Rome stating that letters have been issued by the propagandists summoning all American bishops to Rome to receive papal instructions, and to make preparations for a provincial council of the whole Roman Catholic church in America, to be held next year in some city of the United States. The last council was held in Baltimore, but it is said by some of the priests who have been interviewed that a new council is needed for the enforcement of better discipline in the church, and for a more complete withdrawal of the priesthood from political affairs. The tendency to liberalism in action under democratic institutions and influences is to be counteracted, and the bond of alliance between the church in America and Rome is to be strengthened.

None of the priests in New York, nor the cardinal himself, have been apprised of such a purpose as is announced in the dispatch, or if they have any knowledge of it, are not disposed to communicate it in advance of the official public announcement; but there seems to be a universal feeling among them that the council would be convened at no distant day, and that there is need for it.

BILL CHANDLER denies emphatically that he is a candidate for the New Hampshire senatorial succession. By the time the monitors are completed the secretary of the navy can retire with an easy conscience from politics and business, which, with Mr. Chandler, are one and the same thing.

Scared at Their Shadow. Cincinnati Equizer (Dem.).

The czar is not so nervous as he was. The only really nervous persons now are the Ohio republicans.

A Biren That Lures the Hero. Cincinnati Commercial.

Drew poker seems to be so demoralizing in the army that it ought to be prohibited in the articles of war.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION.

SCHUYLER, Neb., June 11, 1883. To the Editor of THE BEE. Be kind enough to ask U. P. Valentine what became of his bill compelling the railroads to pay their taxes. Having plead ignorance of the true state of affairs during his last canvass, he popped up at the opening of congress and offered a bill, as above stated, whereupon The Republican called upon the world to behold the great anti-monopolist laboring for the interests of the dear people, etc., etc. Since then the silence has been painful; not a leaf stirred; the star routers are remembered by him with warm deals, but his constituents are forgotten and turned over to the mercy of Judge Dandy.

If the railroad company is going to keep him in congress the writer suggests that progress upon this Valentine bill be reported often. Of course no one expects the bill to pass; even Mr. Valentine never dreamed of it becoming a law, nor would he vote for it on the final passage; yet an apparent effort was necessary, as we now observe, to keep the people in good humor. C. J. M.

Senator Cameron has not gained much since he fled to Europe. If he does not get better he will stay abroad two or three years, dropping out of politics altogether. And he might as well, for he has no aptitudes for politics, little tact and address, makes no figure as a speaker, and probably knows quite as little about public affairs as any man in the senate, not excepting Woodruff Miller--who, by the way, is not a fool by a long shot. It is said that Cameron has not made a cent of money by his office, and is a poorer man to day than when he was elected senator. He was elected because his father wanted him elected, which was reason enough to the Pennsylvania legislature, which he owned, body and boots, at that time. And old Simon Cameron has been one of the astutest political managers who ever got control of a great state and made a fortune.

Postoffice Changes.

In Nebraska and Iowa during the week ending June 9, 1883, furnished by Wm. Van Vleck, of the post office department:

NEBRASKA. Discontinued--Wola, Howard county. Postmasters Appointed--Clarion, Madison county, Amos T. Riegle; Emmet, Holt county, August Miles; Forest City, Sarpy county, Angeline P. McKenna; Lambert, Holt county, Cassius P. Tracy; Newark, Kearney county, Allen M. Brewer; Scandinavia, Harlan county, Morris Lundstedt; Snowflake, Kearney county, Nels C. Johnson; S. rohl, Loup county, Erick Borch.

IOWA. Postmasters Appointed--Cottage Hill, Dubuque county, Charles W. Augustine; Gallon, Cass county, J. B. Thomson; Zingle, Dubuque county, D. C. Huntington.

ROMANCE IN NEW MEXICO.

How a Soldier Won the Hand of the Niece of Mrs Senator Logan.

Special Dispatch to the Globe-Democrat. ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., June 8--Information has just reached here through one of the gentlemen attending court that Santa Fe, socially speaking, is just now raked from center to circumference. Eva Cunningham is the niece of Mrs. Gen. J. A. Logan, but it does not appear that she has a particle of the discretion, policy and good judgment which is known to characterize the words and acts of her noble-spirited aunt. The young lady is inexperienced in the ways of the world, having been shut up in a convent all her life, and never having been permitted to freely cultivate the society of gentlemen. Gossip relates that flirtations were conducted without reserve from her upstairs window in Paymaster Tucker's residence with the soldiers, until the matter became generally known and until her charms were freely discussed among the privates of the Santa Fe post. Sergt. S. S. Errett, of the 22nd Infantry, soon came to be recognized as Mrs. Logan's niece's admirer. She made trysts with him, and they met and walked and wined along the banks of the romantic Rio Chiquito and in the hills among the cedars, sage brush and scrub pine. Here they must have told their love, while Mrs. Tucker was all the time under the impression that her little son, Logan, was out for a walk with Miss Cunningham, when in truth and in fact that young lady had left him at play in Major Aalhaech's place and strolled off alone to meet her lover. Finally all looked out, and fearing that the storm was about to burst on their heads, Sergeant Errett and Miss Cunningham slipped quietly away about a week ago, and hunting up a minister, were secretly married. The secret was kept until Tuesday, when the storm came. A council of war was held, and the young lady was called on to explain. This she did by confessing her secret marriage. What followed is unknown precisely, but this much is a fact. Senator Logan said he didn't mean to have any such d--d nonsense around him, so Sergeant Errett was summoned, a minister was called in, and again--this time in the presence of the household--Miss Cunningham and her soldier boy lover were declared husband and wife, and so it all ends. There is nothing very bad about it, as it has turned out, but the gossips must talk, you know, and they are making the most of this. Errett is a clever fellow, and he is in luck. Miss Cunningham will be a wiser and better woman a year from now. The old folks are making the best of it, and that's all anybody can do.

Oyster Hatching.

Annapolis Dispatch to the Baltimore American. Prof. W. C. Brooks, of the oyster commission, has submitted an informal report to the governor, dated from Hampton, Virginia, May 27, in which, after stating that he is not yet prepared to make a formal report, says: "I discovered five years ago

that it is possible to rear oysters in unlimited number from the eggs, and to keep them alive for a few days and for some time after they have developed their shells. If these young oysters could be reared until large enough to handle and plant, the supply of oysters could be increased indefinitely. There would be none of the uncertainty which attends fish hatching, for the young oysters would stay where they are put, and would be as tangible as potatoes. The great importance of the subject has led many naturalists to experiment at it within the last five years; but they have not advanced beyond the point where I left the subject. The difficulty which they have met is due to inability to renew or replace the water without losing all the oysters, as they are so small that no method of straining can be employed. During the winter I designed an apparatus to meet this difficulty, and the John Hopkins University allowed me to construct it at their expense. It is a system of inclined troughs, with ledges in the bottom, like those used in gold washing, and the young oysters are caught like the pockets formed by the ledges, while the water flows on. A renewal supply of water is poured into the top of the trough by a steam pump. A number of young oysters, four days old, were put into the apparatus on Tuesday noon, and none of them have escaped, although all the water has been replaced over many times. These oysters, which are now nine days old, are still healthful and vigorous, so the experiments are so far successful. The apparatus has completely removed the obstacle which has stopped all investigations up to this time, and it will, therefore, allow me to try other experiments. So far, then, the new method is a success, but the oysters have not grown. Out of many hundreds I have now found only three, which are any larger than they were on Tuesday, when they were put into the machine. The weather up to yesterday has been cold and unfavorable, and their failure to grow may be due to this, or to a lack of proper food, or to some cause as yet unsuspected. I feel, though, that I have command of the subject, and can now experiment until I find what is needed. Capt. Waddell and I have agreed that the importance of the matter justifies me in asking it for the present, and we have decided that it will be best for me to remain here, while he resumes the work of examining the oyster beds of Maryland."

DECLINE OF MAN. Nervous Weakness, Dyspepsia, Impotence, Sexual debility cured by "Well's Health Renewer." \$1.

JOSE BILLINGS. HENRY W. SHAW.

A striking instance of the failure which may attend the efforts of a man, before he finds his proper sphere, is found in the life of Henry W. Shaw, better known to the world as Josh Billings.

That he is a man of national interest, may be inferred from the fact that his "Arms of Altimax" in its second year, reached the enormous sale of 127,000 copies, and during its successful career of ten years, the author and publisher have each received \$30,000 from the profits.

Both his father and grandfather were members of congress, the former acting as political manager for Henry Clay.

From the time of his birth, in 1820, until 1834, his life was spent at Lancaster, Berkshire county, Mass. Going west in 1834, he led a frontier life and engaged in the various occupations of steering steamboats, keeping a country store and auctioneering. At forty-five years of age, while editing a small paper in Poughkeepsie, to which place he had come for the purpose of educating his daughters, he compared several of his humorous essays with those of Artemus Ward, and wondered why his own had failed to strike the popular taste.

Concluding that the secret of success was in his phonetic spelling, he adopted it in his "Eyes on the Mael," and disposed of it for \$1.50, his first earnings in the line of literature. The essay was extensively copied, and further efforts in the same line soon made his name a household word. From this time to the present his career has been one of continual financial success. His income has been for many years \$100 per week, for the full column which he contributes to each issue.

During the last seventeen years he has delivered a thousand lectures, the serious delivery of his nonsensicalities being, at times, so irresistibly laughable that he soon became popular with the laughter-loving people.

He is a man of pure life, and is a moral teacher in his way. He loves his home, and finds his chief delight and proudest moments when with his little grandchildren. In his daily walks he shows none of that eccentricity which many attribute to him, but is, on the contrary, one of the most natural of men. His long hair is not a literary affectation, but is so worn to hide a physical defect.

Underneath the bad spelling of his proverbs and aphorisms there is, at times, a depth of wisdom and philosophy which gives him a higher place in the world than that of a mere humorist, and which is often overlooked by his peculiarities of expression.

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