

THE OMAHA BEE.

Published every morning, except Sunday. The only weekly morning paper. TERMS BY MAIL. One Year \$10.00 Three Months \$3.00 Six Months \$5.00 One Month \$1.00

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

In a glove fight at a Boston sporting resort, a Harvard junior completely used up a professional pugilist a few nights ago.

The New Jersey Republicans have nominated for governor Judge Dixon, of the Supreme court, one of the ablest speakers and most accomplished lawyers in the state.

The New York Times serves notice on the stalwarts of the Empire state that the half-bred is not yet extinct, and that machine moods this year will be dealt with as they were last, by the defeat of the Republican ticket.

A PITTSBURG court has decided that railroad companies must insure sleeping-car passengers against theft. The judge charged that since the company offers the facilities of sleeping accommodations as an inducement to pay an extra sum, it binds itself to protect its patrons while they are asleep and for the time being helpless.

THERE is a good deal of complaint about the new postal notes, and the manner in which they are printed, and paper on which they are printed are greatly criticised. While we yield to none of our contemporaries in our love of the esthetic, postal notes will continue to be thankfully received at this office in payment of subscriptions to the best newspaper in Nebraska.

THIS from the Philadelphia Record: "Paul Vandervoort, late chief clerk of the railway mail service at Omaha, has been removed from office for repeated and long continued neglect of duty. Mr. Vandervoort was one of the soldiers of the late war who risked their lives by entering the army, but who certainly vastly improved their condition. Since the war he has used a bit of expressive slang—"worked the old soldier racket for all it was worth." Having risen to a powerful position in the Grand Army of the Republic, eventually becoming its commander-in-chief, he took liberties with his official duty to the Government to such an extent as to demand his dismissal; but he is said to have boasted openly that the Department dare not remove him, owing to his influence with the Grand Army. Mr. Vandervoort, it is believed, is now trying to convince the old soldiers that Postmaster General Gresham must go."

A TEMPORARY restraining order has been granted by the District Court for this county against the issue of \$100,000 in 6 per cent paying bonds, to replace those lately issued at 5 per cent. Legal opinions in Omaha differ as to validity of the new issue, and there is an impression that the city may suffer several thousands of dollars loss in case the action of the city council holds good.

For this reason it is proper that the court should be called upon to decide the question at once. If the first issue of bonds at 5 per cent was not authorized by law, as is now claimed by those who have purchased them and paid the purchase money into the city treasury, the sooner that fact is definitely decided the better. But if the replacing of the bonds by those bearing a higher rate of interest is simply a move to increase the profits of the bondholders at the expense of the city, the issuing of the new bonds should be fought to the bitter end.

On its face the transaction looks as if it would bear a rigid investigation. And such an investigation is demanded by our tax payers.

The American Bankers' association will meet next month at Louisville. One of the subjects announced for discussion is the growth of State banking institutions and the increased magnitude of financial operations in the West. Between 1881 and 1882 the number of national banks in the West increased 5.8 per cent; the State banks, private banks and trust companies, 9.6 per cent, and the savings banks 7.4 per cent. The increase in the number of private banks and trust companies in the Western States and Territories was particularly large in the two years between 1880 and 1882, reaching 20 per cent of the whole number, as against an increase of but 13 per cent for the entire United States. And while the number of new State banks and trust companies alone, started in the whole country in these two years, was but 16, or 1.6 per cent, the increase in the West was 8.3 per cent. These figures give an index of the enormous expansion of banking facilities outside of those established under the national law, which the development of the West has made necessary, and form the text for the most important discussion.

THE MILITARY TELEGRAPHERS.

The meeting of the society of Military Telegraphers, which has just closed at Chicago, was a gratifying success. The attendance was large and the sessions harmonious. Many of the corps had not met each other since the days when tapping the enemies lines alternated with work on the battlefield and laborious construction duties amid all the dangers of a great civil war. The reunion called forth many interesting reminiscences and much valuable information. Not a few of the old members present bore on their faces and in their bodies striking evidences of the hardships which they endured during the great conflict.

The principal aim of the Chicago meeting of the survivors of the Military Telegraph corps was to take steps to secure suitable recognition by Congress of their past services. Soldiers who went through the war and were disabled received pensions. The military telegraphers, who often endured hardships as great as the enlisted men have had no recognition at the hands of the nation. Those who were disabled or wounded have had to shift for themselves and the widows and orphans of members killed in action have received no aid. During the first six months of the war the military telegraphers built 1,137 miles of line in the various departments and operated 106 offices. No branch of the army was placed in positions of greater responsibility. The issue of a battle often depended upon the fidelity of a single operator. Lying at night in swamps, listening to the communications which passed over the enemy's wires, conveying the messages at the risk of their lives through a hostile country, working their instruments from the scene of battle or putting in double and treble hours of labor when occasion demanded, keeping up communication at all risks between the War Department, the Commander-in-Chief and the different divisions of the army, surely the military telegraphers, even at this late day, have some claims which ought not to be overlooked by a nation which has dealt so generously with its soldiers. A committee was appointed which will present the case to the next Congress. They will ask on behalf of the old Corps only that they be placed on the same footing in regard to pensions and emoluments as the veteran soldiers of the late war. The request is so manifestly just that it ought not to be disregarded.

BUILDING UP THE SUBURBS.

The rapid growth of Omaha, the steady rise in the value of real estate and the extension of the city limits, especially towards the north and west, makes the creation of suburban villages adjacent to the city a certainty at no distant day. There will always be a large class of citizens doing business in a metropolis like our own, to whom residence along a crowded street is distasteful, and who will seek and prefer homes within easy distance from the city, where the pleasures and freedom of country life can be secured without a total isolation from the advantages of the town. The tendency of all growing cities is to create colonies of their citizens adjacent to the city limits. At first, when land is plenty, lots cheap and taxes low, the demand for suburban property is slight. But the time comes sooner or later when the cottage and the residence, standing in the center of a generous plot of ground, must give way to brick blocks and stone fronts; and the most eligible residence portions of the city where grass plats and gravelled walks and light on four sides of the house are undeniable advantages, yield to the inevitable and change into the monotony of bricks and mortar. With advancing rents and condensed quarters as the natural outcome of a city's growth, comes the movement to the suburbs, which gradually results in the creation of suburban towns. This has been the case in all large cities, and it will assuredly be the experience of our own. There are signs which are already pointing in that direction. Two causes have operated during the past few years in checking, if not entirely preventing, the peopling of that part of the county which immediately adjoins Omaha. The first is the lack of ample facilities of transportation between the city and the county, and the second is the wretched condition of the county roads. If the recently organized Belt Railroad is to be anything more than a railroad on paper, its operation ought to stimulate the building up of handsome suburbs to this city. The macadamizing of the principal roads leading from Omaha would also have a tendency to draw a suburban population. The law passed by the last Legislature makes this possible, and within a few years our land owners, within a radius of five miles from the present city limits, will begin to reap its benefits.

Mr. HAZEN's cold wave of Friday was not so cold as was predicted. The signal service in this instance seems to have been a signal failure.

OUR paved streets are becoming muddy. An appropriation for the cleaning of pavements will become available on July 1st.

THE Omaha Republican is suffering from another attack of political cholera infantum.

MR. KIRKWOOD still refuses to support the Republican candidate for Supreme Judge in Iowa. Samuel J. Kirkwood,

according to knock-kneed stalwartism of the Union Pacific organ, should immediately be read out of the Republican party.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

The week abroad has been a disquieting one in political circles. The movements of Russian emissaries in the Balkans have awakened renewed suspicions, and Germany and Austria have together sent a joint note to Russia remonstrating against the conduct of her agents as tending to provoke hostility to Austro-German interests and to create revolution. Russia's reply disavows the alleged acts of the so-called Russian agents, and, going further, accuses the German press of inflaming international passions by publishing false accusations and circulating insulting criticisms of the actions of foreign Governments. The note of M. de Giers has produced a sensation in Germany and is considered as tantamount to belittling Bismarck to mind his own business by looking more after the misdeeds of the German organ editor and less after the actions of the officers of the Government. England, too, seems to have awakened to the fact that the Bulgarian trouble denotes that Russia has serious designs upon Turkey, and is determined to strengthen her frontier in preparation for any event which may occur. The recall of Lord Dufferin from Constantinople is understood to be a significant hint to Russia that her plans are discovered. Lord Dufferin is the most capable diplomat in the English service, and has been selected to thwart the Russian intrigues in Bulgaria. The addition of Roumania, Servia and Spain to the Austro-German alliance makes that organization practically the arbiter of European destinies. But there are straws which point to the formation of an alliance between Russia, Denmark and Sweden in opposition to the Austro-German league. The present visit of the Russian Czar and Czarina to the court at Copenhagen doubtless has such an object in view, and Mr. Gladstone's presence and meeting with the Czar is regarded at Berlin as indicating the possibility of English influence in the same quarter. This is hardly probable, as all of England's interests in the East are directly opposed to any furthering of Russia's plans or of antagonism to the Austro-German league, which will hold Russian ambition in the direction of the Danube in check. On Monday a lunch was given at Copenhagen by Mr. Gladstone, on board his yacht to the royal party, at which the Czar toasted the Queen and Mr. Gladstone drank to the health of Denmark.

If any change has occurred during the week in the Franco-Chinese situation, it is difficult to discover it from the conflicting cablegrams which reach us from London and Paris. The impression is growing that diplomacy will finally succeed in patching up the difficulty, though diplomacy is proverbially slow. There are rumors of dissensions in the French Cabinet which, it is thought, will result in the retirement of Chassel-Lacuer, with whom, it is stated, the Marquis of Tseng is unwilling to treat any longer. Accordingly M. Ferry, with Waddington has taken the negotiations in hand and several meetings of conference between them and the Chinese Ambassador have been held. The latest reports are to the effect that China has proposed to accept a French protectorate of Annam in consideration of the French people are becoming impatient with the imbecile and vacillating policy of the Ministry and a few more days with no results may precipitate a cabinet crisis. England too is said to be becoming impatient over the delay over the negotiations for peace between China and France. [England has a more immediate interest at stake than any other European nation. The bulk of Chinese foreign trade is with England, and English trade is rapidly increasing in the Empire. England cannot afford to have the prejudices and passions of 300,000,000 of people excited to the fighting point against all European interests. The acts of even a friendly nation that there can be no surer test of the real progress that is being made in the Irish popular movement than to be found in the opinions which Englishmen and English papers are passing upon the efforts and plans of the national party. Where a tendency to condemn everything Irish exists as strongly as it does in English character it may be said, asserted that condemnatory expressions regarding the political action of prominent Irish Nationalists are not open to the suspicion of partiality or unmerited praise. The Manchester Examiner pays a remarkable tribute to Mr. Parnell's statesmanship and ability. It is one of the leading provincial papers of England, and incidentally deals with the new phase of the Irish movement and points out wherein its inherent power is recognizable. Its candid admissions are as instructive as they are encouraging. Parnell's efforts in the campaign are winning reluctant praise, even from the Tory journals, and the Pall Mall Gazette pronounces him by far the ablest and most clear headed Irish leader who has yet appeared upon the scene. In connection with Parnell's demands for home rule and a paid parliament, it is interesting to note that Mr. Gladstone announces his intention of introducing an Irish measure of sweeping nature at the next session of Parliament.

In England the society season is at its height and politics possess little interest. The French troubles are discussed at some length in the journals and full details of the Tamate incident have been published in the papers which bear out the original statements of French out-rages against the English representative. The arrival of O'Donnell, the slayer of Carey,

the informer, created a ripple of interest in London on Tuesday on account of the great precautions taken to prevent his escape by the Fenians, who, it was believed, had formed a plot for that purpose. O'Donnell professes to believe that he will be acquitted but the Crown has taken steps to prevent this end by the importation of Poland, who conducted the Dublin trials and who will act as Crown prosecutor in the case of O'Donnell. McDermott, the Liverpool arrest, who was examined three times on a charge of conspiracy to murder public officials, has been released, the evidence against him being deemed insufficient.

The report that Turkey also proposes to join the Austro-German and Italian alliance, if true, is indicative of a radical change in the policy of the government of that country. Since the British imbroglio with the Porte respecting Egypt, there has been almost extreme coldness between the Sultan and the British Ambassador and Cabinet, and a strong leaning toward Russia. If the Sultan has offered to make a diversion upon the French in Tunis and Algeria, it can only be through the aid of the still powerful Turkish fleet. At the same time, such a diversion would be a most dangerous one to France, as it would threaten her African ports, partially neutralize her Mediterranean fleet, and be a serious menace to the sending of reinforcements to her armies in eastern Asia.

It looks a little as if the United States of Columbia may be upon the eve of a revolution growing out of the success of the presidential canvass of Nunez. The fight at Ziguaira, near Bogota, was not a serious thing in itself, and yet apparently the revolutionists were defeated more by misunderstanding their own plans than by the strength of the government. General Martinez, who was sent to take charge of the garrison at Ziguaira, though the Senate had vetoed the appointment, seems to have thought that he was serving his friend Olatara by fortifying the place until he could gather a small army by the defection of the Bogota garrison. But Olatara was afraid to take the responsibility of provoking open war, and Martinez and a few of his men were captured after an all-night fight. It is thought doubtful if Martinez is ever tried, though he was taken to Bogota for that ostensible object; seemingly too many of the military and of the politicians are anxious to promote strife to make it advisable to punish Martinez's fault. The government in fact seems very shaky, though it is concentrating vessels and troops on the Magdalena river, and is spreading its emissaries through the states wherever outbreaks are feared.

South America is going to work in earnest to increase the production of quinine. President Barrios has brought over a great plan from Cayth, from Cayth, to manage the enterprise, who has already ridden over 1,000 miles to select good sites, and arranged for the planting of 5,000,000 chinchona trees. It is intended to try the experiment both in South America and Mexico. An English authority states that the culture of the chinchona has been so profitable to the British government in India that in the three years since the trees were first set out the original investment of \$750,000 has been repaid, but the trees have reached the value of \$5,000,000. Has the experiment ever been tried in Florida? We see no reason why it should not succeed in the damp glades of the interior of that state, as they possess the two requisites of an almost tropical climate and a heavy rainfall.

The iron and coal production in France is on the increase and is much more extensive than is commonly supposed. The total yield of iron ore for 1881 was 3,689,000 tons and of coal 19,766,000 tons. Iron ore is worked in thirty-three departments, one-half of the whole amount being furnished by the department of Menthrieux-et-Moselle. The production of iron ore in France, however, far short of the demand, and over 10,200,000 tons of coal and 1,287,000 tons of iron were imported. The coal mines in the southern part of France are steadily decreasing in their output and so are the peat bogs, the latter producing in 1872 about 325,000 tons, and in 1881 only 233,000 tons. The peat is, however, still largely used, there being 1,073 retained peat-beds in France, employing about 26,000 hands.

Slavery, or something as bad, exists in British Burma. Coolies are imported by a "coolie-maistrick." From India the human raw material is furnished to him. At Rangoon they are hired out, but being unable to pay the cost of their passage into the interior, they are hired out by the day. As labor is dear in the Irawaddy, they can always earn a rupee a day, hence the slave-drivers make a tolerably good profit out of their venture, after paying for their passage and keep. The fate of the women is hinted at in terms more or less vague by the Rangoon press.

The Prince Imperial's tomb in the Zulu country, it appears, kept in good order. There is about a quarter of an acre of ground inclosed by a wall, and within that another inclosure where Queen Victoria's cross stands. The original wreath placed around the cross is still intact though much faded. The monument was placed by a British officer in charge of a ship named Sabuz and his clan, who promised to take care of it. They have kept their promise well.

The Korean embassy to this country, which arrived in San Francisco on September 1, consists of eleven persons. The Minister Plenipotentiary and the Vice Minister are persons of distinction in Korea, one being the nephew of the Queen, and the other a son of the Prime Minister. The two secretaries of these distinguished persons act one as a Chinese and the other as a Japanese interpreter. This is the first time the Koreans have sent an embassy to any foreign country. They will remain in Washington three or four months, and are empowered to conclude a treaty with this country. The island of Korea contains a population of 15,000,000 people, who have heretofore refused to hold intercourse with the civilized nations. The dispatch of ambassadors to the United States is a definite proof of a changed policy, which has probably been determined upon with a knowledge of the beneficial results attained in Japan by the opening of the ports of that country to foreign commerce. It is probable that a large trade may be built up between the Pacific states and Korea, which will insure to the benefit of both countries.

Devout Moslems confidently predict the end of the world on November 8, the close of the Mohammedan thirteenth century. Tradition declares that in the present month, during the Ramadan fast, the sun shall rise in the west, the day of mercy and forgiveness shall cease, and that of judgment and retribution be-

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The President's Son at Newport. "My name is Arthur," said the lad, "With modest but imperious zest—"

And then the young man tossed his head, And answered with an instant glow, "My dauntless father fought," he said, "Mosquitos on the Yellowstone."

EDUCATIONAL NOTES. Vassar college is lucky. Mr. John Guy Vassar has given the institution \$25,000.

Mr. Charles Dudley Warner is busily preparing a series of lectures on literature, to be delivered before the senior class of Princeton college.

An advertisement in a West Virginian paper calls for "A No. 1 male teacher, strict, sober, and of good morals, to teach the St. George school this winter."

Professor Z. P. Taylor, until recently the principal of the Central High School of Cleveland, Ohio, has been elected principal of the Free Academy of Rochester, N. Y.

There were fifty candidates for the medical degree of the College of Physicians, of Dublin, recently, of whom two were girls. One of these a daughter of the late Dr. Kenely, surpassed all competitors.

The site for the location of the new Methodist University in Chattanooga was purchased for \$30,000. The new building, which will be erected first, will cost no less than \$50,000, and will be ready for reception of students September, 1884.

Condemnation of the races is stirring up Lawrenceburg, Ind. Some colored people having been admitted to the public schools, a number of whites have threatened to withdraw their children, and Mr. Terrell of Kentucky, whose daughter is a teacher in one of the schools, says that unless the colored children are excluded she will tender her resignation.

A respectable colored man in Wisnor, Ontario, has raised a commotion among the equally respectable white people of that conservative town by insisting upon sending his child to the white school instead of the colored school. The dispute has been referred to the Canadian Ministry of Education, and the father meanwhile threatens legal action against the School Trustees to compel them to admit the child.

A Sad Song. Love once kissed me, Unfolded his wings and fled, Had my friendship missed me, It faith in all friendship dead?

These phantoms that come and go, Of men and women, Their very selves to show, I might find (alas, me) By seeking both night and day, But I pass them; they pass me, And each on a lonely way.

Soul, at thou friendless, Weak, A lone, sorrowful, weak? Life is not endless, Death is not far to seek, Thou sailest ever, Each moment if to aid or kind, Down the great river, It opens, it closes behind; Fate of the world is in my hand, The mountain tops faint azure; Below, as thou fleest, The ripple, the shadow's caresser.

Why dost thou, weeping, Stretch forth thine arms in vain? It breaks thy sleeping; Each moment if to aid or kind, Down the great river, It opens, it closes behind; Fate of the world is in my hand, The mountain tops faint azure; Below, as thou fleest, The ripple, the shadow's caresser.

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