

THE OMAHA BEE.

Published every morning, except Sunday... THE BEE PUBLISHING CO., PROPS.

THE CHINESE MUST GO.

The cry that has been heard from California for years is now re-echoed by the British Columbians...

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

The opening of the British parliament which occurred on last Tuesday, was the principal event of the week in England...

AND SETS A PRECEDENT FOR FORTH.

The death of M. Rocher removes the last of the really prominent figures of the Third Empire.

THE ARABIA.

The Arabians are now in a state of comparative destitution. They are now thrown out of employment and become a charge on the revenue of the country.

STEARNS, JOHNSON & CO., Wholesale Grocers! H. B. LOCKWOOD (formerly of Lockwood & Draper) Chicago, Manager of the Tea, Cigar and Tobacco Departments.

HENRY LEHMANN, Wall Paper and Window Shades. EASTERN PRICES DUPLICATED! 1118 FARNAM STREET, OMAHA, NEB.

C. F. GOODMAN, Wholesale Druggist! PAINTS OILS VARNISHES AND WINDOW GLASS. OMAHA, NEBRASKA.

J. A. WAKEFIELD, Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Pickets, SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, MOULDINGS, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, &c. STATE AGENT FOR MILWAUKEE CEMENT COMPANY.

P. BOYER & CO., Hall's Safe and Lock Comp'y. SAFES, VAULTS, LOCKS, &c. 1020 Farnam Street, Omaha.

Growers of Live Stock and Others. Our Ground Oil Cake. It is the best and cheapest food for stock of any kind.

PUMPS, STEAM PUMPS, Double and Single Acting Power and Hand. Engine Trimmings, Mining Machinery, Belting, Hose, Brass and Iron Fittings.

T. SINHOLD, Manufacturer of galvanized Iron Cornices, Window Caps, Finials.

MAX MEYER & CO., HAVANA CIGARS! CIGARS, TOBACCOES, PIPES, SMOKERS' ARTICLES. CELEBRATED BRANDS: Reina Victorias, Especiales, Roses in 7 Sizes from \$6 to \$120 per 1000.

WE DUPLICATE EASTERN PRICES. SEND FOR PRICE LIST AND SAMPLES. LEIGHTON & CLARKE, Successors to Kennard Bros. & Co.

Wholesale Druggists! Paints, Oils, Brushes, Glass. OMAHA

Mrs. Logan manages the Logan boom with skill and dexterity. CERRO GORDO retires from the senate along with Gentleman George. For 1884: Pendleton and Williams.

Forty years ago Mr. James Russell Lowell wrote a sonnet on Wendell Phillips, and he now telegraphs from London that he will write another. EDWARD McPHERSON has decided to accept the secretaryship of the republican congressional committee.

A NATIONAL bankruptcy bill will no doubt be reported favorably, but it is doubtful whether it will be acted on during the present term of congress. JOSEPH COOK said an odd thing in his tribute to Wendell Phillips: "Fifty years hence men will not ask what Boston thought of Wendell Phillips, but what Wendell Phillips thought of Boston."

FRED DOUGLAS writes to newspapers in praise of his moral courage in marrying a white woman. He has been of the opinion that the moral courage in that transaction was possessed by the woman. SECRETARY TELEER has rendered a decision allowing the Flathead Indians to remain on their lands in the Bitter Root valley, Montana, as they hold patents to the lands.

MOROSINI, Gould's private secretary, has made \$1,000,000 out of his position. That is a very modest sum, considering the opportunities that Morosini has had. Some men would have made ten times that amount in the same position. THE revised edition of Ayer's almanac will no doubt contain a paragraph to the effect that Miss Ayer, who was recently married to Commander Pearson, of the navy, was an Ayeress worth capturing, she being a ten-million-Ayer.

"How it feels to be hanged" can now be told by Thomas Durand, who was strung up by the vigilantes of Brown county, Nebraska, on suspicion of being a horse-thief. He managed, however, to cut himself loose and escape, after the vigilantes had left him for dead. THE Arizona legislature believes in encouraging home industry. It offers \$2 for every Apache scalp brought in, and it is now stated that an inventive genius has started a scalp factory. General Crook ought to take advantage of the generous offer of the Arizona legislature.

THE senate postoffice committee will probably report favorably a postal telegraph bill, which will embrace the best features of the various bills that have been introduced. A majority of the committee, it is believed, favor the construction of telegraph lines rather than the purchase of lines. THE grand jury at Fargo, Dakota, is doing a "land office" business. It has indicted the mayor and chief of police for conduct unbecoming their positions as public functionaries, and it is now investigating charges against other officials. Attorneys and others who have engaged in any questionable land transactions are nervous and will give a sigh of relief when the grand jury goes out of business.

VICE-PRESIDENT BLANCHARD, of the Erie railroad, states that his company concurs in one respect with Mr. McHenry's obligation in regard to American railroads—his obligation to the payment of drawbacks. Mr. Blanchard says that it is to secure the stoppage of that system that the pools of this country are organized to secure to all their patrons non-discriminating rates and an equal use of all railways on like terms and conditions. LORD WOLSELEY, relative to the defeat of Baker Pasha in Egypt, expresses the opinion that no serious results will be likely to follow from the disaster in upper Egypt, beyond the immediate loss of life which has taken place. He thinks the military situation now existing in Egypt, and the plans which have been formed for the successful issue of the present campaign will be entirely unaffected. He strongly approves of the policy of Baker Pasha in the engagement and says he deserved much credit for the skillful retreat in the face of an overwhelming force, and the success with which he saved so large a portion of his force from disaster.

It is said that President Arthur is very sensitive to newspaper attack and criticism. He is a close newspaper reader, and nothing escapes the eye that in any way refers to him. At the White House nearly every important newspaper in the United States is taken and read. A great many papers are sent with the compliments of the publishers, and the president subscribes for a large number. From old habit he reads the New York papers through each morning, and glances at the city papers, but for dealing with the great mass of daily newspapers there is a clerk specially detailed to look them through and clip out all news relating to the president and his policy, and arrange them for his inspection. We venture to say that from now until the Chicago convention the president and his clerk will be kept pretty busy with the newspapers of the country.

TO STEAL A HORSE in northern Nebraska is sure death for the thief, if caught, but if a man commits a murder he generally goes free. The vigilantes have summarily disposed of a dozen horse-thieves within the past three months. The Holt county Banner, in speaking of the operations of the vigilantes, says: "We know that a great many people are reproaching the vigilantes for keeping men of questionable character in their ranks. We think, however, that they know what they are about and have faith to believe that they will bring everything out all right in due season. They certainly deserve the thanks of the people for what they have done and we believe the people appreciate their labors."

CONGRESS is inclined to include the Northern Pacific land grant among the forfeitures, although there is quite a strong sentiment in both houses that the Northern Pacific ought to be spared, in view of difficulties attending the building of the road and the fact that there was no money subsidy given it as in the case of the Union Pacific. It is believed, however, that when the question comes to a vote that enough members and senators can not be secured to save the grant from forfeiture. In case of forfeiture the matter will go to the supreme court for decision, as the friends of the Northern Pacific hold that congress cannot take away the grant while the company is at work building its road and branches.

THERE is a rumor to the effect that the Hon. Orlando Telford, of Avoca, who worked against Weeping Water in the county seat fight, recently visited that village to attend the lecture of "Eli Perkins," and was "drummed out" of town by some of its citizens as a punishment for the part he had taken in the county seat contest. Any man who would cross the street to hear Eli Perkins lecture deserves to be "drummed out" of town. Mr. Telford, however, proposes to bring suit for \$5,000 damages, for being deprived of the pleasure of hearing the lecture.

THE New York republican central committee may take the choosing of delegates to Chicago out of the hands of the republicans of the district, but the New York Times advises the members of the committee "to cherish no illusions as to the ultimate results of such a triumph of old-fashioned machine politics. They may prevent the holding of district conventions, but they cannot make dissatisfied republicans vote for their man next November." That is a fair warning, to say the least.

THE pork-packing record of Chicago for January shows that it fell behind that of January, 1883, to the extent of 314,000 hogs, and those killed averaged twenty pounds less per head. The packing for the whole winter will amount to

fully 1,000,000 less than a year ago. This fact will explain the recent pork boom. A SOUTH CAROLINA republican, who came on to attend the funeral of Congressman Mackey, says that Robert Smalls, colored, is likely to be Mackey's successor. He says that Mackey's death removes the man who, "since the death of Bowen, has been the brain and arm of what remains of the republican organization in South Carolina."

THE ambiguity of the following from the Chicago Tribune is delightful: "Tribune publication for sale. Representative American Journalists; 13 heads of managers of leading papers, 22x28 inches." We were not aware that so many cases of "big head" were to be found among American journalists.

The existing events of the week in Egypt have been the topic of conversation all over the civilized world. The disastrous defeat of Baker Pasha was certainly unexpected, and, therefore, the news that his army was almost annihilated by the Arabs, and that Baker and a few officers barely escaped with their lives by flying back to the coast of the Red Sea at Trinkitat and embarking on transports, caused the most intense excitement in England. The details of the disaster have been given in the dispatches, late advices being to the effect that the total killed near Tokar was 2,250, including 60 officers. Probably no general ever proceeded on an expedition with an army less trustworthy and plans less definite than those of Baker Pasha. For this the general is not blamed. No one was more keenly aware than he was of the folly of attempting the reconquest of Berber and Khartoum with the spiritless troops at his disposal. In consenting to assume the chief command he acted solely from a sense of duty and in the hope that in the course of time his little army of incapables might be sufficiently recruited from the non-Egyptian ranks of the Levant or the provinces of Turkey; or, again, that the Abyssinians might be induced by a territorial concession to assist the Egyptian government.

Baker Pasha's troops consisted of nearly 3,000 men when he arrived at Suakim. The majority of them had been there since he revolted against the Egyptian government under Arabi last year. Many of the soldiers were forced at the point of the bayonet to join the ranks or were brought in chains to Suakim. The black troops which Zobeir Pasha had recruited were well known to be poor fighters, and were believed to be in sympathy with the False Prophet. However, General Baker, with this force, joined by about 500 more men dragged from different parts of Egypt, attempted to carry out his indefinite plans of campaign. The condition of Suakim is reported critical, and it is likely to be captured at any hour. At Suakim Baker Pasha has only 3,500 men, and one-third of them are not armed. It would seem that Suakim, too, is liable to fall into the hands of the rebels, but the correspondent of The London Times at Suakim writes: "The port of Suakim is well defended. Not all the Mahdi's forces were outside, and General Baker's army annihilated, would the place be in danger, so long as our own vessels of war stand guard. Two gun-boats lie anchored, one on either side of the causeway, and an enemy attempting to enter the town would be annihilated by their fire."

Flushed with victory the Arabs will probably push right on and with reinforcements will gain fresh victories. Their recent success is causing revolts among the various tribes, who have up to this time, remained quiet, and their ranks are constantly increasing. The menacing aspect of affairs will stir up England to her utmost to put down the followers of the False Prophet. This will now require more money and more troops than England had any idea of, when the trouble began. The Sudan campaign is an adjunct of the Egyptian proper to be lost to England, and she has no idea of letting go her hold on that country. A large portion of the Sudan north of the Blue Nile, is a splendid cotton region, and wheat can be grown in enormous quantities, also sorghum and flax. Fear is entertained for the safety of General Gordon. The story of his capture indiscreetly, Gen. Gordon, upon starting out upon his mission to endeavor to pacify the rebels and straighten out Egyptian affairs, is reported to have said that it would cost \$10,000,000 to stamp out rebellion in the Sudan and effectually guarantee the principal points. Since the disastrous defeat of Baker, General Gordon will probably double his estimate. General Gordon left Assouan a few days ago for Khartoum, with a fortnight's journey before him. He took only a small escort, and his journey lies through a country not only full of political rebellion, but maddened with religious fanaticism, for El Mahdi appears to its people not only as the predicted Messiah but as the savior who is to release them from Egyptian bondage. If he should ever reach Khartoum alive he will be likely to find it the most difficult of his tasks, and his garrison slaughtered by his fanatical Bedouins. There is hope for his success in the rare combination of qualities which go to make up the man. Few men combine courage and judgment in such an equal degree as he. Gen. Gordon was a splendid manager of the Egyptian rebellion and by his intrepid conduct in the strongholds of the Sudan slave-dealers. There are some men who carry everything before them by the sheer force of their magnetic personality and when the fates are propitious, whatever they may do, they do it well. Gen. Gordon and into the very nest of the slave-dealers comparatively alone, and he is now repeating the same attempt in the Sudan deserts. It is a splendid exhibition of personal courage and resolution, but it remains to be seen whether it is the best of the present. Gen. Gordon is ready served as governor of the Sudan province under the auspices of the khedive. He knows the leading chiefs, and he has had great influence with them in times past, and he probably counts upon that influence now.

It does not bode well for his safety, however, that Gen. Gordon who has been in Egyptian affairs, and Sir Samuel Baker, who is even more intimately acquainted with the Sudanese than Gordon, express their doubts whether he will ever return, the latter even alluding that his position—alone and absolutely unprotected in the Sudan deserts—is not only extremely dangerous, but a direct challenge to disaster.

Van Wyck Wants to Know. Senator Van Wyck is one of those who are always "wanting to know," and the best of it is, that the things he wants to know are what the people are most anxious to find out, but would never discover if it were not for the various resolutions of inquiry he brings on congress from time to time. We should never have known, for instance, what Blaine's expenses were per day for hay run, and boot blacks, and fees to palace-car porters during the steamer trials had it not been for Van Wyck's pestiferous habit of asking questions. A great deal of what we know about the land-grant frauds has been brought out by his inquiries.

From Syracuse, N. Y. "I felt weak and languid; had palpitation of the heart, and numbness of the limbs. Burdock Blood Purifiers have certainly relieved me. They are most valuable." Mr. M. W. Whit.

THE honest citizens of Vienna are certainly in an unhappy condition. On the one hand the anarchists are threatening to blow things sky-high, especially the first of all the royal family and everybody connected with them. On the other hand the government has taken fright and proclaimed a state of siege. Troops are kept under arms and the police are compiling extensive black lists of suspected persons. Of course the government will come out ahead in the end, but it would not be surprising if more than one gloomy tragedy should occur before the end comes.

President Solomon has just succeeded in injuring seriously the backbone of the sharp and formidable revolt begun last year in the republic of Hayti. Salomon is the first Haitian president in many years who has maintained himself against revolt, and the fact is promising for the growth of stability. Hayti has had a succession of ephemeral presidents, kings and emperors, and any number of bloody revolutions. The present president, Salomon, is himself the product of a revolution. Hayti has seen a very wretchedly misgoverned country, and had not the natural resources of her 10,000 square miles been very great there would be today nothing but desolation. The government is burdened with a large debt and the revenue system is so loosely operated that half the collections are stolen by the revenue officers. Good financial management would give the Black Republic a very fine income, but every bright, intelligent leader has, heretofore, subordinated financial and other reforms to personal ambition for power.

The Russian budget was never known to show a surplus. That of 1882, just made public, shows a deficit of nearly \$4,000,000, which is, however, an improvement over former years. The expenditure for railroads during the year was about \$12,000,000, incurred by the pushing of the system of Russia proper, into the Russian possessions in Turkestan. Of the total expenditures of \$255,580,000 the army and navy consumed about \$117,000,000, which, considering the vastness of the forces kept up, is lower than the cost of our own military and naval forces. The Russian finances were very much disordered by the war with Turkey, which cost \$600,000,000 or \$700,000,000, and was accompanied by vast issues of paper currency which depreciated rapidly. The public debt of Russia is believed to be about \$2,000,000,000.

Immigration is a prominent topic of conversation in the Argentine Republic, for which it promises to do much. Last November close upon nine thousand immigrants and passengers landed at Buenos Ayres, and the arrivals of the eleven months then ended totaled sixty-five thousand, while for the whole year seventy-five thousand were promised. This is the largest number ever known to arrive. "Half Italy," says a correspondent, "is emigrating to the Plata, and the class of emigrants is much superior to those of former years. About thirty per cent of the new arrivals are young women—a healthy feature in immigration."

Humor in the Stomach. Much of the distress and sickness attributed to dyspepsia, chronic diarrhoea and other cases is occasioned by humor in the stomach. Several cases, with all the characteristics of these complaints, have been cured by Wood's Sarsaparilla. Other cures effected by this medicine are so wonderful that the simplest statement of them affords the least proof that it combines rare curative agents and when once used secures the coöperation of the people.

Van Wyck Wants to Know. Senator Van Wyck is one of those who are always "wanting to know," and the best of it is, that the things he wants to know are what the people are most anxious to find out, but would never discover if it were not for the various resolutions of inquiry he brings on congress from time to time. We should never have known, for instance, what Blaine's expenses were per day for hay run, and boot blacks, and fees to palace-car porters during the steamer trials had it not been for Van Wyck's pestiferous habit of asking questions. A great deal of what we know about the land-grant frauds has been brought out by his inquiries.

From Syracuse, N. Y. "I felt weak and languid; had palpitation of the heart, and numbness of the limbs. Burdock Blood Purifiers have certainly relieved me. They are most valuable." Mr. M. W. Whit.

Baker Pasha's overwhelming defeat