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THE BEE PUBLISHING CO., PROPS

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

A. H. Fitch, Manager Daily Circulation, P. O. Box 488 Omaha, Neb.

THINGS have come to a pretty pass in Omaha when two great railroads charge each other with bribery. The Union Pacific has the advantage in this case. It hires its voting done by the year.

FROM the amount of water which is being wrung out of stocks in New York at present the metropolis seems to be threatened with a flood.

BEN BUTLER is the first of the presidential candidates now. The scriptural adage about the first being last will be exemplified again when the November returns come in.

MR. TILDEN'S chances for the presidential nomination grow every day. It is now discovered that he is the only democratic candidate who has been wise enough to hold no opinion whatever about the tariff.

DANA, of the New York *Sun*, being asked about the prospects for democratic success said, "the probabilities are very slight; likewise the possibilities." Mr. Dana now takes rank as the great democratic prophet of his age.

THE story of the New Hampshire lawyer who recently starved to death ought to be hung up in every law school in the country. It might keep a good deal of talent that ought to be spent profitably in raising hogs and hominy from going to rot in law offices.

SENATOR SABIN was one of the most extensive users of convict labor in the country. In spite of the usual cheapness and profitableness of such labour, however, he failed. This fact shows that slave labor is sometimes as ruinous to those who employ it as it is to the free labor that competes with it.

IF Senator Edmunds' bill to put General Grant on the retired list becomes a law, the army pay of the ruined ex-president will be about $19,000 a year. Add to this the $15,000 interest from that $250,000 nest egg, and his income without a stroke of work will be $34,000 a year. That ought to enable him to live very comfortably for the rest of his days without accepting any charity from Jay Gould or Vanderbilt.

THE Mr. Hatch who is a member of the collapsed firm of Fisk & Hatch, New York, is generally known in Wall street as "the good Mr. Hatch," while Uncle Rufus, the Yellowstone speculator, is called the "bad Mr. Hatch." In a financial point of view, however, the good Mr. Hatch is now bad while the bad Mr. Hatch is good for fifteen millions or so.

A UNIQUE contribution to the history of the war in Egypt in 1882 will appear in the June *Century*. It is the dairy of a young daughter of Gen. Stone, chief of the Khedival staff (who himself contributes an introductory note, in which he sharply criticises the British for the precipitancy of the bombardment of Alexandria.) The family of Gen. Stone were in Cairo during the bombardment, and were in constant danger of massacre by the Arabs from which the tact and courage of Mrs. Stone alone delivered them, her husband being on duty at Alexandria.

SENATOR CULLOM has introduced a bill prohibiting any officer of a national bank, having a capital stock of $200,000 or more, from engaging in speculation in stocks, bonds or other securities, or in grain, provisions, produce, oil or margins. According to this bill it would be necessary for a bank to have $200,000 capital to make its officers amenable to the penalties provided. If a bank had $199,000 capital, its officers could go and speculate without any fear whatever of the penalties of the bill. Why should not the law include every national bank without regard to the amount of capital?

IN 1879, Rev. S. D. Hinman, an Episcopal missionary among the Indians of Dakota, was removed by Bishop Hare, of that territory. Hinman made a protest to the general board of missions, which paid no attention to it. Hinman then published a statement in his own defense, and Bishop Hare thereupon published and circulated among the bishops and clergy a statement in which he related all the scandalous stories he had heard concerning Hinman, accusing him of immoral and especially unchaste relations with Indians. Hinman brought a libel suit against the bishop, which for some reason or other was tried in New York state, where he obtained a verdict of $10,000. The supreme court of New York has just affirmed the judgement. Bishop Hare will have to pay the money, if he has got it; but we suspect that there's a case of "first catch your Hare," etc.

POLITICAL PASTIMES

THE OMAHA BEE is altogether too previous in its craze for Arthur, to be regarded as sagacious, honest or decent in its partizanship. Great men sometimes stake all on a "throw of the dice," but they usually wait until the decisive moment and take every chance to win. Nebraska has made her delegates to the Chicago convention. The anxiety of certain rabid journals like the OMAHA BEE, to secure personal ends, has urged them to make a senseless, rancorous, disgraceful war on the ablest living republican statesman. This is ridiculous because it will not affect the nominations one straw. Contemptible, because it is an insult to the intelligence and feelings of thousands of Nebraska republicans whose faith in the "Plumed Knight" is only secondary to the success of the party.—*Blair Republican.*

The man who wrote the above is either a knave or a crank. The BEE never expects to please all its contemporaries in Nebraska, but it has a right to expect fair, decent and courteous treatment at their hands. When the BEE takes a position on any question it is always able and ready to defend and maintain it against all adverse criticism. In the present presidential canvas THE BEE has from the outset pursued a manly, dignified and consistent course. We have waged no factious warfare against any candidate and, least of all, against James G. Blaine. We challenge any contemporary to produce one sentence that we would have to recall in case Mr. Blaine is nominated. We have displayed no craze for the nomination of Mr. Arthur. We have simply repelled malicious and outrageous assults made upon him by a newspaper in this city which assumes *par excellence* to be the champion of Mr. Blaine. We have gone no further in our support of Mr. Arthur than to express the opinion that his nomination would be a merited endorsement of his clean-handed, conservative and prudent administration, which has been endorsed by republican conventions in every state of the Union. Incidentally we have expressed the opinion that Arthur will be his own successor. We reached this conclusion after a careful survey of the field with all its surroundings, and nobody can question our right to such an opinion. If this is rancorous, disgraceful, ridiculous and contemptible, the English language has of late acquired a very singular construction.

For years and years the course of THE BEE upon any vital issue has been ascribed by wiseacres and knaves to purely personal and vital motives. First, it was charged that Rosewater wanted to be postmaster of Omaha. Next governor, congressman, senator, and minister plenipotentiary to Austria, Russia or Germany. But the idiotic wiseacres have been puzzled because Rosewater has continued to prefer the position of editor of the leading daily of this part of the west to any office within the gift of senators, presidents or the dear people. In the present campaign, as in previous ones, the editor of this paper has spent his own time and money and asked no odds from anybody.

It is true that President Arthur and members of his cabinet appreciate the efforts of THE BEE, but they will never be called on by its editor for any pay in money or office. He may assist friends, as he has done in the past, and knock the pins from under some jobbers and political barnacles. He enjoys this kind of work as much as President Arthur enjoys fishing, or John M. Thurston does hunting. We take it that an editor has a perfect right to indulge in his own favorite pastime at his own expense without being charged with corrupt motives.

MR. LAFE YOUNG, editor of the Atlantic *Telegraph*, has forwarded to the editor of The BEE, a full and satisfactory explanation of the charges made against him in connection with the removal of Dr. Kulp. The statement is too long for our crowded space, and the matter is not of sufficient general interest to justify its publication. Mr. Young asserts, in the most positive manner, that Dr. Kulp was appointed on the board to locate the asylum solely in the interests and at the instance of Clarinda, and that he acknowledged that he was pledged to that town in the presence of several witnesses. As Mr. Young protests, he merely desired to have impartial men on the board. When he heard that Dr. Kulp was an unfair juror in the matter, he presented the case to Mr. Clarkson, editor of the Des Moines *Register*, and Gov. Sherman. The evidence against the doctor was thought good and sufficient, and he was removed. As to Dr. Kulp's charges that Mr. Young approached him in the interest of Atlantic, they are declared in the strongest language to be false in every particular. This is certainly explicit enough so far as Mr. Young is concerned. There is now need of light only as to Dr. Kulp, J. S. Clarkson, and Gov. Sherman. The first ought to explain his statement about Mr. Young's endeavor to secure his vote for Atlantic. The second should make clear what business he had to dabble in the case at all. And the Governor ought to show why he appointed Dr. Kulp in the first place, if he is such a very bad man, and why he permitted himself to be pulled around to dishonour him, if he is a good one. There has long been a suspicion that the present governor of Iowa is so only in name. He now has a chance to show whether the suspicion is well founded.

THE Omaha high-school building is one of the largest and most beautiful structures in the west. Owing to its commanding location, it naturally attracts the attention of strangers, and consequently is one of the best advertisements that Omaha has. The board of education desires to have the grounds improved and beautified, so that the high-school square will be the most attractive spot in the city. This, however, cannot be done until Twentieth street is graded, and this ought to be done by the city at once.

A GREAT deal of sport has been made of the mule, and especially the government mule. The idea of a mule running away has always been laughed at, but the recent experience of Paymaster Whipple demonstrates that the mule is no slouch after all. When Paymaster Whipple was attacked between Buford and Glendive, by robbers, who killed one of his escorts and wounded two others, the mules ran away, thus saving the paymaster and the treasure box.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

The event of the week in the British parliament was the debate on Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's resolution to censure the government for its conduct in failing to relieve General Gordon. The division on this resolution which took place on Tuesday night drew out a most eloquent and vigorous speech from Premier Gladstone, Randolph Churchill, who made the most bitter speech in response to Gladstone, compared Gladstone to Pontius Pilate, publicly washing his hands of the blood of a just man, and this vindictive assault was loudly applauded from the conservative benches. The defeat of the resolution of censure by only 28 majority, is looked upon as the sensation of the present session. Thirty-two Parnellities voted with the minority, having satisfied themselves that by so doing they would not defeat the government. The liberals had relied, up to the last moment, upon the support of the Irish vote, and they are sorely disappointed by this exhibition of weakness. By many of the political leaders this narrow escape of the Gladstone ministry is looked upon as very significant. This is the fourth motion of censure that has come up during the present session, and upon each occasion the government's majority has grown smaller. It is evident from this that if the present policy should be continued much longer it would end in the government's defeat.

The popular sentiment of England is almost unanimously in favor of the rescue of Gordon by sending a force of British troops to Khartoum; more than this, it is undoubtedly in favor of the crushing out of the pretentious Mahdi. However this may be, there is but one feeling as to Gordon, whom the people regard as the victim of the government's do-nothing policy. That the speech of Sir Michael Hicks Beach aroused Mr. Gladstone to some recognition of this feeling was shown by his reply, in which he acknowledged that he had a duty to Gen. Gordon, and that the government might yet plant a force in the Soudan region, though he deprecated any idea of being forced to do it by "a captious opposition."

France has at last concluded a treaty with China which insures the permanent cessation of hostilities in Tonquin. The treaty with China is in general terms, recognizing the protectorate, and consenting to freedom of trade. It also recognizes any treaties which France may have made with Annam. This treaty is explicit in its details. It recognizes the protectorate of France and interdicts Annam from having any diplomatic relations with any other country without the consent of France. It provides for the French military occupation of the peninsula, the control of France over the customs, the establishment of roads and telegraph lines, the right of private interview with the King—which has never before been allowed—the right of having French official residents at all the principal places, the control over the native administration of the country, the surveillance of taxes, and the right of erecting military posts. All these privileges granted to the French are recognized by China, and to them she adds freedom of trade. The sum of all this is that France is now in complete occupation of the entire Annamese peninsula, from Cochin China on the south to China proper on the north, a strip of territory 900 miles in length and 450 miles in width, and one of the richest areas of its size on the globe. It possesses great undeveloped mineral wealth and a soil of extreme fertility, where vegetables, fruits, vines, tea, rice, sugar and cotton grow abundantly. The Red River Delta is one vast rice swamp, and under French enterprise will be one of the great rice markets of the world. All the rich trade of this large area is now in French hands, the last claim that could have been made upon it, that of China, having been waived. This, however, is but the first step in the French scheme of Asiatic aggrandizement. She will not be content until the whole Burmese and Siamese peninsula is in her possession, with the exception of the small strips belonging to England.

The real power of the councilors who have just been elected in Paris is not great. Paris, like New York, is governed by a group of appointed officers, who collect its taxes, vote its budget, manage its police, and carry on its new public works. The vital difference is that in New York a local and elective authority, the mayor, appoints these heads of civil departments, while in Paris, the central government names them. No French city of over 20,000 inhabitants is allowed to elect its own city government. Those above this narrow limit have their executive officers appointed by the National government and are troubled with nothing more than the election of a municipal council of limited powers. In Paris, this body has eighty members, elected in as many districts, and serving three years, but without pay. The committees of this body manage and supervise the administration of schools, existing public works, the cemeteries, markets, museums and public libraries, with the entire swarm of lesser matters that go to make up civic institutions. But this body cannot levy a tax rate, vote the budget, control the police or touch city charities. These are all in the hands of prefects, appointed by the central government, and it is due to their extravagance that the expense of governing Paris has risen from $39,900,000 in 1875, to $45,600,000, and to $50,000,000 in the current year.

The municipal council, therefore, represents the city of Paris without being able to control its most important affairs. The election of a radical majority does little more than direct public attention to the growth of radical opinion.

The recent disturbances in Mexico may be attributed to an unlooked for cause. Since the inception and rapid prosecution of the great American railway enterprises south of the Rio Grande revolution has been a stranger to the republic. The cause is not far to seek. The Mexican, like other men, when he has work and earns fair wages, is likely to prove contented. The railroad-building enterprises have furnished plenty of work for several years past and employes have been properly paid. The result has been general prosperity, and a cessation of revolutionary movements. The contract recently made for importing Chinese labor into Mexico is liable to cause a renewal of the rebellion. A bonus of $65 per head is offered to the Oriental steamship company for coolie laborers. The inevitable result of this policy must be apparent to any one not absolutely blind. It will add largely to the already grievously heavy national debt of the republic and will flood the country with a class of laborers whose habits eminently qualify them to displace the less reliable and more indolent Mexican Indians and half-breeds.

Since the return of Baker Pasha to England, the government has manifested a more decisive policy with regard to the relief of General Gordon. For the present, however, there are almost insurmountable obstacles to any scheme that promises effective relief. They intend to send a flotilla up the Nile with a sufficient force to release General Gordon, but they must wait till the river rises. At present there is not water enough to float anything over three feet draught. The mud-banks and channels are constantly shifting. But next month the river rises, and as the average rise is about twenty feet it will be easy to send gunboats up the river as far as the first cataract. From Wadi Halfa they propose to lay down a light railroad. As for the imminent danger of the general, that is a mere party cry, got up to embarrass the government; he is in no more danger than any other man in a country devoid of government.

The passage of the anti-socialistic laws by the reichstag is another turn of the thumbscrew which Bismarck has so ingeniously handled in his despotic scheme of subjugating Germany. German imperialism had good reason to be alarmed, and impatient for the passage of severe anti-socialistic laws when men like Dr. Zecher are found taking an active and secret part in socialist councils and conspiracies. It is, indeed, the co-operation of men of learning, ability and high standing which gives the socialist movement in the Fatherland its most formidable feature. When university professors lecture thinly veiled socialistic doctrines from their desks, when able socialists are to be found in Berlin drawing-rooms and on the judicial bench, when nearly every large German city sends socialist deputies to the reichstag, and when Bismarck himself proposes measures of relief to the laboring classes, which bear a pretty distinct socialistic tinge, it is no wonder that laws repressive of the movement should be hurried to enactment in a sort of panic.

The municipal elections in Paris are likely to prove a notable event in the history of the Republic. Not only has the vote been l[illegible] the city has ever polle[illegible] volutionists have already [illegible] 60,000 votes over the election of 1881, and the ranks of the Revolutionists include Autonomists, Socialists, Anarchists, Collectivists, and all classes hostile to the Republic. The sweeping radical triumph in Paris now may bring the Ferry Ministry to the ground, after over a year of high prosperity and increasing influence. But the provinces rule France under the Third Republic, rather than Paris, and it will not be surprising if the radical triumph assures M. Ferry the support of the peasantry and gives him fresh strength in the bourgeois Assembly which makes and unmakes administrations.

Midhat Pasha, who has just died, was probably the last statesman, in the ordinary sense of the term, that Turkey will produce. He figured prominently on the scene as long as anybody thought reform and resuscitation were possible in the Ottoman empire. Since his retirement the only question about Turkey which interests observers is, How long will it last? and that will not be answered in Constantinople, and probably no attempt will be made to answer it until after Bismark's death. Austria and Russia will then undoubtedly have something to say about it, and will try to say it.

THE Russian finance minister attributes the gloomy condition of finance, trade and industry in Russia to the competition of the United States, Canada and India as wheat exporting countries. Americans will be somewhat surprised to hear this. It was generally supposed that Russia and India were cutting into us.

THE Turkish authorities have forbidden the Mediterranean squadron of the American navy to pass the Dardanelles. The Turkish authorities evidently know that the Dardanelles are dangerously deep.

The new port recently opened at Trieste has cost altogether about $7,300,000. Three jetties, 700 feet long by 300 feet wide, have been built, as thus has the former north-eastern harbor of Trieste been converted into three basins, with nearly two miles of quay. These basins have a depth of water varying from 25 to 45 feet.

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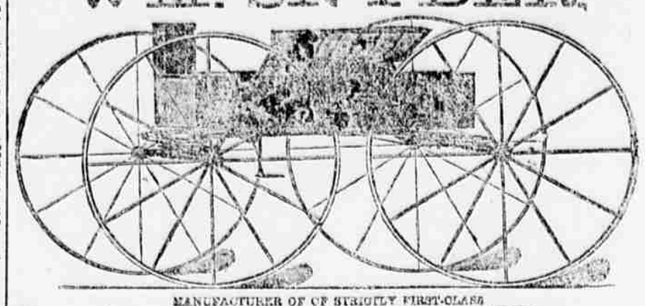
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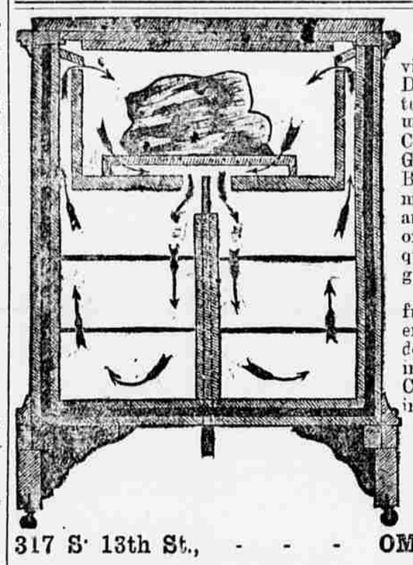
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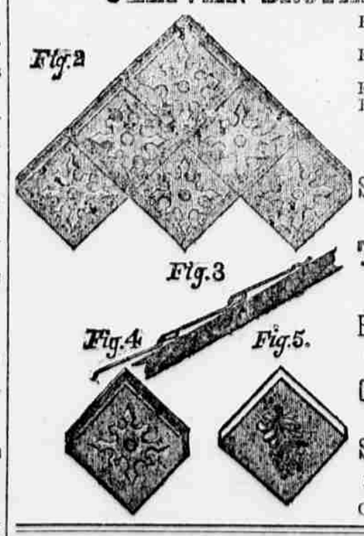

Fig. 2—View representing a number of Tiles as arranged upon a roof.
Fig. 3—Detail sectional view of the same.
Fig. 4—One of the Roof Tiles.
Fig. 5—Wall Tile, the white part of which is covered by the one above it, and requires no description.
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