

## THE DAILY BEE

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THE BEE PUBLISHING CO., PROPS'  
E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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

MURAT HALSTEAD'S New York Extra  
has pestered out. It was an "extra haz-  
ardous experiment."

RED FLANNEL has been declared a pre-  
ventive of cholera, and there is a great  
demand for it. Here is a chance for some  
enterprising Yankee to get a corner on  
red flannel. We suppose white flannel  
would not answer.

The slowness with which some of the  
New York county boards of canvassers  
are doing their work is accounted for by  
the fact that they receive the munificent  
sum of \$1.50 a day for their services, and  
they want to make enough out of the job  
to carry them through the winter.

On account of the democratic celebra-  
tion on Monday night, the board of trade  
was unable to do anything in the matter  
of the proposed chamber of commerce.  
The board should hold another meeting,  
and take immediate steps towards the  
securing of a proper site for a chamber of  
commerce.

The state board of canvassers for Ne-  
braska will meet on the 24th of November  
to canvas the votes for presidential  
electors and judicial officers, such as  
judges and district attorneys, to fill vacan-  
cies caused by death, resignation, &c.  
The legislature, which meets in January,  
will canvass the returns on congressmen,  
state officers and constitutional amend-  
ments.

An illustration of the way in which a  
town may be completely blotted out by a  
change in the tide of traffic is shown in  
the fate which has overtaken Lisbon,  
Ga., which a few years ago was at the  
head of navigation on the Savannah  
river. It had thirty stores and did a  
flourishing business. Now there is not a  
single house left to mark the spot where  
the old town stood.

The supreme court has the case of Ex-  
Marshal Guthrie under consideration.  
Mr. Guthrie in refusing to testify at the  
Chas trial on the ground that he would  
incriminate himself virtually admitted that  
he had been justly convicted. If the  
supreme court should grant him a new  
trial it would be setting a self-confessed  
criminal at liberty. He can only hope  
for a new trial on some technical ground.  
So far as justice is concerned, however,  
Guthrie deserves the punishment that  
has been awarded him.

The cholera continues to spread rapidly  
in Paris. A singular fact is that where  
the drainage is bad and the water im-  
pure the people are not as yet attacked  
by the epidemic, while in the cleanest  
parts of the city several cases have oc-  
curred. It is now feared that this  
country will be visited by the plague  
next year, and extra precautions should  
be taken. The cholera has made its ap-  
pearance at Buenos Ayres, in South  
America, and it is just as likely to appear  
in North American seaports at any time.

"GOVERNOR" MORTON continues to re-  
ceive a good deal of free advertising. The  
Chicago *News* is responsible for the fol-  
lowing bit of gossip concerning him:

Mr. J. Sterling Morton, the Nebraska  
statesman who has been suggested as the  
possible editor of the Chicago *Times* in  
the near-by-and-by, is a rampant free-  
trader, and with his long-winded essays,  
he has become a constant terror to every  
county office in Nebraska. This ac-  
counts for the demonstrations of delight  
with which Nebraska editors have hailed  
the prospect of Mr. Morton's promotion  
to the head of the Chicago *Times*. When Mr. Morton comes to take charge  
of our contemporary, he will surround  
himself with free trade dissertationists  
of all stripes, and the rolling prairie state  
will be cull from the catalpa groves of

A CORRESPONDENT of the Chicago  
*Times* writes to that paper asking a dic-  
tion of a bet, A having bet that Blaine will  
be the next president, while B, wagers  
that he will not. "If Blaine is elected,"  
asks the correspondent, "can B claim  
the bet, as March 4 is Sunday, and  
Speaker Carlisle acting president?" This  
correspondent is mistaken in saying that  
the 4th of next March comes on a Sun-  
day. It occurs on a Wednesday. How-  
ever, if it did come on Sunday, the pres-  
ident-elect could take the oath of office  
on that day. This was the case in 1877.

Grant's term expired on Sunday, March  
4th, at noon, and Hayes was privately  
sworn into office at the residence of  
John Sherman by Chief Justice Waite,  
but the inauguration of Hayes and  
Wheeler did not take place until Mon-  
day. It was feared at the time that Til-  
den might take some steps to assume the  
presidency by being sworn in in New  
York city, as the law does not require  
the president to qualify at Washington.  
As the term of the president absolutely  
expires at noon, on the 4th of March,  
and there can be no interim, it was neces-  
sary for Hayes to qualify on Sunday, just  
before the expiration of Grant's term.

## A GROUNDLESS FEAR.

Yesterday morning several colored men  
were standing on one of our street cor-  
ners engaged in discussing in real serious-  
ness the probability of the negroes being  
turned back into slavery now that the  
democrats are about to come into power.  
This feeling of uneasiness among a certain  
class of the negroes is due entirely to  
sensational and exaggerated reports  
that have been spread broadcast by the  
swashbuckler newspapers that have no  
regard for common sense, veracity or propriety.  
The effect of exciting the colored race, north and south, into a  
fear for their safety and liberty is liable  
to produce a great deal of disorder and even bloodshed.

There is no danger whatever that the  
negroes in this country, either in the  
north or in the south, will lose their lib-  
erty or be deprived of their rights in any  
way to go and come as they please and  
earn a livelihood for themselves and families.  
In the first place universal  
freedom is forever guaranteed to the  
people of the United States regardless of  
race or color by the thirteenth amendment  
to the national constitution. That  
amendment can never be repealed. Any  
party attempting anything of the kind  
would sound its death-knell, for it requires  
three-fourths of all the states in the  
union to abrogate that or any other  
amendment to the constitution. But  
even if it were possible to restore slavery  
and remand the negro to his former master,  
the idea that such a plan is contemplated  
is preposterous on its very face. We do  
not believe that the southern ex-slave-  
holders would take all the negroes as a  
gift if they were to be compelled to provide  
them with shelter and food, and otherwise care for them as they did in  
the days of bondage. The fact is that  
the plantation owners are to-day getting the  
negro labor cheaper than they did during  
the days of slavery, and, furthermore,  
they have no responsibility for the life, health  
and limb of their negro laborers. They  
do not have to spend a dollar for their  
raising during childhood or for their sup-  
port in old age. Formerly if a negro baby died it was a loss of \$100 to  
\$300 to the owner, and the death of a  
full-grown slave, man or woman, amounted  
to from \$800 to \$1,500. To-day the  
negroes in the south may die by the hundreds  
from epidemics or contagious diseases,  
and the planters do not lose anything,  
nor do they have to contribute a cent for physicians' fees or funeral expenses.  
The negroes may suffer from starvation  
or from a lack of raiment and shelter, but the planters care not. The present condition of the negro  
in the south is no better than, if it is as good as, it was when  
he was held in slavery, while the  
masters are materially better off by being  
freed from the cares and responsibilities  
of their former chattels. There was  
a time, a few years ago, when the negroes  
might have been in the way of the southern  
representatives who aspired to office and  
wanted to rule the state, but for the last  
ten years the southerners have had it all  
their own way, and the negroes have  
either by force or persuasion been forced  
to abstain from voting altogether or to vote  
with them in large numbers. This will  
doubtless be the course pursued in the  
future under democratic rule. Affairs  
and a contest before the people, it is generally  
believed that concessions will be  
made on both sides.

Mr. Parnell and his wing of the Irish  
representatives in the commons surprised  
and mortified the tories in this instance  
by supporting the franchise bill, and thus  
set themselves right before the friends of  
human liberty in all parts of the world. Lord Salisbury, the leader of the  
opposition to Mr. Gladstone, has al-  
ready shown signs of weakness, and  
while his followers insist that he him-  
self will prefer to fight the matter out,  
and risk a dissolution on the question,  
and a contest before the people, it is generally  
believed that concessions will be  
made on both sides.

The tenth of November is always a  
red-letter day in London. On that day  
the new lord mayor assumes his office,  
and amid a parade of mediaval pomp and a  
wealth of antiquated splendor, both in  
costume and decoration, which are of the  
most cherished sights of Cockneydom.  
The ancient charters of a majority of  
the old towns of England were ruth-  
lessly dealt with by the municipal  
reform bill of 1835. At least, the  
outward glories of the town were  
depended with these charters. Before  
this act, and long before the local govern-  
ment board in London had an existence,  
what wonderful manifestations of grandeur  
were presented to admiring crowds  
at the installation of the civic officers!  
What processions there were on every  
possible occasion, of red gowns and blue,  
with mace-bearer and banner! To walk  
in toga stile to church, to proclaim an  
election writ or to open a gingerbread fair  
in gold chain and clothed in scarlet and  
fur were no uncommon sights.

But these gorgeous displays have de-  
parted, at least from the provinces. London,  
fortunate London, has been spared,  
and she still has the glorious privilege of  
interrupting for one day in the year the  
real busines of 3,000,000 people in  
honor of the entrance of the new mayor  
into office. The display was equal to its  
predecessors and passed off with immense  
splendor. There was a fine display by the various  
ancient guilds, in the procession  
were several Nile boats fully man-  
ned, a herd of camels with  
Soudanese attendants, and a drove of elephants. The historical tabe-  
laux were magnificent. Add to these  
the Lord Mayor's gilded coach and several  
gorgeous historical tableaux, and nothing  
would increase the price of food—and  
this is a serious matter in countries  
where the struggle for life is so hard and bitter.  
The British agricultural class has suffered  
more from competition with cheap  
breadstuffs from America than the same  
class in France and Germany has, and  
British farmers sometimes demand a protec-  
tive tariff to enable them to meet this  
competition; but such a tariff would  
increase the price of bread, and the British  
people would never submit to this. Their  
policy is free trade with all nations—and  
they adhere to it through thick and thin.

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The British cabinet has been unable to  
agree on a plan for the redistribution of  
parliamentary seats and have referred  
the draft of the scheme recently pub-  
lished to a ministerial committee for  
amendment. The delay which will thus  
be caused lessens the chances for the in-  
troduction of a bill providing for redi-  
tribution. A number of liberal members  
of parliament outside of the cabinet are  
privately conferring with the leaders of  
the opposition on the subject of a com-  
promise. The basis of an agreement  
proposed is a division of city constituencies  
into eight member districts, one mem-  
ber to represent every 50,000 of  
population; three-cornered constituencies  
to be abolished; burghs containing under  
10,000 inhabitants to be merged in  
counties, and burghs containing over  
5,000 inhabitants to be allowed one mem-  
ber.

The British cabinet is expected to occur  
within a few days. Prince Bismarck has hinted that  
Herr von Bismarck would soon replace  
Herr Julius von Puttkamer as the Prus-  
sian minister of the interior. Herr von  
Bismarck is the leader of the liberal  
party in Germany, and his expected pro-  
motion is looked upon as a concession on  
the part of the liberals, whose votes are needed to eff-  
ect the unexpected strength developed by  
the socialists.

An important change in the Prussian  
cabinet is expected to occur within a few  
days. Prince Bismarck has hinted that  
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the socialists.

The news from China by way of San  
Francisco is of a kind which may require  
attention at the hands of many civilized  
governments. According to the dis-  
patches there have been fierce outbreaks  
in many provinces, resulting in the  
great outrages against missionaries and  
other foreign residents. Catholic and  
Protestant churches have been gutted  
the houses of priests and Protestant cler-

gymen have been looted; many of the  
missionaries have been subjected to per-  
sonal violence, and nameless crimes have  
been committed upon their woman-kind.

In other districts the missionaries have  
been given a choice between turning pa-  
pans and leaving the country abruptly  
and have elected the latter course only to  
be attacked and maltreated on their journeys.

The worst sufferers appear to have been  
native converts to Christianity, a fact from  
which it is to be inferred that the whole movement is simply a fanatical  
religious outbreak.

The reports say that the Chinese gov-  
ernment has been appealed to for protec-  
tion, without avail, and that it is the  
local authority itself, in many cases, that  
has done the mischief.

In all this there may be exaggeration,  
of course, but it is not certain by any  
means that the story exceeds the truth.

The extreme violence and malignity of a

Chinese mob invited to outrage by native  
priests, and inflamed and abominated by all  
religious fanaticism and by hatred of all  
foreigners, has been many times mani-  
fested in such deeds as those now re-  
ported.

WANTED—A man and wife to do driving room  
work & man to do work around the house  
April 1st to Dec. 1st, in town.

WANTED—Gentleman can stay for two weeks  
or month, weekly payment. M. F. M. 218  
South 16th.

WANTED—A good desk, references required. Ap-  
ply to Mrs. F. N. Phillips, 1121 Dodge.

WANTED—A good girl, for Capital Avenue,  
200-14th.

WANTED—Tavern. First-class sitting places for  
tailors at 212 14th St.

WANTED—Agents for the Mortar Al Insurance  
Co. Address the Company at St. Louis.

WANTED—Ladies or gentlemen in city or country  
to take rice, light and pleasant work at their  
own home, \$2 to \$3 a day easily and quietly made;  
work sent by air; no canning or stamp for reply.  
Please address Reliable Man's Co., Philadelphia.

WANTED—LADIES OR GENTLEMEN—In easy  
country to take rice, light and pleasant  
work at their own home; \$1 to \$2 per day easily and  
quietly made; work sent by mail; no canning or  
stamp for reply. Please address Reliable Man's Co.,  
Philadelphia.

WANTED—Dormitory wanted.

WANTED—To buy a cts lot to be paid in weekly  
or monthly installments. Address "H. H." Fox  
Office.

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