

THE DAILY BEE.

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E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

The British bulldog must go.

The English papers which have been reading American lectures on mob rule now know how it is themselves.

CONGRESSMAN WEAVER, of Iowa, has fired off his silver speech. For further particulars see small bits.

COMMISSIONER SPARKS goes right along about his business just the same as if Congressmen Laird had not threatened to annihilate him.

WASHINGTON is agitating high license. It is supposed that the "cold tea" room of the senate will be especially exempted from the operations of the law.

WHILE the east is fighting the importation of cheap European labor the west continues to impress upon the Mongolian mind that his room is better than his company.

CHICAGO has quite a number of smallpox cases, all due to the conduct of Dr. Bartholdi in failing to report the original outbreak. Chicagoans feel like using him for the pedestal of a Bartholdi monument of indignation.

SINCE the Frye controversy, Gen. Sherman has been elected a member of the Kansas Historical society. The members of that organization have a fellow feeling for anyone caught tripping in his statements of historical matters.

DURING the last session of congress Abe Hewitt made war on the barking dogs of Washington, and now he has been reinforced by Senator Van Wyck. With the house and senate united on the dog question the Washington canines will probably have to surrender.

ALL agents of the general land office who are not attending strictly to business and doing their duty are likely to hear something drop. Commissioner Sparks says all such agents must go, and he intimates there are a good many of them.

MONDAY was a day of riots. Labor disturbances were reported from London, Pennsylvania and Washington territory. The English rioting is said to have exceeded in extent and violence any demonstration since the "No Popery" riots of the last century, led by Lord George Gordon.

AN army officer from Arizona writes that Capt. Crawford was murdered by the Mexicans, who knew perfectly well with whom they were talking at the time. This charge undoubtedly comes from Gen. Crook's headquarters and demands a searching investigation on the part of the government.

A BONUS of \$10,000, half of which is to be returned to the subscribers at the end of five years, has secured to Falls City a canning establishment with a capacity of 40,000 cans a year. Omaha's present policy of indifference means the building up of her neighbors throughout the state at her own expense.

ANY person who will hereafter be deceived into investing in corner lots in the paper cities of Florida deserves no sympathy. He does not read the newspapers, which, from the Atlantic coast to the Rocky mountains, have reproduced more or less fully the New York Herald's recent exposures of the Florida land swindles.

GENERAL HANCOCK's death makes a vacancy in the ranks of the major generals. Another will be made in March by the retirement of General Pope. The two senior brigadier generals are Howard and Terry. There is every reason to believe that General Howard will receive the first promotion. General Terry, whose friends have been urging his name in preference to that of General Howard, will now probably withdraw from the contest. Generals Wilcox and Ruger are the ranking colonels whose claims for the vacancies made by the probable promotions of Howard and Terry will be considered by the president.

THE suggestion made at the last meeting of the board of trade that a company be formed to encourage the location of manufacturing enterprises in this city, was an excellent one. President Meyer was mistaken when he intimated that the board had a committee which performed the same functions. The committee referred to may have been organized for that purpose. It has not, however, and it cannot take the place of a company with power to attract and retain capital by placing capital in new enterprises as an inducement to their location in our midst. Such companies have been in successful operation in several cities of the west. They have proved valuable aids to the communities where they have been located and profitable investments to the stockholders. Within the past five years a dozen industries could have been attracted to this city by the assurance that the small amount of capital lacking to make the change would be promptly furnished by our capitalists. Omaha has now reached a point where her future depends largely upon the development of local industries. She cannot afford any longer to be blindly indifferent to her own interests in this regard. It takes money to make money in Omaha as well as elsewhere. It often requires capital to attract capital. Every manufacturing industry attracted to our midst makes real estate firmer, increases the local market, and adds to the importance of the city.

General Hancock's Death.

The announcement of the death of General Hancock was a painful shock to the country. No intimation of his illness had reached the public through the columns of the press. On the contrary it is scarcely a week since his arrival at Washington on a flying trip from his command was noted, and comments passed upon the ease with which he bore the weight of his sixty-two years. The suddenness of the fatal attack which deprives the army of one of its most brilliant ornaments, and the country of a gallant, honored and beloved soldier will add to the general regret at his loss.

General Hancock was a soldier by training and profession. Graduating from West Point on the eve of the Mexican war, he served with great gallantry in the hottest engagements of that conflict. Transferred to a staff position at the outbreak of the war of the rebellion, he applied for active duty in the field, and rose by meritorious services to the command of the 3d corps of the Army of the Potomac. His bravery and military judgment pushed him rapidly to the front, while his continued successes as a corps commander made him the ideal of his men. General Hancock did distinguished military service in every important engagement in which the Army of the Potomac took part. At Centerville, White Oaks, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Antietam, and a score of minor battles, his gallantry made him a conspicuous figure. He shared with Meade and Howard the honors of Gettysburg, commanding the left centre in the final charge which won the day, and falling severely wounded at its close. For his valuable services on this occasion he was honored by the thanks of congress. General Hancock's triumphal tour north, where he was sent to stimulate recruiting, is a matter of history. His immense popularity and personal influence assisted greatly in securing the needed levies to supply the gaps made in the ranks of his army. Returning to his command he added new laurels to his fame in the Wilderness campaign, and in the famous charge of his corps which carried the day at Spottsylvania Court House. Although suffering greatly from his wound, General Hancock took part in the campaign before Petersburg. Subsequent to the close of the rebellion he served on the frontier, being transferred in 1872 to the command of the division of the Atlantic, in which he died.

General Hancock enjoyed the distinction of being the most prominent and successful democrat among the union generals. His unquestioned loyalty, brilliant record, magnificent presence and great popularity made his name early mentioned as a candidate for the highest gift in the hands of his party. He was prominently canvassed as a candidate for the presidency in 1888 and in 1872, and in 1889 was tendered and declined the democratic nomination for governor of Pennsylvania. In 1880 he received and accepted the nomination for the presidency but was defeated in the ensuing canvass by James A. Garfield. General Hancock enjoyed the distinction of coming out of the campaign unscathed by the fire of partisan criticism. His record and character stood the test and his popularity was scarcely weakened. Two years only of active official service remained at the time of his death before he would have retired to private life.

In his death the country loses one of its most brilliant and honored soldiers and the army a historic figure whose name will forever be associated with those of the most renowned defenders of national unity in the greatest civil war of modern times.

Selish Obstructions.

It is a singular fact that the principal opposition to Senator Manderson's bill to increase the efficiency of the army comes from officers of other branches of the service than that to be affected by it provisions. The columns of the army papers are filled with criticism of the measure, the solid objection in nearly every instance being that the artillery, cavalry and engineers will not secure any benefit from its provisions while promotions in the infantry branch will be greatly hastened by its operation. Dispatches from Washington bring reports that a strong army lobby is being formed to prevent the passage of the bill in its present form and to force a compromise which will divide the new majorities and captaincies among the other branches of the service.

Such obstruction is unworthy of officers and gentlemen. The Manderson bill was not drafted and is not being urged to provide promotion in the line. That will be a natural consequence of the change to a three-battalion organization, but it is not the essence of the measure. The reform is needed to place the infantry arm of the service an a more solid footing of advanced tactical formation and to harmonize the organization of the army as a whole. To make the change twenty-five additional majors and fifty captains will be requisite, and these Mr. Manderson's bill provides shall be chosen from the infantry. No branch of the service has seen such slow promotion since the close of the war. The captains and lieutenants who head the infantry list in the army register have served more than twenty years in those grades. They have seen year after year brother officers in other arms of the service pass over their heads in the line of promotion. The Manderson bill only places the infantry organization on the same basis as the cavalry and artillery. It is the height of selfishness in officers of these arms to threaten obstruction to the measure because they are not to share in its benefits.

At every session of the Nebraska legislature where the reduction of freight and passenger traffic has been discussed, the managers of the railroads have presented carefully compiled sworn statements to prove that their earnings from local business barely paid expenses. And now comes the government directors of the Union Pacific and insist that the earnings from the branch lines are the only salvation of the system from actual bankruptcy.

On Sunday evening a member of a church choir at Bozeman, Montana, was taken out of church by a masked mob of twelve men and hanged to a tree. He was released by a friend in time to save his life. The dispatch does not state any reason for the hanging, but it was probably because he was a little off in some of his notes and was otherwise an element of discord. A tenor who makes any bad breaks and offends the musical ear of the Bozemanites is treading on dangerous ground.

An impetuous New Yorker recently acquired wealth by inventing a rat-trap. Jay Gould made his fortune with a mouse-trap. The man with a rat-trap ought to do much better.

MANUFACTURERS form the solid basis of every great city. Omaha's boom to be long maintained must bring with it large additions to our labor employing enterprises.

The new Home for the Friendless at Lincoln has just been completed, and the designing architect, Mr. F. M. Ellis, of this city, left yesterday to inspect the work.

before it was assailed by the older officers in the service. Senator Manderson's bill is acceptable to those who do not allow personal considerations to override their sense of justice, because it will place the United States infantry on a basis approved by all the leading military authorities of the age, because the organization proposed conforms to the requirements of modern tactics, and because an incidental result of the change will be a merit promotion to many of the oldest veterans in the service. If the cavalry, artillery and engineers are wise they will refrain from meddlesome interference and selfish obstruction in the matter.

Men don't always mean what they say. A hotel clerk may yell "front," but you may find your room overlooks the back kitchen just the same.

Zola was an unsuccessful journalist in early life. We should think he would have been, so far as respectable journalism was concerned.

The London Riots.

The rioting of Monday in London seems from all accounts furnished to have surpassed in the number of those engaged any similar disturbance of the century in England's metropolis. The singular feature of the affair is that no lives are reported lost. The police early saw that armed resistance to a mob of nearly fifty thousand excited men would be worse than useless. As a consequence the business heart of the city was turned over to their undisputed control. For three hours houses were wrecked, hotels sacked and stores pillaged. The fearful cry of "bread or blood" rang through the streets of the most fashionable quarter of London. From the reports furnished by the cable it is evident that the outbreak was not premeditated. A gathering of laborers out of work met at Trafalgar square ten thousand strong. Its object was to secure parliamentary legislation for the assistance of the unemployed. The conflict with the police was precipitated by the use of the pedestal of the Nelson monument as a platform, by a defeated socialist candidate for parliament named Burns. The attempt of the police to remove him from his station was the signal for the outbreak which ruled London with a reign of terror from five o'clock in the afternoon until midnight.

The London riots will prove a costly warning to parliament that prompt measures must be taken by the government to relieve the prevailing distress in England as well as in Ireland. The statistics collected by the commission appointed by Lord Salisbury show that there are at least a half a million laborers and mechanics without means of support in the United Kingdom, where he was sent to stimulate recruiting, is a matter of history. His immense popularity and personal influence assisted greatly in securing the needed levies to supply the gaps made in the ranks of his army. Returning to his command he added new laurels to his fame in the Wilderness campaign, and in the famous charge of his corps which carried the day at Spottsylvania Court House. Although suffering greatly from his wound, General Hancock took part in the campaign before Petersburg. Subsequent to the close of the rebellion he served on the frontier, being transferred in 1872 to the command of the division of the Atlantic, in which he died.

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Will Have to Adopt Other Tactics.

Philadelphia Times.

An exchange says: "To save themselves from starvation, an Uncle Tom's Cabin company while caught in a western blizzard at their donkeys." It would doubtless have been less destructive to the dramatic talent of the combination if the donkeys had eaten the company.

Not Worth Paying For.

Philadelphia Record.

The special delivery system is a failure.

The main reason for it is the regularity and certainty of the regular delivery. The improvement is so slight as not to be worth paying for.

When Horace Changed His Mind.

Buffalo Express.

Lillie Daveroux Blake's story about Horace Greeley runs that H. G. was a warm advocate of "the cause" till he found Mrs. Greeley's name on petition to the legislature for the passage of a woman's suffrage bill, after which he vigorously opposed the movement.

Ought to Have Been Reversed.

Chicago Times.

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Queen Victoria in Tears.

Chicago Herald.

The picture of Queen Victoria in tears for half a day, as drawn by the toy organ, because she was compelled to send for Gladstone to form a ministry, is calculated to melt the hearts of all Britons except those who belong to some other party. It is all in a lifetime, and politicos are politics. Perhaps the queen forgets that she made the liberals suffer greatly from his wound, General Hancock took part in the campaign before Petersburg. Subsequent to the close of the rebellion he served on the frontier, being transferred in 1872 to the command of the division of the Atlantic, in which he died.

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Philadelphia Times.

Jim Laird will find that he has a different class of men to deal with than when he wants to be elected to the United States Senate from what he had when he ran for congress. Then he could put on a cowboy hat and go out among the grangemen and ranchers. In his district, and by doing and talking as they did, seem to voice their votes. This won't win among the members of the legislature. Jim will have to adopt other tactics when he wants to secure a Van Wyk's seat.

Hint to Nebraska Democrats.

Kansas City Times.

Dr. Miller of Omaha stopped off in New York long enough to say to a reporter that "the administration was proving very satisfactory to the Nebraska democracy, and would do much toward making Nebraska a democratic state." The administration is all right; it is the quarrels of the local leaders which have prevented Nebraska from obtaining even a smell of patronage. If Dr. Miller and one or two others will go on to New England and stay there a year or two, the members of the legislature may stand some chance of reward.

A Good Word For Manderson.

Rapid City (Dak.) Journal.

Senator Manderson, of Nebraska, is an active worker for the passage of the Dawes bill to open the Sioux reservation. The senator takes a warm interest in legislation desired by the west, and when he puts his shoulder to the wheel something is apt to move. Mr. Manderson is making a good record in the senate, and the republicans of Nebraska can perhaps not do better than to give him an opportunity to make it long record. It is seldom if ever a senator from Nebraska succeeds himself, but Mr. Manderson will come very near deserving the success.

Every Time.

Pomeroy's Democrat.

Every time I speak a kind word I am adding a bribe to my temple of manhood.

For the truth I add to my strength.

I'm weakening my nerve-power and adding to the misery of some one.

Every time I pay a debt I am doing right and helping to put man in circulation.

Every time I rent a room I am taking that much away from a home of my own.

Every time I refuse to do a favor when I can as well as not I prove that I am growing mean.

Every time I refrain speaking in defense of a friend I prove that I am not a friend.

Every time I spend a dollar foolishly I am opening a pauper's grave.

Every time I give to distant charities to the neglect of those at home I am guilty of giving only for show.

Every time I hire an employee who uses liquor as a beverage I open the door to my own robbery.

Every time I borrow a newspaper I do a very little for myself.