

THE OMAHA BEE.

Omaha Office, No. 910 Farnam St.
Copyright Office, No. 7 Pearl Street, Near Broadway.
New York Office, Room 65 Tribune Building.

Published every morning, except Sunday, the only Monday morning daily.
Subscription rates: One Year \$10.00, Six Months \$6.00, Three Months \$3.50.

Advertisements: One Square, One Week, 25 Cents; One Square, One Month, \$1.00; One Square, Three Months, \$2.50.

Communications: All communications relating to News and Editorial matters should be addressed to the Editor of The Bee.

Business Letters: All business letters and communications should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Co., P. O. Box 525, Omaha, Neb.

The Bee Publishing Co., Props.
E. ROSEWATER, Editor.
A. H. PITCH, Manager Daily Circulation, P. O. Box 525 Omaha, Neb.

George Alfred Townsend has published a novel. This surprises no one, as he has been writing nothing but fiction all his life.

A gun thirty feet long, weighing 212,000 pounds, has been cast in Boston for the government. It is an elephant, and will probably be painted white.

The supply of broken-down politicians once thought inexhaustible, must at last have given out. Here is the solicitorship of the Treasury, a place with \$4,500, still going begging.

Frankly, the St. Louis grain gambler, and Keene, the New York stock gambler, are both going to resume. It is their credit that both will pay dollar for dollar. There would not be many tears shed, however, if neither could resume. Men who gamble with stocks do not have much more public sympathy than men who gamble with cards.

It is very strange that two steamships with the whole Atlantic ocean to wander over cannot pass each other without a collision, when two Missouri river boats will squeeze through a place 200 feet wide, with a snag on one side and a bar on the other. Some of the old time river pilots had better go down to New York and give those salt water marines a few points.

The mystery about the missing steamer State of Florida has at last been cleared up. Survivors have reached Quebec and tell the vessel's fate. In the middle of the ocean, she collided with a bark, and of 119 persons on the two vessels it is thought that only 20 escaped. The details are not yet full enough to show just where the blame rests. But there must have been some terrible blunder, or some criminal negligence about it. Some accidents at sea may occur in spite of the greatest care and diligence. A collision in mid-ocean, however, is not one of them.

"Calamity" Weller, the congressional crank of the Fourth Iowa District, distinguished himself the other day by objecting to an appropriation of \$10,000 to entertain the Siamese embassy. The gentleman in charge of the bill explained that it was a matter in which national honor was concerned and the appropriation had been especially asked by the foreign affairs committee. Calamity, however, was unmoved and refused to allow the bill to be discussed. This country could struggle along without Calamity just as well as not.

General Grant has been very unsuccessful in his business ventures and investments. It will be remembered that the sum of \$250,000, presented to him by rich New York friends, was considerably diminished by the shrinkage of Wabash railway stock, in which it was invested. And now by the failure of the banking house of Grant & Ward, in which he was interested with one of his sons, he loses about \$250,000. Under these unfortunate circumstances he might be induced to accept the republican nomination for president, and we should not be surprised to see him among the dark horses at Chicago.

General Grant, in an interview, expressed the opinion that the surest and best solution of the mormon question will be to take away the present territorial government and govern the territory by a commissioner as is done in the District of Columbia, and then enforce the anti-polygamy laws and such laws as congress may present. The Bee differs with General Grant on this point. A commissioner of Utah would have no more power to enforce the anti-polygamy laws than the present territorial government. The present government is endowed with all the power possible, and there are on the statute books just as stringent anti-polygamy laws as can be desired. All efforts so far to suppress the evil of polygamy have proved unavailing. Attempts have been made to enforce the laws and prosecute polygamists, but so far all trials have proved failures. No commissioner could succeed any better than the territorial government. The only practical solution of the Mormon problem, as has been previously suggested by The Bee, is to wipe the territory out of existence by cutting it up into slices and joining those slices to the adjacent states and territories. This would divide the political power of the Mormons, and prevent their concentration. Thus divided they would come under the government of different states and territories, in which polygamy is not allowed to exist and where the laws are enforced. This plan seems to be the most effective in wiping out the evils of polygamy, and separating it from the Mormon religion.

A CAMPAIGN WITHOUT AN ISSUE.

The defeat of the Morrison bill determines the policy of the democratic party in the coming campaign. The tariff is not to be made the leading issue for this year, at least. So much is definitely settled. The free trade wing of the democrats had hoped by passing this bill through a democratic house, and by its being defeated by a republican senate, to make the issue clear between the parties on the tariff. The democrats were to appear as the champions of revenue reform. The republicans were to be forced to appear as the advocates of high tariff. On this issue the Morrison wing wanted to go to the people. The protectionist wing of their own party has rendered that impossible. There may be a fight in the national convention over the tariff plank, and the free trade democrats may win it, but in the face of the record made by the Democratic house, all the declarations that can be made for revenue reform will mean nothing. The American voters are too shrewd to take the shadow for the substance.

Of course the first result will be to widen the breach between the democratic factions. The leaders who supported the bill were too earnestly committed to it to take such a defeat easily. They have before this declared that they thought a great deal more of the principle of the bill than they did of their party. Some of them have said that if democrats defeated the bill, they wanted to see the democratic party go to destruction. If they told the truth, they must now separate from Randall and his crowd who defeated them. It is not likely that they will have the courage to do this, however. Democratic courage never materializes at the right time. But though the factions may not openly divide, they can never heartily unite.

Having abandoned the most vital issue upon which they expected to rally the people in the opening campaign the democracy cannot hope to elect the next president. With a clearly defined issue, a firmly united party, and the country disaffected as it was in 1882, they might have marshalled their forces to victory. Divided upon the only issue they have raised in twenty years, they have made their own defeat absolutely certain.

The democrats have practically decided to go into the campaign on the issue of spoils. The country has plainly shown four or five times that it will not tolerate that kind of an issue. Of course, a good many alleged tariff reduction bills will now be brought forward to take the place of the defeated measure. The revenue surplus is so great that something of that kind must be done. But the protectionist democrats will see to it that nothing passes really, that will make any reduction in the tariff. Whatever blows are struck at the revenue will be in the direction of internal taxes. In other words, the luxuries of whiskey and tobacco are to be made cheap, in order that the taxes on necessities may be kept up. It will be useless, however, to try to hoodwink the people with such tricks. They will understand that the defeat of the Morrison bill, means that the democrats cannot and will not reduce taxation by a revision of the tariff.

THE NEW LIQUOR ORDINANCE.

The amended ordinance regulating the sale of malt and spirituous liquors in Omaha, which has just been passed by the council, is an ingenious contrivance to whip the devil around the stump. It is no more legal than any of the peculiar methods devised heretofore by the council as a substitute for the Slocumb law. The state law regulating the sale of liquor expressly requires that \$1,000 shall be paid by the applicant before the license shall be issued. Any license issued for less than \$1,000 is therefore not a legal license, and any ordinance that would authorize the sale of liquor under other conditions is null and void. This was the construction put upon the law by Judges Wakely and Neville.

The Methodist Conference.

OMAHA, May 7, 1884.
To the Editor of The Bee:
Your editorial in yesterday's issue of the Bee—"The Centennial of American Methodism"—leads the reader, who knows but little of Methodism, to a wrong conclusion. In the first part of the article the past tense is used, as if the General Conference were now in session at Philadelphia. The centennial celebration has only commenced, and will be participated in throughout the connection during the present year, both in this land and in foreign fields. Truly etc.
JAMES HAYNES.

business and places him on an equal footing with dealers in any other commodity, but to be legalized the sale of liquor must be carried on in conformity with the established regulations.

The proceedings by which the house the other day gave a seat to O'Farrell, the contestant from Virginia, deserves looking into. Mr. Paul, a republican, was elected in 1882, by a majority of about 300. Soon after the session began, however, he resigned to take a place on the bench. In order to prevent an election to fill the vacancy, the democrats took up the claims of this man O'Farrell. He had not the slightest ground on which he could rightfully claim the seat, and in 800 pages of printed report, the election committee fail to bring forward any. Determined, however, to give him the seat, they have assumed that 600 voters in one county, who voted for Paul, were delinquent tax-payers, and have thrown out their ballots. There was not a particle of evidence that these people really were delinquent. Even O'Farrell had been unable to collect the smallest testimony to that effect. Yet on that ground the committee overthrew the decision of the voters and gave the seat to O'Farrell. And their fellow-partisans in the house swallowed the whole brazen swindle. One democrat, indeed, Judge Cook, of Iowa, protested against such an outrageous fraud on the ballot-box, but his opposition was entirely without effect. These ballots, shotgun, false election returns, and fraudulent committee reports all come handy, on occasion, to the democrats.

The report that Dillon and Ames have been selling Union Pacific stock is now denied, and the Boston Transcript, which is to a certain extent an official organ of the Union Pacific, says that "the question of July dividend has not been considered by either the executive committee or the directors, nor will it be for some weeks. The Union Pacific can divide its surplus earnings, amounting now to more than 13 per cent. on its share of capital without the contravention of any statute, and before July arrives, from the present outlook, the company will have made earnings applicable to dividends." If this statement is true, then the unsuccessful plan to make the Union Pacific workmen pay the dividends of the road, by reduced wages, looks very much like an attempted robbery. Why did not the managers think of dividing the surplus earnings before they attempted to cut down the workmen's wages ten per cent? This shows that there was no real necessity for the wholesale reduction that was ordered. It was simply a deliberate plan to rob the workman. It does not surprise us in the least that such a robbery should have been contemplated, as the men who planned it have robbed the government and the people for years. If the government would only make as determined a stand as did the Union Pacific workmen, it might make the Union Pacific settle up at least a part of its immense indebtedness to the people of the United States.

SOME of the prohibition papers of Iowa that have heard of the way in which certain cities are going to evade the law by licensing "pop-sellers," are wasting a good deal of wrath about it. They say that such a course will only make the prohibition party the more determined to have the law enforced. We should like to know how the prohibition party of the state can enforce the law in any city against its will. If the local authorities want to license persons to sell soda water and then wink at their selling beer, there is no help for it. The law doesn't provide for any interference on the part of outside authorities, and local officials can do as they please. Of course, wherever the local prohibition sentiment is strong enough to support the enforcement of the law, it will be enforced. Wherever that sentiment is not strong enough the law will be a dead letter. This much is certain, and the prohibitionists might just as well govern themselves accordingly.

The Methodist Conference.

OMAHA, May 7, 1884.
To the Editor of The Bee:
Your editorial in yesterday's issue of the Bee—"The Centennial of American Methodism"—leads the reader, who knows but little of Methodism, to a wrong conclusion. In the first part of the article the past tense is used, as if the General Conference were now in session at Philadelphia. The centennial celebration has only commenced, and will be participated in throughout the connection during the present year, both in this land and in foreign fields. Truly etc.
JAMES HAYNES.

on which to draw their salary? The kind of detectives that the city has employed have simply been a lot of dead-beats and sharks, who detect no crime, but engage in blackmail and stand in with the thieves and lawless class generally.

The Council Bluffs Nonpareil has been howling because President Arthur doesn't veto the Fitz John Porter bill. The Nonpareil is somewhat too previous. Congress hasn't passed the bill yet, and President Arthur never vetoes a bill before it has passed both houses of congress. Like Abraham Lincoln, Mr. Arthur doesn't cross Fox river until he gets to it.

JOHN P. IRISH poohs at the idea that Tilden is too feeble for a candidate. He says the old man has looked "as if he was waiting for the undertaker's wagon to back up to the door" for twenty-five years. Is it this very cheerful look of Mr. Tilden that has inspired the enthusiasm of his followers in the west? Or is it the sweet smile of his barrel head?

The discovery is made that the gas company does not light all the street lamps for which it is drawing pay. This is nothing new. The council long ago should have appointed a reliable and competent gas inspector. Perhaps they might call this inspector the city detective, and let him detect all frauds that are being played on the tax-payers.

The Long Island alderman who won the six days walk in New York, made \$21,500 by that operation. A slow going Omaha councilman by attending strictly to business, might accumulate as much as this in one or two years. There are more opportunities for talent in New York than in Omaha, but the race is not always to the swift.

The only issue with which the democracy will go before the country this year is, "turn the rascals out." With this battle cry they may rally hungry spoils of hunters, but the American people will turn a deaf ear to this mercenary appeal.

DR. MILLER was not very much disappointed by the defeat of the Morrison bill. The Bee had told him more than a week ago what the result would be, and so he was prepared for it.

WEST OF THE MISSOURI.

The survey of the B. & M. cut-off from Ashland to Omaha continues. The proposed route, as outlined in a previous issue of THE BEE, starts in a northeasterly direction from Ashland, through the Pennsylvania settlement in Sarpy county, crosses the Union Pacific near Millard and Papillion, and follows closely the original U. P. line through Douglas county to this city. Ten days ago the surveying party was camped in the western part of the McCordle precinct, about a mile from the Sarpy county line. The line was staked through the farms of Thos. Smet and Allen Root, following the ravine in that vicinity. It is of course impossible to obtain definite information regarding the purpose of the survey. Many farmers believe it is merely a branch line to the Omaha stock yards, while others are equally confident that it is to be the main line from this city west. Both conjectures are well founded, as the line, if built, would serve both purposes, besides giving the company, what it now lacks, an important and untrammelled entrance into the city.

The newspapers of the west were unanimous in their support of the Union Pacific employees' strike against a reduction of wages. As in Omaha they were recognized as the bone and sinew of the different towns, and a sweeping reduction of their wages was a blow at every business interest. The conduct of the strike was in every instance most creditable to the men. In Wyoming, according to the Cheyenne Sun, "the universal sentiment was that the directory of the Union Pacific made a serious mistake," and the rescinding of the order showed the wisdom of their counsel. The Sun thus comments on the result of the strike: "The Union Pacific got out of the difficulty precipitated by the order to reduce wages much easier than was anticipated. The simple countermanding of the order was necessary to restore matters to their former condition, and this came about sooner than was expected. The delegations en route to Omaha had got under way. Information of a reliable character, was obtained by The Sun, last evening, to the effect that S. H. H. Clark, the general manager, did some excellent preliminary work with the directors by presenting the situation from a common sense standpoint. The order was a surprise to him, but he saw the difficulties in the way of enforcing it. The extraordinary expenses of enforcing in the far west had evidently not been taken into consideration. He forthwith presented the objections to so large a reduction of wages and very fortunately for the interests of the Union Pacific gained the point.

"When one takes into consideration the vast extent of country over which the Union Pacific system extends, the fact that its lines run through a sparsely settled country, and then consider the immense reduction attempted to be made at one fell swoop, it looks very much as if the managing directors needed the counsel of a good level-headed business man. Had the order simply applied to one employe as hired by the company to fill vacancies had it applied to Nebraska, Kansas or Colorado; had it called for a reduction of 4 or 5 per cent. it would have been practicable to have enforced it. This driving a wedge with the thick end down is always bad business.

"As it is now, the alarm has been given and the employees of the company will be on the alert, watching suspiciously any movement looking like a tendency to reduction of wages. It was a bad break."

the talk, and the resumption of traffic will be hailed with delight by the business men of that city, that has been cut off from direct connection with Fort Collins, and, in fact, with all towns along the Colorado Central, where two years ago they had more or less business.

A corps of engineers are engaged surveying a route for the proposed cut-off. The new line will branch from the old line on Maynard Flats near Lone Tree and connect with the Denver Pacific near Carr station. The distance between these two points is less than three miles. By this change of route many heavy grades and deep cuts will be avoided. These cuts during the winter time were formerly a source of much annoyance and delay to the railroad company, as they were frequently filled with snow which frequently had to be shoveled out before a train could pass.

The following total of receipts, from the Denver Tribune will show how the several roads entering Colorado maintain their hold on the business of the state, and the present standing of the freight department of the Colorado pool compared with the percentage allowed:

Table with columns: Roads, Short, Over. Includes Union Pacific, Burlington & Missouri, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, Denver & Rio Grande.

Wyoming is the hot house of huge land and cattle companies. The millionaires of the east and the old world have secured control of the greater portion of the territory, by buying out the small concerns and consolidating them into powerful organizations. Every week brings reports of new company with millions of capital on paper, but it remained for Laramie to take the Texans by the horns and go the foreigners several points better. The new company is known as the Big Laramie Land and Cattle company with a paid up capital of \$700,000. It is represented by the following officers: President, George D. Wheaton, late of the firm of Franklin, McVeigh & Co., of Chicago, one of the most prominent firms in the west; vice president and general manager, August Trabing, of Trabing Brothers, Laramie, Wyoming, the largest wholesale and retail dealers in the territory; Frederick F. Eames, cashier of the Commercial National bank, of Chicago, superintendent of live stock, Charles Trabing, of the firm of Trabing Brothers, of Laramie; superintendent of ranches and ranch property, Charles H. Hutton, of Laramie, Wyoming, the most extensive land owner in Wyoming.

This company proposes to go into stock raising, in connection with hay culture, recently closed a contract with cattlemen for 1,000 head of and two year old heifers, to be delivered at the ranch May 20. The management has also contracted for the delivery, on these newly acquired ranches, by June 15, of 500 cows with calves by their sides. The company already has upon these ranches 1,000 thoroughbred horned cattle, inferior to none in the territory.

TELEGRAPH NOTES.

The greenbackers of Illinois will hold a state convention at Springfield, July 23. The king of Belgium offers to send Henry M. Stanley to the relief of General Gordon. The steamer Farraday, with the Bennett-Mackay cable, landed at Dover, La., Tuesday. Bismarck has sent a formal protest to London and Lisbon against the ratification of the Congo treaty. The house of Graff, Abrahamson & Co., dry goods, Chicago, has been closed by the sheriff, on a judgment for \$19,000. The court of inquiry to investigate the charges of Gen. Bismarck against General Swain, organized Tuesday. The chief of police of Berlin has received letters threatening to blow up the parliament buildings on Bismarck's next appearance. Eugene L. Woodford, treasurer of the Presbyterian board of publication, has skipped from Philadelphia. He is short in his accounts \$10,000. The anti-monopolists of the Seventh congressional district of Illinois endorsed Gen. Butler for president, and chose two delegates to the national convention. The pedestrians in the recent match in New York, received the following sums as their share of the receipts: Fitzgerald received \$9,456, including \$890 stake money; Rowell, \$3,070; Pancho, \$2,004; Noremec, \$1,115; Leroy, \$847; Vint, \$575; and Elson, \$505. The expenses were over \$18,000.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE. TRADE MARK. THE GREAT REMEDY FOR ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE URINARY TRACT. It is a powerful and reliable remedy for all cases of Catarrh of the Bladder, Stricture, Hematuria, Gonorrhoea, and all other diseases of the Urinary Tract. It is a powerful and reliable remedy for all cases of Catarrh of the Bladder, Stricture, Hematuria, Gonorrhoea, and all other diseases of the Urinary Tract. It is a powerful and reliable remedy for all cases of Catarrh of the Bladder, Stricture, Hematuria, Gonorrhoea, and all other diseases of the Urinary Tract.

WOO DER D G BECS, 215 OPERA HOUSE, OMAHA, NEB. Sole Agents for the World-Renowned STECK, Carriages, Buggies, Road Wagons AND TWO WHEEL CARTS.

Double and Single Acting Power and Hand PUMPS, STEAM PUMPS. Engine Trimmings, Mining Machinery, Belting, Hose, Brass and Iron Fitting, team Packing at wholesale and retail. HALLADAY WIND-MILLS, CHURCH AND SCHOOL BELLS. Corner 10th Farnam St., Omaha Neb.

C. F. GOODMAN, Wholesale Druggist! AND DEALER IN Paints Oils Varnishes and Window Glass OMAHA NEBRASKA.

LAGER BEER. FRANZ FALK BREWING CO. Milwaukee, Wisconsin. A. GUNTHER & CO., Sole Bottlers.

M. HELLMAN & CO., Wholesale Clothiers! 1301 AND 1303 FARNAM STREET COR. 13TH OMAHA.

NEW MARKHAM HOTEL. The Palace Hotel of Denver. Cor. Seventeenth and Lawrence Sts. Rooms 75c to \$2.00 per day. Special Rates by the Month. THE FINEST TABLE IN THE WEST. Conducted on the American and European Plans. Day Board \$7 per week. P. S. CONDON, PROPRIETOR.

John L. Wilkie, PROPRIETOR. OMAHA PAPER BOX FACTORY. 105 and 108 South 14th Street, Omaha, Nebraska. "Correspondence Solicited."

O. M. LEIGHTON, H. T. CLARKE, LEIGHTON & CLARKE, SUCCESSORS TO KENNARD BROS. & CO. Wholesale Druggists! DEALERS IN Paints, Oils, Brushes, Glass.

G. H. WOOD & CO., SUCCESSORS TO WESTERN STEAM HEATING CO., PLUMBERS, STEAM AND GAS FITTERS, 215 North 16th Street, bet. Capitol Ave. and Davenport Street. Telephone No. 495. OMAHA, NEB.

EAU CLAIRE LUMBER YARD. 1024 North Eighteenth Street, Omaha, on Street Car Line. H. W. DIXON, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Lumber Lime, Lath, Doors, Windows, Etc. Grades and prices as cool and low as any in the city. Please try me.

A. J. SIMPSON, Established in '58. THE LEADING CARRIAGE FACTORY. 409 and 1411 Dodge St. OMAHA, NEB.

W. M. SNYDER, MANUFACTURER OF STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS Carriages, Buggies, Road Wagons AND TWO WHEEL CARTS. 1310 and 1300 1/2 St. by Street and 408 N. 13th Street. Omaha, Neb.