THE STATE ELECTION. THE OMAHA BEE.

5.000.

trict judges and district attorneys.

WEALTH

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SUSENING LETTERS. sheen Letters and Remittances should be a to THE HES PUBLISHING COMPANY, OMAHA. hecks and Postoffics orders to be made pay-se order of the company. THE BEE BUBLISHING CO., PROPS E ROSEWATER. Editor

Now that the campaign is over, "let us

have peace."

Boss Spour's money in Omaha which Hascall distributed made itself felt.

THAT break up of the Anti-monopoly party failed to put in its expected appearance.

GENERAL HANCOCK is writing a series of Reminiscences of the War for The Washington National Tribunc.

Boss STOUTS money was well distributed in the various wards, but it couldn't give a Reese a majority.

ONE of the civil rights for which some of the colored voters in Omaha fought gallantly yesterday was the right to be purchased.

IT will be at least three days before definite returns from the back counties give us the actual results of the election in Nebraska.

THE last Congress is upon record as of the amount required for pensions for the year ending June 30.

THE shyster workingman committee raked in the dollars yesterday from candidates of every party who were foolish enough to at.empt to purchase their lack of influence.

THE great minds of the Treasury Department are agitated over the question whether flower seeds are garden seeds or something else. It is such problems as this which stagger the popular intellect and fill irreverent America with awe of

and also of the rights of others, who will GOVERNOR BOUTWELL said the other neither aggress nor tolerate aggression." This tendency is most noticeable in day: "If I should speak in the next Presidential campaign I shall have spoken the growing aggression of aggregated in campaigns for twelve of our twenty. wealth. It needs no Herbert Spencer to

The result in Nebraska is not known of the most conservative papers of the at the hour of writing and may not be for land. The time is past when the ridicule several days to come. Our machinery of the monopolies against their enemies for counting and collecting the returns is can check the growing appreciation of the very imperfect, and the facilities for public danger. If accumulated wealth

transmitting and collecting them are heaped up by diverting prosperity from neager. Even in the two largest cities, the ordinary channels of a general Omaha and Lincoln, the count will not distribution is not to rule this be complete before a late hour this country, shape its laws, speak through its courts and bend our

The interest centers chiefly on the con- entire social fabric to its own ends, the test for Supreme Judge and on the district people must arouse themselves to action. judges in the closely contested districts. and take such steps toward checking the The managers of the Republican evil as the growing danger to the Recampaign claim all the way from 5,000 to public demands.

8,000 for Mr. Reese and they pretend to THAT American ingenuity has not been believe that only the First and Seventh idle during the past year is shown by the judicial districts are in doubt. We ap-

report of the Commissioner of Patents prehend that the returns will show that which is now ready fer the inspection of they have overshot the mark. Mr. Reese Congress. Notwithstanding the large may be elected Supreme Judge, but his number of cases which have been acted the Southern lines; and, when the Northmajority will fall considerably below

upon during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1883, the work of the office is largely There is little, if any, doubt of Colby's in arrears and daily accumulating. The Francisco. The policy of these lines is defeat in the First district, and there is Commissioner assigns two causes for this to charge a given rate on through traffic, some doubt as to four or five other disstate of affairs, namely, increasing busttricts claimed as sure by the Republiness and a force insufficient to the transcans. It will take the official figures peractions. During the year the number of haps to ascertain definitely the result on applications for patents, including re-Supreme Judge and several of the disisues, designs, trade marks, and labels, exceeded those of last year by 5,672, and were 10,828 in excess of those of 1881. THE DANGERS OF AGGREGATED Facts like these speak well for the intelligence and inventive genius of the coun-One of the greatest causes of danger to try. The applications of all kinds dur-

the people of the United States is the ing the past fiscal year numbered 35,734, very liberty which is also its greatest while the caveats filed to protect invenboast. In no other country on the globe tions in course of being perfected

does liberty, social, political and religious, amounted to 2,688. The number of parun so often to license. Our country is tents granted, including reissues and dehampered by the fewest restraints, our signs, was 21,185. In the same period

press is the most rabid and vindictive, 883 trademarks and 618 labels were regand our political campaigns the cruelest istered. The receipts of the office for the of any nation. The chargesmade against past three fiscal years have been as folus as a people, that we do not sufficiently lows: 1881, \$789,895; 1882, \$930,864;

assert our own rights, and in turn and in 1883, \$1,095,884. The increase of do not sufficiently respect the receipts over 1881 is \$305,989, and over being unable to guess within \$39,000,000 rights of others, is in a large 1882, \$165,020. The surplus carnings of sense true. Our view of liberty is the office for the year is shown to be too generally that of relaxed restraints; \$391,536.25, and this, the commissioner that of letting men and things very much | says, increases the fund deposited in the alone instead of liberty in that higher treasury to the credit of the patent office sense in which it is the restraint of the to nearly two and one-half millions of dolpowerful and the protection of the weak lars. In view of the large annual surplus against the encroachments of the strong. the commissioner recommends a reduc-

The very composition of our society, as tion of fees, and suggests that Congress Herbert Spencer has well pointed out, so amend the law as to graduate the fee makes a desire for money getting, irrein accordance with the character and naspective of the means of acquisition, ture of the invention for which a patent more powerful than where class distincis asked. He also recommends that protions render it prectically impracticable vision be made for publication in the to overcome the obstacles of birth and Official Gazette of all legal decisions af-

social condition. As has been well said fecting patents, in order that inventors by that distinguished writer, "Free in- and the public may fully understand to the exalted beings who preside over the stitutions can only be worked by men what extent their rights are affected by each of whom is jealous of his own rights such decisions. This suggestion is agood one, and Congress should act favorably

a metropolitan appearance along with

upon it, Now THAT Omaha has begun to put on

of States and rings through the columns and Central Pacific roads, in addition to PERSONALITIES. by the guarantee of their bonds. The land alone was sufficient to build them,

over forty-eight million acres of land,

California and 25,000 per mile in the Ter-

ritories. Of course the policy of grant-

ing public lands to railroads is at an end.

But having done so much for those roads,

The trans-continental lines are practi-

cally a unit as to business and charges.

The owners of the Central Pacific, who

are united with Jay Gould, now control

all lines which come into California. They

directly own a controlling interest in all

mercy. And the policy pursued is to ex-

tort as much as they possibly can, not to absolutely destroy business or industry

ple and justice to itself?

lines.

absolutely destroy

Irving wears glasses. Mahone is getting bald. but the bonds have been sold, and a vast Gladstone is an accordeon ist. sum in interest paid by the United States. The Northern Pacific received Judge Tourgee is lecturing on the Mission f the Dude.

The Earl of Derby has an income of \$1, 000,000 a year. The hat business pays well. St. Louis girls claim that General Sher-man's lips have become calloused. but no endorsement of bonds. The At-lantic and Pacific received over 40,000,-000 acres of land. The Texas and Pacific received 10,240 acres per milefrom Texas and 12,800 from the United States in

The venerable Whittier says: "I cannot write without suffering; I am too old." Mr. Tennyson is less considerate. He keeps on writing, but, alas! it is not he who suffers. Lieutenant Danenhower has returned home from his lecture tour with \$7,000 in profits and with one eye still closed.

the question arises, should not the gov-Chief Juh, the belligerent Apache, is by no ernment exercise enough control over them to secure fair treatment to the peomeans dead. On the contrary he lives, moves and has his being, the stanchest practical friend of patent hair restoratives on the Amer-ican continent to day.

The King of Bavaria is passionately fond of the music of nightingales. He will change his tune when he hears Talmage sing.

The Khedive of Egypt works sixteen hours a day. This looks as if he might be surrep-tiously running a country newspaper.

the Southern lines; and, when the North-ern Pacific was recently completed, it was compelled to agree to rates made for pockets so that he can jingle his wealth.

all the trans-continental lines in San General Grant's office in New York is on the seventh floor of the United Bank build-ing. Grant always did go in for high offices. The California woman who kissed Henry Ward Beecher has had several same spells re-cently, and it is believed that she may in time and require local rates to support the Under this plan the farmers and tradesmen along their lines are at their recover her reason entirely.

Boston society is in a flutter of excitement over the report that Mr. Sullivan has broken his pledge and is once more gracious enoug to drink with any one who asks him.

along their lines. Were the ordinary laws of competition active, this need not Julia A. Moore, the sweet singer of Michi-excite apprehension, as the evil would gan, has disposed of 4,000 volumes of her excite apprehension, as the evil would correct itself; but in the consolidated in-fluence that controls these lines this will not be possible for years to come. The Begole is expecting a renomination.

not be possibility of competition will be over roads that run partially through Mexican territory, and these cannot af-ford much relief. The fact that the Thurman law is not producing as much, in the way of repay-

producing as much, in the way of repay-ment of interest, as was expected, will Luther Standing Bear, son of the famous

probably lead to the subject being rare-fully considered by next Congress. It can, under its recognized right to compel the repayment of interest, either enact laws to secure to the treasury a much larger revenue than now received, or it can compel a policy that shall inure to the benefit of the general public. It may be that the latter will be best, if it can be lergally reached. There is a vart norm. probably lead to the subject being rare-

The new prime donna, Mme. Sembrich, has had a soup named after her in New York, but her claim to lasting fame will not be perma-nently established until her portraiture ap-pears on the pine pails in which fine-cut tobac-co is shipped out from the manufactory over the republic. be legally reached. There is a vast population pouring into the regions opened up by the newly built roads. It comprises the best element in our population, and

Mr. McCullagh, editor of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, denies the rumor of his en-gagement to Miss Maud Howe. The rumors probably arose from the fact that during his stay at Old Point Comfort last August he danced with the young lady several times and made her a philopena present of an autograph deserves all the aid it can properly receive in accomplishing its mission. If railroads will be content to make a simple dividend on real capital, rates can be given that will insure the rapid settlement and the swift prosperity of our fertile prairies. Alone, uncontrolled, the railroads will

not do this. Their policy is to get all they can and not absolutely prevent Matthew Arnold claims to have some ac they can and not absolutely prevent growth. The government has a clear moral and probably legal right todo two things: To demand that provision shall be certainly made to liouidate all its advances on liou data and the philosophy of confucius because we have had some wash-ing done by a Chinaman during the past six

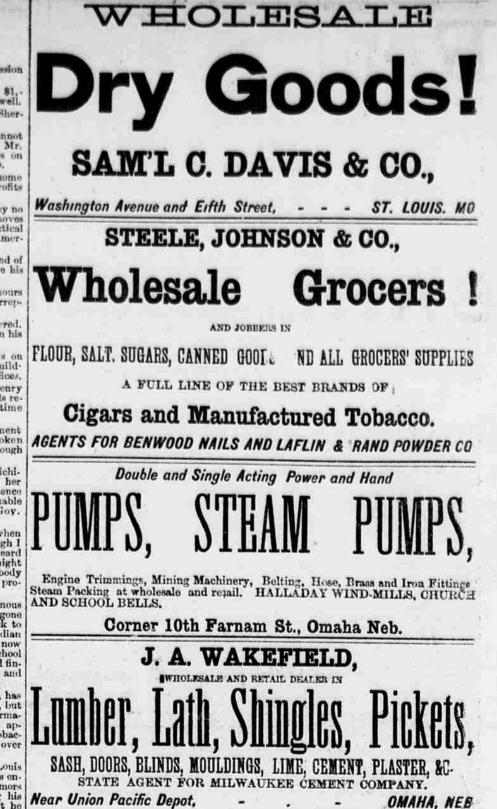
ing done by a Contact months. David Davis's exceedingly bad humor since his return home induces the belief that during his visit to his mother-in-law in North Caro-lina he must have roosted astraddle of a barbmade to liquidate all its advances on interest at a rate which will insure full payment by the time the bonds mature, and to require that settlers along the lines of railroad which have had grants

of land shall have moderate rates. The

Stock Watering. New York Times.

the people. Admit all that may be said The time is coming, and speedily, when as to the wisdom of the first of these grants, it still remains true that public t will be less easy than now to roll up a lands, which, under the homestead laws, ortune of a hundred million dollars in this State by "watering" railroad and telegraph stocks. The public has been made familiar with the most intimate belonged to the people, were given to railroads. Admit, too, that the original gift was squandered, and it still is true workings of this scheme of plunder and paign since." Governor Boutwell is not day threatens the structure of our society, ness centre of town will do something to the generosity of the govthat the corporations benefited owe others akin to it. The lessons it has ernment, and to the people whose patri-mony was taken, and at the coming earned from its Jay Goulds and Vanderbilts have been costly, but they are well

THE GREAT





take a prominent part in politics again. lionaire barons who boldly defy public building strongly and substantially for He holds a position as counsel for the sentiment and use their wealth to ride the future. Ten years ago the number government before the French-American rough shod over every commercial prin-Claims Commission at a salary of \$5,000 ciple in the race to increase their for-created of that material were few, and The railpoads have been favored long Claims Commission at a salary of \$5,000 ciple in the race to increase their for- erected of that material were few, and annually.

five Presidents. I spoke in 1840, and point out to us that the growth of corpo- metropolitan pretensions, our citizens

have been on the stump in every cam- rate power is the greatest danger that to- who own property in the busi-

in active politics, and probably will not It is building up a privileged class of mil- well to estimate the advantages of

THE verdict of the jury in the Shatto case raises the question whether it is possible for a Douglas county jury to convict a man of murder in the first degree. To an outsider the evidence in the Shatto case was conclusive that the murder was a cold blooded and deliberate killing. The jury, however, failed to find the requisite degree of dellboration. If pounding a man to a jelly and then riddling him with ballets doesn't show deliber ation, we fail to understand in what deliberation consists. Possibly a murderer has to lie in wait for his victim for two months with a shot gun, and then dispatch him in his sleep in order for the act to fall under the definition of murder to control legislation and shape the laws in the first degree.

THE Northern Pacific is evidently un dergoing retrenchment. Heretofore, Mr. Villard has been president, Thomas F. Oakes vice-president and real manager, with four heads under them namely, Gen. Haupt, general superintendent of operating department; Gen. Anderson, chief engineer and head of construction departmeent; John Muir, traffic manager (settlement of rates and fares), and Col. Lamborn, land commussioner. Now Mr. Haupt resigns and is succeeded by Oakos himself, the real executive head of the road, thus dispensing with one intermediary. As Mr. Haupt was said to be in receipt of a high salary, he probably did not resign without "pressure." He claims that the retrenchment policy has crippled what he deemed to be the necessary working force of the road.

Oxy thousand pension agents were registered in Washington six months ago, it is said, some doing business without signs, some with no offices at all but not known at the bureau. More than 300 have been suspended from practice during the last 16 months, and half as snany more disbarred, and 300 more are being investigated. Their most profitable work has been in sending out circupromising pensions rocklessly, writing a for the jingle of gold. . letter or two in every case where communication could be established by hook or crook, and then applying the "milking" beginning to attract that general attenprocess. The first demand would be for tion which the gravity of the situation dea dollar or two for postage and station- mands. The shadow of an influence course a man with several thousand vic trenched behind chartered privileges, tims of this sort could make a handsome recklessly granted by the people, and income, and it is said that several of the butressed with a power of accumulated swindlers have become rich from the millions is hanging over the republic. petty work.

tunes. By its means the poor are made the larger proportion were two and three poorer and the rich richer while an un- story structures. The absence of an exhealthy speculative spirit has been tended fire limit made it possible for the fostered and sharp dealing and shrewd many non-residents, whose only interest swindling on a gigantic scale, have been in their property was in its income, to substituted for honest industry as the build and maintain one and two story quickest and surest road to wealth. Nor shanties in the heart of town. Those has the influence of corporate wealth which still remain on Farnam and Dougbeen less detrimental to the institutions las streets must soon go. Property has

of free government than to the tone of the become too valuable to be occupied by general society. The feeling is rapidly such buildings. And along with the adspreading, that a power is being built up vance in real estate has come a demand within the State which is greater than for offices and for storage lofts which the State itself. The railroad lobby has become a feature of every legislative body. floors of all the buildings which we are Paid agents of great corporations not likely to erect for several years to come. only form a third house, but sit in Con-The time has come for Omaha to build gress, Legislatures and municipal councils four and five story business houses. The

ple, so must the remedy come from the people. There is need of prompt and account of the lack of suitable accomsweeping yet careful legislation to meet the danger; legislation which will throw greater safeguards around the creation of corporations, which will prevent as far as

BETWEEN admissions and denials, as-sertions and counter assertions, it is hard to get at the truth concerning the alleged of the G. A. R. a by-word of reproach. possible the worst phases of incipient sible and do away forever with the sible and do away forever with the to get at the truth concerning the alleged wrongs of overcapitalization of public corporations. This must be the basis of any adequate remedy for the evil. It must be followed by laws restricting the unlicensed operation of monopolies by limiting the charges of common carriers, and compelling the defensely natives after their surrender.

common carriers, and compelling the defensely natives after their surrender. publication of statements by all corpora-Some time afterward this officer, who tions which perform a public function. professed to have been an oye-witness of Above all, we must have an educated the enormities, was arrested on the public sentiment which will cry a halt to ground that he had written a letter which their sleeping-rooms, and some who were the dangerous aggressions of the wealthy was calculated to disgrace the French few upon the rights of the impovorished soldiery in the eyes of the civilized world. many; offices of trust filled by men who In other words, it was pretended that cannot be bought or threatened; a bench the report was a calumny; but it was oboccupied by judges who will honestly in- served at the time that no official denial terpret the laws, and a Congress com- was made by the War Department. The posed of legislators who care more for the latest reports from Saigon confirm the tars to old soldiers and their widows applause of their honest constituents than original statement. If it be true that Admiral Courbet directed that no quar-

It is a great problem which is facing ter should be given to men, women and us. Its mighty importance is now just children, or even permitted this ruthless slrughter, the French Government has a terrible account to settle. In its war with China, if war should come, it would ery, and this would be kept up with vari- more powerful than the resources of the start out bereft of the friendship and ous pretexts so long as a cent came. Of State and National Government, in- sympathy of all civilized nations.

Land Grant Railroads. Philadelphia Evening Call.

The amount of land given by the gov-ernment to what is known as the "land The alarm note is sounded from a score grant railroads" is enermous. The Union

uon of congress this whole subject should be considered in the light of the enough

Paul Vandervoort's Removal.

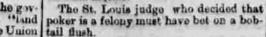
land given the railroad was taken from

"I cannot consider it the ablest paper devoted to the interests of the soldier published in the country. I earnestly conmend it to all comrades of the Or-PAUL VANDERVOORT, Commander-in-Chief, G. A. R. der. Irand Army Gazette.

The above, cut from one of the Claim Agent's papers, published in Washington by one of the largest Claim Agent ewners, and which concern has become rich off the fees from the "poor soldiers," as he terms them, accounts for the taffy published in its columns, where it alludes to the promises to fully utilize the vacant top Paul Vandevoort removal matter. The editor of this Claim Agent's paper says Paul was poor when he went out. Does this writer forget that this same Paul drew his salary nearly the whole year he four and five story business houses. The was commander-in-chief, and in 265 introduction of water works has brought days drew and spent \$2,000 of the G. to control legislation and shape the laws for the benefit of gigantic monopolies al-ready rich from the earnings of the peo-ple. Their creaturesswarm in our courts, drag the judicial ermine in the filth of official cerruption, and their executives twist the execution of the laws to the will of their masters. As the evil is directed against the peo-ple, so must the ramedy come from the unable to come into Omaha this year on is no more than any other comrade of the lack of suitable account of the lack of suitable account account of the lack of suitable accom-modations. It will pay to build for the future. The two and three story bricks must go, spend its funds, nor does it require any

> cause they are so easily fleecod by their Claim Agents? It is easily said that Post-Master General Grosham has violated the R. & R., as a comrade for removing a neglectful clerk. We think Mr Greaham is to be commended for doing his duty. Mr. Paul Vandervoort as Commander-in-Chief should have set an example to office holders and attended to his duties. But instead of obeying his obligation, which is "To encourage honor and purity in public affairs," &c., he violates the same by shirking his duty and taking Government pay. If any one should be removed it should be him. We noticed also in an issue of this Claim Agent's paper an article written by one who suggests raising a fund for this dis-charged clerk. We should suggest to this individual to remember that before he advises others to devote funds. he pays debts to those that he owes. We hope we have seen enough of this matter in the papers, and that we shall not be called upon to make matters public that had better be kept quiet.

Abusing the Judge.







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