

The Omaha Bee

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OMAHA PUBLISHING CO., Prop'rs. E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

ACCORDING to Dr. Miller there are more than 2,000 hoodlums in Omaha.

THIS time is rapidly coming when there will be no middle ground in Nebraska between monopoly and anti-monopoly.

MR. KIRKWOOD refuses a place on the Mormon commission. He says he has seen enough of Gentile polygamy in Washington.

"THIRTY DORSBY" is the very impolite manner in which the Denver Tribune refers to the ex-senator of star route fame.

IT looks very much as if Governor Nance was trying to hold back the call for an extra session until after Thurston has all his pins set.

THE virtuous indignation of Messrs. Vanderbilt and Depew over grain "corners" is very affecting. Stock corners awaken no emotions in their sensitive breasts.

THE old council has passed in its checks. They were not a very brilliant set of men, like Jim Stephenson, Barney and Hascall, but we might have gone farther and fared a good deal worse, you know.

THE Chicago Tribune thinks that the gentlemen from Colorado is strictly a receiving Teller. It is an interesting question in Iowa whether he will be a paying Teller for the administration.

EX-SECRETARY HUNT exchanges a cabinet position worth \$3,000 a year for a foreign mission with a salary of \$17,500. The gifts of the state departments often temper the wind to shorn official lambs.

THOMAS ALLEN who died on Saturday in Washington was the wealthiest citizen of St. Louis. He constructed over 1,000 miles of railroad during his life-time, and was for many years president of the Iron Mountain railway. His property is estimated at over \$10,000,000.

THE royalty extorted from manufacturers of barb wire by the Washburn-Moens monopoly amounts to \$7.50 upon every mile of fencing. Ben Butler is after the firm with his war-paint on and if the suits to annul the patents succeed, no farmer will grudge him a handsome fee for his services.

WHERE has the doctrine of senatorial prerogative gone? This is what Senators Hoar and Dawes of Massachusetts are puzzling about. The nomination of Worthington to the Boston collectorship was made by the president in the face of most earnest

THEIR LATEST DODGE.

Country papers throughout the west as well as in New York state, and several publishers of patent insides, are being furnished with well written articles in opposition to national and state railroad legislation. These contributions are written with an appearance of candor and a profuse display of statistics which tend to mislead and confuse the reader, thus accomplishing the purpose for which they are gotten up. It might as well be understood by our farmers that the articles referred to came from the Monopoly Literary Bureau, in New York. This institution is supported by the railroads centering in that city and its only object is to counteract the rapidly swelling tide of anti-monopoly sentiment throughout the country. The writers are often brilliant young men who prostitute their abilities for corporation gold and distort facts without regard to any consideration but that of earning their salaries from their railroad employers.

The monopolies appreciate the power of the press in awakening sentiment and in educating the expression of the popular voice to the wrongs under which the producers of the country are suffering. The growth of anti-monopoly has been fostered during the past five years by a few bold, honest and fearless journals of wide circulation throughout the country, which have dared to brave the threats of the corporation attorneys and the attacks of monopoly bravoes, and which could neither be bribed nor bulldozed from the self-imposed labor. When other efforts failed, the corporations betook themselves to purchasing journals outright and endeavoring to counteract through their editorial columns the effect of the anti-monopoly journals. The result of this experiment has not been entirely satisfactory. It has generally first shown itself in a rapid decrease of the subscription list and a corresponding decrease in the weight of the journal as an exponent of public opinion. The people demand of a newspaper in return for their support that it shall be conscientious in uttering its convictions and free from all suspicions of bribery or corruption in its editorial conduct. And on these accounts the public has refused any hearty support to the known organs of monopoly.

And so the last resort of the stock gambling railroad magnates is the organization of literary bureaus to furnish brains for country editors who are inclined to be friendly to the corporations, and through which to smuggle into the columns of opposition papers insidious articles against any regulation of the railroads by the people. As soon as the public recognizes the fraud it will refuse to be imposed upon any longer. And Nebraska is too well informed upon the struggle between the corporations and the people to furnish a good field for the labors of the National Monopoly Literary Bureau.

SOUTHERN PROSPERITY.

Outside of the inundated valley of the Mississippi the southern states seem to be enjoying a season of unusual prosperity. Trade is constantly increasing, commerce is advancing with giant strides as new lines of railroads are being joined as links to the undeveloped systems which cross the country from Virginia to the Gulf. Manufacturers have taken a firm hold and politics is becoming less a staple of conversation than corn and cotton.

Last year the southern states produced more cotton than in any previous one. Before the war the highest figures reached was 4,669,700. The cotton crop of 1880 was over one million bales greater. The sugar crop has not yet touched the high marks

coal and iron lying heretofore unworked in the mountains of Tennessee and other adjacent states.

The south is beginning to prosper because it is beginning to desire to prosper, and the less sectional it becomes the more cosmopolitan will be the character of the foreign investments made in its undeveloped interests.

WILLIAM E. CHANDLER, nominated for secretary of the navy, was born in Concord, N. H., in 1835. He graduated from the Harvard law school in 1855, and devoted himself for the ten succeeding years to the practice of law, being reporter of the supreme court of New Hampshire from 1859 to 1865. He was also a member of the state legislature in 1862, 1863 and 1864, being twice chosen speaker. In 1865 he was appointed judge advocate general for the navy department by President Lincoln, and soon afterward he was made first assistant secretary of the treasury, from which office he resigned in 1867. Since then Mr. Chandler has practiced law in New Hampshire and Washington. During the campaign of 1868, 1872 and 1879, he did active work for the republican party as secretary of the national committee. After the election of 1876 he took a prominent part in preventing the democrats from capturing the electoral votes of South Carolina and Florida, and was an important witness in the cipher dispatch investigation in 1878 and 1879. At the Chicago convention in 1880 he supported Mr. Blaine, but voted for Mr. Garfield on the last ballot. In March, 1881, he was nominated for solicitor general, but his confirmation was opposed by Attorney General MacVeagh, Senator Cameron and all the democratic senators. Mr. Chandler was told that he would be defeated, but he insisted upon a vote in the Senate. On May 30, 1881, the last day of the session, he was defeated, an adverse majority of five being obtained by the absence of the New York senators, Senator Mitchell's failure to vote and the adverse vote of Senator Cameron and all the democratic senators.

BOURBON DEMOCRACY.

The bourbon democracy is surely and rapidly disintegrating. Striking proofs of this fact are accumulating in every direction. The Mahone revolt in Virginia, the Georgia uprising under the leadership of Felton, and the conflict between repudiators and debt payers in Tennessee afford positive symptoms of approaching dissolution. Even Mossbacked Missouri is beginning to realize the approaching change.

A few days ago The Post-Dispatch, a paper that has ranked as one of the leading democratic organs of St. Louis, issued its declaration of independence and deliberately abandoned the bourbon camp. We cannot do better than reproduce the editorial from The Post-Dispatch that explains the motive that impels its publishers to the change of base. It reads as follows:

"After all it is not a violation of the proprieties of the English language to speak of the democratic party as a putrid reminiscence." It seems to belong to a past era, and its leaders—such a title is applicable to the shriveled mummies who flourish their batons at the head of the scraggy columns—are determined that the organization shall never be brought abreast of the times. The party has had no general and harmonious principles since the war period. On questions of tariff, finance and social economy there is as much difference between the democrat of Massachusetts and the democrat of the Missouri prairie as there is between the reindeer of Lapland and the antelope of the Rocky mountains. There is nothing about

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Destructive and Beneficial Effects of Recent Rain Storms.

The Herdies Shelved—Laird Mapping Out His District—Campaign Fractions.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BEE. LINCOLN, April 9.—The late rainy spell has been of incalculable benefit to the farmers of Lancaster county, as probably to the other sections of the state. Many of them have been in rather straightened circumstances the last year and need a good season to help them out. Salt creek is rising rapidly and threatens to overflow the bottoms, though it can do no particular damage here.

The Lincoln Herdie line, which has been losing money steadily for its proprietors ever since its start, has finally been withdrawn. The experience at St. Joe, Kansas City and other places has been of a similar character. They are not a paying investment.

James Laird has been here for two days past to see what kind of a district was to be cut out for him in the western portion of the state. He does not seem to dispute the fact that he is on the warpath. Charley Whedon has decided congressional aspirations as far as this district is concerned, but in the multiplicity of candidates who will arise between now and the convention he will probably be smothered. Al. Fields, a young lawyer here, is seeking a legislative nomination.

In addition to the Grand Army, Farmers' Alliance, prohibition, railroad and other elements that have been recognized as liable to conflict in the coming campaign, another now appears. It seems that Fairfield and his collaborators are going to make an appeal to the orthodox brethren throughout the state not to allow the election of men to the legislature who will be liable to instigate an offensive investigation and deliver the university over to the control of the infidels. Between these various issues the legislative candidate's lot is likely to be anything but a happy one.

The contract for building the new wings to the insane asylum, which was let to J. J. Butler, has been rescinded on account of the misunderstanding of the architect's specifications. The board will have to advertise again for bids.

SLOCUMB IN COURT.

Reports from Sterling show that the Nemaha is on a rampage, and a number of buildings flooded. At Wymore the storm was very severe, and a number of buildings shattered. No personal injuries were sustained, however.

Shall Local or State Law Apply to Liquor Dealers in Omaha?

The Question to be Pushed to Settlement—How the Law is Purposely Violated.

A Plain Statement of Facts.

Owing to some delay in making out the papers in the cases, the license board did not complete its work until yesterday. It is understood that they have issued licenses to every one of the applicants except those against whom protests were on file. The hearing for these cases has been set for 10 a. m. to-day. A brief resume of the facts connected with the controversy concerning the liquor license protests may now be in order. The Slocumb law, in section 2, provides that no action shall be taken upon the application for license until at least two weeks' notice has been given by publication in the paper having the largest circulation in the county or city, as the case may be. This law went into effect in Omaha on the 1st of January, 1882. In order to ascertain which paper had the largest circulation in this city the clerk, Mr. Jewett, made an official request upon the publishers of each paper to

whole letter of the law and published daily for two weeks, while the remainder only published two days. Among those who had ordered their application in for two weeks was John Brandt, proprietor of Turner hall and Metz's hall, but after he had paid for his advertisement with a check on the First National, he stopped payment on the check and never has paid or even tendered payment for his advertisement since that day.

Brandt procured his license in this advertisement for which he never paid, and the other liquor dealers, who had failed to comply with the law secured theirs also. Among these were one or two who never advertised in THE BEE at all in spite of the law, and now when the second application for licenses was made, a new scheme was started to beat THE BEE out of the remainder of the fee. That old reprobate and ex-preacher Baldwin, worked up a club of forty-three liquor dealers, who united on one application over his name as attorney. Some of them were for six months, some for three months and some for a year, and yet the application does not name the time for which they have applied, and is in many other respects irregular.

After THE BEE had virtually waived ten dollars each in favor of these liquor dealers the club proposes to balk the publishers out of \$2 more of the money, and rather than pay the legal fee, put the money in Baldwin's pocket.

A day or two after Baldwin's club-list had appeared in THE BEE Mr. E. Rosewater sent a personal notice to ten or more of the parties on that list notifying them that he proposed to test his right as publisher in the courts and would enter protests against several, and would in this connection fight out all the other points in which they were in conflict with the law. These notices were sent in order to give the parties a chance to proceed legally with their applications.

It is Mr. Rosewater's intention now to make test cases not only upon the question of publication, but upon the \$1,000 license and other evasions of the law that have been practiced here. He has chosen Brandt because of the mean treatment by that man and while he has no personal feeling as against Hornberger, he is compelled to make at least one other test case, and Hornberger, perhaps, will answer as well as any other dealer. When these cases are brought into the court they will necessarily involve all the liquor dealers in the city and they will probably be pushed into the supreme court for final decision.

GENTEEL STARVATION.

How Many Families Starve and Keep a Carriage.

The other morning when the News reporter went into the butcher shop on Third avenue, immediately around the corner from his boarding house, to deliver a pathetic message from his sick landlady, he met a splendidly costumed female coming out as he was going in. Turning around naturally to follow her movements, and still further to feast his eyes, he saw her step into a carriage at the curbstone, which was speedily whisked away by a pair of spirited and prancing horses.

The well groomed horses with their shining harness; the black titled, green-coated, silver buttoned and white gloved coachman; the highly polished carriage, with its gleaming lamps and windows; the whole equipage, in truth, flashing in the morning sunlight, seemed like a splendid vision from the world of dreams. When it had sparkled and shimmered out of sight, and was lost in the common crowd of vehicles, the reporter turned again into the butcher shop.

As he did so, the butcher brought a hunk of meat from one of the hooks and flung it on the next round block at the end of his counter. Seizing a pair of meat axes, he began hacking away to make mince meat thereof in an unmistakably spiteful and vicious fashion. "That is what I call gorgeous poverty," looking up and nodding to the reporter. The butcher, it may be remarked, is an old school fellow, who had the usual presidential longings during his early years, but developing consumptive tendencies, had sought a corrective in his father's business. He had succeeded to the store at his father's death. He had found the corrective. His weight is not now less than 200 pounds. "See," he said, turning suddenly

those dashes up to the corner grocery store in her carriage and orders a small measure of potatoes and a bar of soap to be sent home, and grandly rides away again. You may see her servant on the avenue almost any morning on her way to the baker's shop to buy and pay for one loaf of bread.

"Of course, the servants do not like this sort of thing. They usually stay a month, get their month's wages and go. If the servant can't stand it a month and leaves before the end of it, she does not get any wages."

A middle-aged female entered the shop at this moment. She was dressed in a shabby black. She carried a small market basket. She began inspecting very earnestly a round of beef that lay on the counter.

"It is not quite far enough in," she said at length; "but you may cut me a pretty thick slice off there."

The butcher cut off the slice wrapped it up and gave it to the customer, who went away.

"You trust her?" "That's Miss Smith; a very different kind from Mr. Montrose. She gets the very best porter house steak in the shop. She waits until the cut is just right. If it is not far enough in, or verges toward the sirloin, she won't have it. And she pays promptly every week. Why, she and her cat consume more good meat than all the Montrose family—father, mother and two daughters—do together. She is an old maid, a dressmaker. She lives in the front room in the house over the way. Sometime she goes out of town to a country mansion to do a week's work. She always comes back starved or dyspeptic, or both—at least she says so.

"I tell you," continued the butcher, flourishing the knife whereby he had just cut the porter house steak, "one-half the people in this city don't know how the other half live."—[New York News.

Mr. Pendleton's Literary Bureau.

The Cincinnati Enquirer makes known the fact that a "well-developed, full-fledged Democrat Presidential Bureau" has been established in Washington in the interest of Senator Pendleton. John G. Thompson is represented to be principal in charge. The work of the Bureau thus far has been confined to feeling the Democratic pulse and "booming" Mr. Pendleton as a Civil Service reformer of the first water—in fact, the claim is made for him that he is the genuine Simon-pure original Jacob. This assumption is rather laughable in view of the fact that Dorman B. Eaton, George William Curtis and other gentlemen of like character put the Civil Service reform ball in motion, and were, as we have reason to know, the real authors of Mr. Pendleton's bill. But Mr. Pendleton is smart enough to claim the bantling as his own and to make out of it what he can. Of course, whatever he does has a Democratic object in view. This he has been honest enough to admit, although it was not intended that the admission should gain circulation among the Republicans. The Democrat who furnishes information concerning the Pendleton Bureau dealers says that the game of the Ohio Senator is being well played, and that Tilden, Bayard, Hendricks, Morrison and other prominent Democratic aspirants for a Presidential nomination had better "keep their weather-eyes skinned, or Pendleton will succeed in winning the Democratic turkey." The fact that Jongee is running the Bureau augurs nothing in favor of Mr. Pendleton's success, but the latter is also represented to be on the alert for "the fellows who fix up the primaries," and whenever one such visits Washington he receives a little note saying, "Senator Pendleton would be happy to have with him this evening." The wine and terrapin make a good impression that Gentleman George is a royal good fellow. Mr. Pendleton may achieve a certain degree of success by operating upon the stomachs of Ohio Democrats, but his Literary Bureau will prove a dead failure. Tilden tried one in 1876, and Bookwater in 1881, but in neither case did it operate to advantage. Both were beaten, and in all likelihood will never secure a political resurrection. The Democracy are not a literary set of fellows, and the chances are that Mr. Pendleton will make the same of a failure.

The Toque some Cigarette.

New York Sun. Two diminutive Italian children—a boy 6 years of age and a girl 7—

HOUSES AND LOTS!

For Sale By BEMIS, FIFTEENTH AND DOUGLAS STS.,

- No. 187—LARGE FINE HOME AND CORNER LOT near 22nd and Webster streets, 10 rooms, stable and splendid order. A bargain at \$6,000. No. 175, House 3 rooms, full lot on Pierce near 20th street, \$1,650. No. 177, House 2 rooms, full lot on Douglas near 9th street, \$700. No. 178, Beautiful residence, full lot on Cass near 19th street, \$12,000. No. 174, Two houses and 1/2 lot on Dodge near 9th street, \$1,500. No. 176, House three rooms, two closets, etc., half lot on 21st near Grace street, \$800. No. 172, One and one-half story brick house on two lots on Douglas near 25th street, \$1,700. No. 171, House two rooms, well, water, stable, etc full lot near Pierce and 12th street, \$550. No. 179, One and one-half story house six rooms and well, half lot on Convent street near St. Mary's avenue, \$1,800. No. 170, House three rooms on Clinton street near shot tower, \$825. No. 179, House and 1/2 lot on Webster street, \$3,500. No. 168, House of 11 rooms, lot 32x150 feet on 19th near Hart street, \$5,000. No. 187, Two story house, 3 rooms 4 closets, good cellar, on 18th street near Poppleton's \$4,000. No. 165, New house of 6 rooms, half lot on Isard near 18th street, \$1,850. No. 164, One and one-half story house 8 rooms on 18th street near Leavenworth, \$5,500. No. 161, One and one-half story house of 5 rooms near Hancock Park, \$1,600. No. 158, Two houses 5 rooms each, closets, etc on East street near 25th, \$2,400. No. 157, House 6 rooms, full lot on 19th street near Leavenworth, \$2,400. No. 156, House 4 large rooms, 2 closets half acre on Hart street near Dixon, \$1,200. No. 155, Two houses, one of 5 and one of 4 rooms, on 17th street near Marcy, \$3,200. No. 154, Three houses, one of 7 and two of 5 rooms each, and corner lot on Cass near 14th street, \$5,900. No. 153, Small house and full lot on Pacific near 15th street, \$2,500. No. 171, One story house 6 rooms, on Leavenworth near 16th, \$3,000. No. 150, House three rooms and lot 92x11 near 26th and Farham, \$2,500. No. 148, New house of eight rooms, on 18th street near Leavenworth, \$3,100. No. 147, House of 13 rooms on 18th street near Marcy, \$3,400. No. 146, House of 10 rooms and 1/2 lots on 18th street near Marcy, \$6,000. No. 145, House two large rooms, lot 67x210 feet on Sherman avenue (16th street) near Nicholas, \$2,500. No. 143, House 7 rooms, barn, on 20th street near Leavenworth, \$2,500. No. 142, Home 5 rooms, kitchen, etc., on 16th street near Nicholas, \$1,875. No. 141, House 3 rooms on Douglas near 26th street, \$900. No. 140, Large house and two lots, on 24th near Farham street, \$5,000. No. 139, House 8 rooms, lot 60x166 1/2 feet, Douglas near 27th street, \$1,500. No. 137, House 6 rooms and half lot on Capitol avenue near 23d street, \$2,500. No. 135, House and half acre lot on Cumming street near 24th \$850. No. 131, House 2 rooms, full lot, Isard near 21st street, \$900. No. 129, Two houses one of 6 and one of 4 rooms, on leased lot on Webster near 20th street, \$2,500. No. 127, Two story house 8 rooms, half lot on Webster near 19th \$3,500. No. 126, House 3 rooms, lot 20x130 feet on 26th street near Douglas, \$675. No. 125, Two story house on 12th near Dodge street lot 25x95 feet, \$1,500. No. 124, Large house and full block near Farham and Central street, \$3,000. No. 123, House 6 rooms and large lot on Saunders street near Barracks, \$2,100. No. 122, House 5 rooms and half lot on Webster near 18th street, \$1,500. No. 118, House 10 rooms, lot 30x90 feet on Capitol avenue near 23d street, \$2,950. No. 117, Two houses 7 rooms each and 1/2 lot on Capitol avenue near 23d \$1,500. No. 114, House 3 rooms on Douglas near 26th street, \$750. No. 113, House 2 rooms, lot 66x99 feet on near Cumming street, \$750. No. 118, Brick house 11 rooms and half lot on Cass near 14th street, \$2,800. No. 111, House 12 rooms on Davenport near 25th street, \$7,000. No. 110, Brick house and 1/2 lot 22x132 feet on Cass street near 15th, \$3,000. No. 108, Large house on Harnay near 16th street, \$3,500. No. 109, Two houses and 36x1 foot lot on Isard near 19th, \$3,500. No. 107, House 5 rooms and half lot on Isard near 17th street, \$1,200. No. 106, House and lot 51x198 feet, lot on 14th near Pierce street, \$675. No. 105, Two story house 8 rooms with 1/2 lot on Howard near Saunders street, \$2,500. No. 103, One and one-half story house 10 rooms Webster near 16th street, \$2,500. No. 102, Two houses 7 rooms each and 1/2 lot on 14th near Chicago, \$4,000. No. 101, House 3 rooms, cell, r., etc., 1 1/2 lots on South avenue near Pacific street, \$1,650. No. 100, House 4 rooms, cellar, etc., half lot on Isard street near 19th, \$2,000. No. 99, Very large house and full lot on Harnay near 14th street, \$9,000. No. 97, Large house of 11 rooms on Sherman avenue near Clark street, make an offer. No. 95, One and one-half story house 7 rooms lot 240x401 feet, stable, etc., on Sherman avenue near Grace, \$7,000. No. 99, Large brick house two lots on Davenport