

The Omaha Bee.

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The BEE PUBLISHING CO., Props. E. ROSEWATER Editor

THE BEER has ordered 400,000 brandy and liquor glasses for his coronation. The evident intention is to make every nihilist too drunk to explode a bomb.

THERE was practically no opposition to sewer bonds at yesterday's election, and the school bonds went through with even less difficulty. Public improvements are in the air, and as soon as the contracts can be let they will begin to be in the earth.

A MEMORIAL of all trades, professions and occupations has been presented to the commissioner of excise in Buffalo asking that licenses be raised to \$200 and \$250. The memorial is signed by Bishop Ryan and twelve Catholic clergymen of the diocese.

DR. MILLER is still convinced the lecturers are unpopular in Omaha. If the doctor will advertise himself to address our citizens on "What I Know About Sidney Dillon and What Sidney Dillon Knows About Me," we promise him a crowded audience at the opera house. There need be no heavy expenditures connected with this enterprise. Mr. Boyd will doubtless make a reduction in the rent in return for the editorial taffy with which the Herald has plastered him during the past few weeks, and the cost of posters and hand bills can be added to the next Union Pacific printing bill. The proceeds will enable Dr. Miller to meet the increased taxation on his suburban property which is held at \$1,000 and assessed at \$30 per acre. For these reasons and to gratify a laudable desire on the part of the public for information, the doctor ought certainly to make the experiment. It would prove to him that Omaha has not lost all interest in lecturers and lecturers.

A PRUSSIAN officer, who recently visited West Point, says that the work there seemed like a survival of the days of the Great Frederick in the painful attention to useless drill. In this connection it is stated that a commission consisting of several professors of the Military Academy has been appointed to make a tour of our leading universities, Harvard, Yale, Princeton and Columbia, with a view of ascertaining in what respects West Point falls behind in educational advantages. The general impression, which seems to be shared by the professors at the academy, is that the course of study at West Point is only a little removed from that in a second class high school. While the government is paying for the support of some hundred and fifty embryo officers during their four years' training in the Military Academy, it ought to make sure that they are taught something else but tactics and a supreme contempt for all "strickers" who have not had the benefit of a free education, \$500 a year, and an army appointment at the end of their course.

YESTERDAY, April 21, was the centenary of the birth of Washington Irving. It has been truly said of Irving that he was the father of American literature as he was certainly the first American to make American books read at home and known abroad. There is a peculiar literary fascination about Irving's works which we find in no other American author. His versatile and graceful style is that of the essayist of Queen Anne modified by a genial glow of humor like that of Lamb. His range of sympathy was wide. He reflected the quiet and delightful philosophy of the Tatler and Spectator and added to it a power of pathos and a temperate command of wit and burlesque, which appear in such widely divergent compositions as "The Broken Heart" and "The History of New York."

A French critic has said that Irving wrote of all countries but his own, in the style of Addison. It is true that there is nothing distinctively American in his style and most of his essays might have been written in England or on the continent. But it is difficult to see how this diminishes the charm of his writings, interest in which has increased both at home and abroad from decade to decade. He has the first place and is named first in the American constellation of letters, shedding luster on the long and brilliant company who have risen since his star first appeared.

SOME COUNTY MATTERS.

There is a growing feeling among the citizens of Omaha and the residents of Douglas county that the poor farm is too valuable a piece of property to be devoted to its present uses. The city has closed up around it on three sides, and lands in the adjoining additions are selling at prices varying from \$300 to \$800 a lot. Sooner or later, and the sooner the better, the county commissioners will be obliged to purchase land elsewhere for the poor farm and to place the present property in the market.

When this is done greater efforts must be made to make the poor farm self-sustaining. There are no reasons why it should not be. At present its maintenance costs the county several thousands of dollars a year instead of returning a revenue.

What seems to be needed more than anything else on the board of county commissioners is a solid business man of an investigating turn of mind.

While speaking of the board of commissioners, we direct the attention of County Clerk Blumer to the fact that the published proceedings of the board do not correspond with the actual transactions of that body. We refer particularly to the item of "warrants allowed." There have been a number of significant omissions. Several warrants "on account of tax list," amounting to some hundreds of dollars, appear on the record, which are not found in the proceedings furnished by the county clerk to the daily papers. We are unable to discover whether this is done by accident or design. The law makes no extra allowance to the county clerk for compiling the tax list. With the quota of clerks which are paid by the county to assist in the business of his office, none are necessary. The case is different with the city clerk, and there can be no objection for a reasonable allowance for transcribing the tax list from the county books. But if we understand the case an allowance of some \$4,000 was made last year by the county commissioners for clerk hire in the county clerk's office. This included the salary of the deputy, which amounts to \$1,200 a year. Deducting this, Mr. Baum had \$2,800 to pay the running expenses of his office, which should certainly have been more than sufficient for all purposes. If in addition the commissioners feel called upon to allow \$1,200 "for making up the tax list" the public ought to know it. But if such allowance is proper there can be no reason for its concealment. The published proceedings of the board of county commissioners as furnished by the clerk ought to be correct. If they cannot be made so by the clerk or his deputy, THE BEE will take steps to secure, as it did for years, its own transcript of the official records.

A GROWING EVIL

Whatever the charges that may be laid at the door of the American newspaper it cannot be accused of tedium. The comments of the press throughout the country upon the Vandebilt masquerade are practical and healthy. The gorgeous piece of folly of the men and women who ape a foreign aristocracy has been given a newspaper notoriety in many cases only to point an editorial moral. It is certainly worthy of comment that in a single city of a republican country a social gathering of less than a thousand people is said to have represented nearly a thousand millions of wealth while a solitary guest counted up his possessions at \$200,000.00 and his annual income at a tenth of that enormous sum.

The tendency to accumulate the property of the United States in the hands of a comparatively small number of men cannot be disguised. Should an aristocracy be formed in this country it will start from wealth as a basis, and the power the people do not jealously guard may be quietly and stealthily acquired by millionaires who are not ashamed of boasting that they corrupt legislatures, debauch congresses and make and unmake governors and presidents. European methods of founding fortunes cannot prevail here. The immense estates of a foreign nobility were acquired long ago, when land was cheap and prodigal rulers gave landed possessions to their favorites. But under our very eyes, by the use of exceptional talents and by arts and measures which every one admits are base and bad, immense tracts of land have been filched away from the people, and corporations have been built of privileges developed into rights which are more valuable than kingdoms. The foundation for fortunes vastly greater than Vanderbilt's has been laid in hundreds of families, and the growth of the country and the development of its resources will rear the superstructures.

It requires no gift of prophecy to fortell the inevitable result. The rights of the few to the possession of their immense property will never be permitted to stand in the way of the rights of the many to earn a living which shall be something more than a bare existence. Hunger and want are guessexing. They are not philanthropers. But all experience goes to prove that unless present tendencies are checked and the people assert their rightful supremacy peacefully, the inevitable must come, as it came in

France at the close of the last century and just as it certainly must come sooner or later in Great Britain and on the continent.

Social conditions in the United States have been revolutionized within the last half century. By one method or by another they will be forced to undergo another revolution before another half century has passed away.

The public debt was reduced over nine and a half millions during March. Our entire national debt is now less than \$1,700,000, or about \$34 per capita. Five foreign nations have debts greater than our own. France leads off with the largest national debt in the world. It amounts to \$4,683,840,000, or \$117.79 for every man, woman and child in the country. Next comes Russia with \$4,314,667,599, the debt per capita being considerably less than that of France, but scarcely less burdensome owing to the poverty-stricken and half civilized character of the majority of the population. The debt of the German government is small because of the adherence to a strict policy of taxation whereby the current expenses are annually met, but the national burdens are almost unbearably large notwithstanding, mainly because of the cost of the immense standing army. Great Britain owes \$3,814,500,000, or \$109.04 per capita, but she is rich enough to stand it for the present at least, if she is not wise enough to enter upon a system of reducing it. Considering the size, wealth and possibilities of the country, our debt is small. It is easily carried. The annual interest charge is only \$57,360,000 one-third of what it was in 1865. This sum is not burdensome when divided among more than fifty millions of inhabitants. Now that the national finances are on a solid footing and the bonds of the government are bearing as low a rate of interest as those of any nation in the world, the country can afford to check its past policy of rapid debt reduction and oppressive taxation. There is no reason why posterity will reap the political benefits in acquiring which the debt was contracted, shall not do their share towards wiping out the national indebtedness. So long as a rapid payment of the principal of the debt was necessary in order to demonstrate our intention to meet our national obligations at maturity no one felt called upon to complain of the policy of the treasury. That work has been accomplished and it is time to cry a halt both to rapid debt paying and the excessive taxation which such a policy necessitates.

One reason that is urged in favor of the promotion of Frank Hatton is that he cannot get along with Bill Chandler and would render the president valuable service in ventilating Chandler's schemes. The best plan would be to put Chandler out. There would then be no necessity for putting Hatton in.

ACCORDING to Steve Dorsey, he has not been able to read a line in six months, but he can see to play billiards. Bob Ingersoll will make use of this touching incident in his closing address to the jury.

The Dangerous Rich.

Emerson said that the deference shown the rich was proper. It was a fit recognition of power gained by labor and thought. The Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, of New York, says in a recent article in the North American Review that our dangerous classes are those who are engaged in amassing colossal fortunes. Evidently there are two kinds of rich people in the United States. Those on whom the sage of Concord fixed his eye were the worthy stewards of inherited wealth, or the creators of new wealth by a righteous pre-eminence in toil, thrift, or skill. Their opposites are the gentry against whom Dr. Crosby warned his fellow-countrymen. It is not the rich that this pastor of a rich New York congregation denounces, but the dangerous rich—the men who are making money by corrupting our legislatures, courts, and trustees, who habitually evade the payment of their taxes, who systematically take away the property of poorer and weaker men by "corners" and "combinations," and other legal if immoral means. He says without reserve that what he fears for America is that the few very rich and powerful men and corporations who are amassing money and power by these means will continue their depredations until the people are forced to come together in self defense and unite in a resistance against whom Dr. Crosby warned his fellow-countrymen. Furthermore, he warns these dangerous rich that the people of this country will not wait, as did the masses of Greece, and Rome, and France, until they are ruined. They have some forethought of impending evil. They will anticipate their own crisis by making a crisis for some one else.

A Lawyer's Way.

Price, the contractor, it seems, offered Kellogg \$20,000 to do him a favor. Price now tells it under oath. Kellogg was a lawyer and has been chief justice of Nebraska. He probably broke a law of congress, but the same class of service is habitual with lawyers in the senate from Beverly Johnson to Roscoe Conkling.

Contested seat. A young politician explained the tattered condition of his trousers to his father by stating that he was sitting under an apple tree enjoying himself when the former's dog came along and contested his seat.

A Bad Appointment.

The appointment of ex-Representative Butterworth, of Cincinnati, as one of the government commissioners of the Northern Pacific Railroad is not one that will add any lustre to the administration of President Arthur. Mr. Butterworth was prominent during the last session of congress for his championship of two measures which the Tribune was compelled to denounce as most mischievous pieces of syndicate legislation. These were the bill to extend the time for the payment of the taxes on whiskey, thus making the distillers a favored class of taxpayers, and that for giving the Texas Pacific land grant, worth \$25,000,000, to the Central Pacific ring which has built the Southern Pacific. We fail to see what claim Mr. Butterworth's fallings in passing them gives him to any such honors as he has just received. Pre-eminently, this gentleman belongs to the class of syndicate caterers, as distinguished from statesmen. In advocating these measures he was not the representative of his country, but of those who wanted to prey on them. If there is one post in the gift of the government which he could not have had, if he must have had something, it was that to which he has been named. The government should have a representative in its dealing with the railroads who is above all suspicion of subservency to the corporations. That cannot be said to be the record of Mr. Butterworth.

The Best Remedy.

The Apaches are again on the warpath, and are murdering, burning and robbing. The people of Tombstone say their patience is exhausted and they will no longer depend upon the military. This means that they will quietly move upon the Apache reservation and murder all of Wilcox's pets. Chivington and his citizen soldiers did this once in Colorado at Sand Creek, and nearly wiped out a whole tribe. The eastern philanthropists denounced the measure, but for many a year afterwards the Indians in Colorado were as meek as lambs. It is a sad commentary upon the fighting qualities of our troops that the Mexicans are the only ones who have done any killing in the last five years. We would dislike to hear that all the Apaches had been massacred on their reservation, but believe we could survive the shock.

Too Much Formal Grief.

Just look at it a moment. Here is an amiable old gentleman of Wisconsin, for whom the American nation cherishes no violent affection, who happens to figure in President Arthur's cabinet; in due time death overtakes him, and because he chances at the hour of his departure to hold the office of postmaster general, a whole nation is deprived of the privilege of doing business at any postoffice for three hours. The thing is not only a farce, but an unnecessary and inexcusable inconvenience imposed upon the people. A set of resolutions would do the business in all ordinary cases. Let us measure our grief by the real importance of the loss.

Postoffice Change.

In Nebraska during the week ending March 31, 1883, furnished by Wm. Van Vleet, of the post office department: Established—Harbine Thayer county, John F. Waite, postmaster. Discontinued—Fovora, Gage county. Postmasters appointed—Bentonia, Sherman county, Mrs. Florence A. Davidson; Johnson, Nemaha county, Tilden Bailey; Union, Cass county, N. G. Douge.

Postmasters appointed during the week ending March 31, 1883: Bevelok, Emmett county, G. Clearkoway; Delaware, Delaware county, Horace Davary; Linden, Dallas county, M. D. Ellis; Plainfield, Bremer county, John Roach; Roscoe, De Moines county, L. C. Hall; Rowley, Buchanan county, James H. Davis; Taskoega, Decatur county, J. O. Vamer.

Resolutions of Sympathy.

CARLE HALL, PLANK LIDGE No. 4, K. O. P. OMAHA, APRIL 3, 1883. At a regular meeting of Planet Lodge No. 4, Knights of Pythias, held March 27, 1883, Brothers V. O. John Sperl, Past Grand Chancellor Joseph Rosenstein, and State District Grand Deputy Chancellor John F. Kuhn, were appointed a committee to present resolutions of respect to the memory of our deceased brother, Past Chancellor Henry Siert.

After due deliberation the committee reported the following: WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty, in the wise dispensation of his providence, to remove from our midst a brother and a friend, our beloved friend, Brother Past Chancellor Siert. WHEREAS, Through forced, we still bow with submission and regret at this mandate of power as beyond our control; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That this lodge expresses its regrets at this loss of our worthy brother and friend, and says that one will look long and often to find his which, according to all the historic precedents, will be explosive and destructive. Furthermore, he warns these dangerous rich that the people of this country will not wait, as did the masses of Greece, and Rome, and France, until they are ruined. They have some forethought of impending evil. They will anticipate their own crisis by making a crisis for some one else.

Bishop Clarkson's Appointments.

The following are Bishop Clarkson's appointments for the next ten days: Oakland, Tuesday evening and Wednesday morning. Tekamah, Wednesday evening. Central City, Sunday morning. Grand Island, Sunday evening. Plum Creek, Monday evening. North Platte, Tuesday evening. On Wednesday morning the bishop will consecrate the new church at Oakland.

HEADLIGHT CLEAMS.

Catastrophes on The Local Lines. A Big Excursion to the Far West.

A serious accident, which might have proved much worse, occurred on the B. & M. line Monday.

The north-bound Kansas City train, McCoy, conductor, and Swift, engineer, collided with a land slide about three miles north of Bellevue, on a curve where it was not easily seen. The engineer caught a glimpse of the obstruction just in time to reverse his engine and check the speed of the train to a considerable extent by applying the air brakes. The pilot of the engine ploughed deep into the debris which covered the track before the train came to a stand still. About thirty minutes of shoveling by all hands cleared the track and let everybody out in good shape.

Early yesterday a car, reported to be a "special" of the C. B. and Q. took fire where it stood in the B. and M. yards south of the U. P. depot.

The prompt work of those who happened to be in the vicinity saved it from total destruction and the damage was not very serious. Judd's excursion. About three o'clock yesterday a special left for the west on the U. P. It contained about 500 persons for various points in the northwest, including Butte, Dillon and Deer Lodge, Montana, and a few to Shoshone Falls. The party was made up of citizens of Illinois, Iowa and Missouri. They came in yesterday morning over the Washah and were delayed at the transfer just long enough to transfer baggage, etc. This is the first excursion of the season and is the biggest that has passed through for some time. It was organized by M. H. Judd, of the U. P. land department. The travel on the U. P., both first-class and emigrant, is quite heavy already, and is likely to be the heaviest this season of any for a long time.

MOVEMENT OF TRAINS.

The C. B. & Q. stub train was 55 minutes late yesterday and their through train, No. 1, two hours late. The U. P. overland train left nearly on time with ten cars, six of them packed with passengers.

A Life Saving Service.

Mr. M. E. Allison, Hutchinson, Kan., saved his life by a simple trial bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery, for Consumption, which caused him to procure a large bottle that completely cured him, when Doctors, change of climate and everything else had failed. Asthma, Bronchitis, Severe Coughs, and all Throat and Lung diseases, it is guaranteed to cure. Trial bottles free at C. F. Goodman's drug store. Large size, \$1. April 2-2004w 1w

SILVER WEDDINGS.

A Pleasant Wedding in Washington County.

On Saturday evening, just a very enjoyable event was celebrated in Richland precinct, Washington county, being the silver wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Helmerich D. Schneider, the handsome and unique invitations bearing the significant figures "1868-1883". About four hundred guests were present, principally farmers from Washington county, who drove thither from Blair, Calhoun and all directions. The entire entertainment was personally superintended by the genial host and hostess, and it goes without saying that their guests were royally treated. About 11 o'clock a superb supper was spread and the dancing continued until a late hour in the morning, the music being furnished under the direction of Mr. Julius Theis, an old time friend of the happy couple. Mr. Schneider is president of the Schleswig-Holstein society, whose settlement was located in this vicinity, and he has been here since 1879, being one of the oldest settlers in the county. He made a neat address to his guests during the evening, which showed his appreciation of their friendship and the favor of their presence. Altogether it was one of the greatest social events which has occurred in the county for years, and THE BEE joins with many others in congratulating Mr. and Mrs. Schneider.

Hersford's Acid Phosphate

is a preparation of the phosphates of lime, magnesia, potash and iron in such form as to be readily assimilated by the system. Descriptive pamphlet sent free. Ramford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I.

Republican Central Committee.

First Ward—C. B. Sroth, M. D. Spraul, A. F. Swickard. Second Ward—M. O. Meany, J. W. Lounsbury, Morris Morrison. Third Ward—C. Banckes, Judge Peyton, D. L. McGucken. Fourth Ward—Walter Bennett, Robert D. Duncan, W. J. Breatch. Sixth Ward—N. J. Barnham, A. Hoel, C. C. Field.

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