

The Omaha Bee.

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

For the reason that May 30th will be decoration day, the sale of the Otce lands has been postponed until Thursday, May 31st, at the Beatrice land office.

GENERAL RAUM resigned his position as Commissioner of Internal Revenue in order to make money. A score of applicants are eager to step into his shoes for the same reason.

LABOR troubles seem to be spreading in the east. The coal miners, 6,000 strong, strike to day in Pennsylvania against a reduction of wages. The demands of the cigarmakers for a share in the late tax reduction on tobacco, have been generally met, and from this date they will receive an advance of \$1 a thousand.

The third trial of Kelly, the alleged assassin of Cavendish and Burke, will take place this week. As the government is to have fifty peremptory challenges and all Catholics are to be excluded from the jury, Kelly's chance for life is very slim. There is such a thing, however, as judicial murder, and the Dublin courts know how to administer it.

The telegraph announces the death of E. A. Collins, of Dubuque, Iowa, formerly a partner of General Grant's father, and the father of Jno. S. Collins, and the late Gilbert H. Collins of this city. Mr. Collins loaned General Grant money to purchase his outfit for the war, and this family was afterwards substantially remembered when the general became president.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR has locked his barn after the horse has been stolen. After General Crook has crossed the Mexican border with his 250 Apache scouts and fifty regulars a dispatch has been sent him at Wilcox, Arizona, ordering him not to enter Mexico without the consent of the senate of that country. It is safe to say that General Crook will not receive that dispatch in the heart of the Sierra Madre mountains, towards which point he is now pushing with all speed.

It has leaked out that Sam Randall has designs on the presidency and has been announced by Mr. Tilden as his political legatee. The plan is to nominate the distinguished Pennsylvania protectionist on a platform which shall skillfully straddle the tariff question and catch the gulls on both sides. With Sam Tilden to advise the campaign from New York and Sam Randall to work the wires from Washington, the authors of this ingenious scheme hope to lay successful siege to the white house next year.

THERE is blood in the eye of the Colorado boldsmen. Senator Hill is out with a bold, bad attack on Secretary Teller, in which he accuses him with being a political bushwhacker and a tool in the hands of corrupt subordinates and corporate monopolists. This is a sad news. After the Tabor episode and the election of Tom Bowen, we pined our faith on Hill and Teller as the twin and only Colorado statesmen. Secretary Teller is evidently guilty of worse crimes than owning the half of two wives or wearing a \$250 night-shirt.

SEVERAL organs are writing on the subject of "The Great Democratic Want," and variously characterize it as men, means and principles. It is none of these. With Thurman and Bayard, Tilden and Ben Butler, Hewitt and McDonald and a half a dozen more public men of more than ordinary public abilities, there is no lack of men in the democratic ranks. So far as means are concerned, there has never been any lack of funds for political purposes when a campaign was once under way, and the varied assortment of principles expounded in party platforms and doled out through party organs during the last thirty years is large enough to stock any first-class political junk shop.

The great democratic want is moral courage to unite on any principle and stand by it regardless of consequences. It was the chief party falling during the war and through the reconstruction period, and it is the great falling of the democracy to-day. It is likely to be the most prominent party trait as long as "get there" is the one aim of the party leaders.

THE SAINTED AMES.

The sons of the late lamented Oakes Ames are bringing strong pressure to bear upon the Massachusetts legislature with the view of clearing their father's memory from the charges made against him during his lifetime. Backed by the Boston Advertiser, which is partly owned by Oliver Ames, they appeal to the legislature to urge upon congress an expunging from the records of its censure upon Oakes Ames as a bribe giver and corrupter of congressmen on behalf of the Union Pacific railroad.

The Advertiser makes its plea on the grounds of "his injustice of current public opinion," and because the famous phrase about putting the Credit Mobilier stock "where it would do most good," was "interpreted in the most effective way and instantly became slang for bribery.

If the Massachusetts legislature has any regard for current public opinion, just or unjust, it will drop the Ames matter at once. The sooner the record of Oakes Ames is forgotten the better it will be for his family. A man who is only a man will protect himself and his associates in a contract involving \$47,000,000, he sacrificed honor, integrity and reputation to purchase favorable legislation at Washington, and debauched his congressional associates by barefaced bribery. The report of the Poland committee in 1873 will stand as the truth of history. It shows that Oakes Ames came to Washington in 1867, just before the Washburn bill to regulate the rates of transportation on the Pacific roads was introduced in congress. During that month more than 300 shares of Credit Mobilier stock were distributed. "We want more friends in congress," he wrote to McComb, "and I shall place the shares where they will do most good to us." The first effect of this placing was seen in the defeat of the Washburn measure, introduced on December 9th, 1867, and was soon followed by the killing of two other measures tending to protect the government. One of these was introduced by Mr. Washburn, of Wisconsin, and another by Washburn, of Illinois. "We have blocked the Washburn move," writes the sainted Oakes to his friend McComb. "I have found no difficulty in getting men to look after their own property." It was after a thorough investigation of the whole subject that the Poland committee reported that Oakes Ames was fully indictable under the federal statute, for the punishment of bribe givers and recommended his expulsion from congress. The house subsequently modified the proposition of the committee and subjected Ames to "the absolute condemnation of the house." This is the resolution which the Massachusetts legislature is besought to have expunged from the congressional records.

It is always a disagreeable duty to go down in the graves of dead men and expose their crimes. No one objects to the erection of a monument by the Union Pacific to their benefactor. It was largely due to Oakes Ames' lack of conscience that the enormous subsidies in land and money granted the road by congress were doubled and the government mortgage charged from a first to a second lien on the property. The Dillons, Ames and Goulds who profited from his infamy can well afford to assist in his canonization. But the public cannot afford to gloss over a crime whose exercise has become one of the greatest sources of danger to popular sovereignty. Successors to and imitators of Oakes Ames still infest the national capital at each session of congress on behalf of great corporations, practicing the same arts which he first made so successful. If Oakes Ames is to be ranked in the list of martyrs every jobber, bribe giver and lobbyist is entitled to be canonized as a saint.

JOHN P. STOCKTON, of New Jersey, is "mentioned" as the possible democratic candidate for vice-president in the next campaign. This is good. Mr. Stockton has banked all his life on the reputation of his father and grandfather, old Senator Stockton and Commodore Stockton of naval fame. He filled a term in the senate as the representative of the Jersey Bourbons and has since been devoting his energies to filling himself with Jersey chain lightning. If the democrats want to make certain of losing New Jersey's electoral vote they cannot do it any easier than by nominating John P. Stockton.

HAVING vanquished the American hog, Prince Bismarck is now leveling his weapons at the American minister. Mr. Sargent, who is no trundler to aristocracy whatever his other faults, recently reported to the state department that the law against American pork was more of a political manoeuvre than an industrial necessity. He brought facts to prove that the pork imported into Germany was in no case found to be diseased, and rewarded a large number of exporters from German papers showing that the German press understood perfectly the grounds of Bismarck's action. The exclusion of pork is a real hardship to the Germans, as they are almost universal consumers of this meat. It was a great resource to the

man who since deprived of it are obliged to go without meat or pay the very high price its exclusion has effected in other meats. Bismarck, it is said, means to have Minister Sargent recalled for venturing to explore his artful game. If there are no other grounds for complaint the state department will do well to ignore Prince Bismarck's bile. In the present state of foreign relations the principal duty which our ministers abroad are called to perform is that of watching American interests and advising their government frankly and promptly. This is the duty of Minister Sargent, and it would be equally the duty of his successor.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT.

There is always a calm before a storm. The present lull in the political atmosphere is sure to be followed by intense agitation. Party leaders who imagine that the masses are content with their condition because there is just now no violent controversy over impending issues are simply guilty of a delusion. There is a deep-seated conviction among intelligent people of all classes that we are on the eve of another conflict as irrepresible as was the issue between slavery and freedom.

Those who imagine that anti-monopoly platforms and high sounding pledges will satisfy the demand of our farmers for redress from corporate abuses will presently discover that they do not understand the temper of the people. We are constantly receiving letters from every section of the state expressing a decided distrust of party leaders and disgust with party methods.

The following extract from a letter recently addressed to the editor of the Bee by a subscriber from Edlson, Nebraska, affords an insight into the prevailing sentiment: I frankly admit the Bee has been zealous in some instances in pointing out the evils of some schemes, but it advocates ways and means of relief that always have been, are now, and always will be, utterly futile, impracticable and useless. While it is true that we are republicans in the broad and truest sense of the term, we can never hope to accomplish that radical reform demanded by the tolling millions, and requisite to effectual suppress the evils of which they complain in and under the name of Corporate Monopolies have already assumed the proportions of a huge giant under the fostering care of the republican party. They are simply the legitimate offspring of the party. The child is now out of the womb of its progenitors and bids defiance. The parent will lay hold of and crush the wayward child is contrary to nature.

The democratic party never dared to grapple with the institution of slavery. That institution was simply a monopoly of labor by the monied aristocracy of the south. The sequel was indelibly written in blood, and is now chronicled in the history of the past. The morbid aristocracy of the whole country have by their corporations and centralization of capital thoroughly systematized a monopoly of labor throughout the length and breadth of the union; and unless the voices of the people at the ballot box are soon heard and heeded, we very much fear that the sequel will be told in tones of thunder not so easily misunderstood, from which may the good Lord deliver us. I write these words not as a threat, but as prophecy, based upon the history of the past. The republican party has been noted for lavishly giving away millions upon millions of acres of the public domain, granting charters with unparalleled liberality, conferring special privileges upon corporations, in some instances exemption from taxation to a certain extent, perpetuating a system of revenue, necessitated at one time by a gigantic civil war, for a period of nearly twenty years after the war, without regard to the increased wealth of the nation, which would naturally tend to a reduction or trimming down of the system to a peace basis at least. The great masses of the people cry out "reform." The republican party and the Bee say: "Oh, yes; reform; but form inside the good old republican party."

POLITICAL NOTES.

Keifer says that under no circumstances can he be a candidate for governor of Ohio. Henry B. Pierce, secretary of state for Massachusetts, is looming up as a republican candidate for governor. The voting population of Massachusetts is 417,363. Yet even the sharp Butler contest brought out only 256,278 voters. Thurman, of Ohio, doesn't want the democratic nomination for governor, but will do all he can to keep Hoardly from getting it. The New Hampshire legislature will meet in June. The principal business will be the election of a senator to succeed Senator Hollis. Proctor Knott's chances for the democratic nomination for governor of Kentucky are said to be better than those of any other candidate. The Vicksburg Herald declares that either Edmunds or Lincoln would carry more Southern States in a presidential contest than Ben. Butler. Governor Butler, of Massachusetts, is, it is said, the only democratic governor in the Union who was not invited to the Irons Club dinner in New York. Senator Conger is charged with a large share of responsibility for the demoralization which turned Michigan over to the democrats at the recent state election. Friends of Senator Williams, of Kentucky, say it is almost impossible to defeat him for re-election. He is particularly strong among the young men of the state. There is a rumor in Ohio that in event of a democratic legislature in 1884 George H. Converse will be pushed by a good many for United States senator to succeed Senator Pendleton. Sunset Cox, it is said, doesn't expect to be elected speaker, but hopes, by holding the New York delegation, to name the winning man and thus secure his choice of committee chairmanship. Rev. J. Hyatt Smith, Brooklyn's theological congressman, claims that he "made Arthur." Now, when it is ascertained who made Smith, the responsibility for two of the gravest features of current politics will be traced to its sources. Congressman Guenther thinks the time is ripe for the state of Wisconsin to bring out one of her favorite sons and place him in the field for the republican nomination for the presidency. General Lucius Fairfield, of that state, is his candidate. The canvass in the Third congressional district of West Virginia for the seat vacated by Senator-elect Kenney has been an interesting one. The republicans are working with vigor to get out their full vote. The tariff issue will exert a potent influence. The Ohio democratic convention will meet at Columbus, June 21, for the nomination of candidates for governor, lieutenant governor, judge of the supreme court, treasurer, attorney general, and member of the board of public works. The election occurs October 9. Some political soothsayer has discovered that Governor Cleveland can never be president because his name begins with "C," and cites the history of Clinton, Crawford, Calhoun, Crittenden, Clayton, Choate, Chase, Corwin, Conkling, Church, Colfax, and Cameron, besides Howell Cobb, whom Jeff Davis defeated in the contest for secession. While the free trade democrats are making the war upon Mr. Randall as bitter as it can be, a report comes from Tennessee that he will get the votes of all the democrats in that delegation for speakership. The democratic are turning protectionists, and Mr. Randall, it is alleged, has traded to make Mr. Atkins of that state clerk of the house. Congressman Springer, of Illinois, is in a hot contest for the report that the Irons Club gave an expression in favor of Mr. Tilden for the presidency, and he wants it understood that the tariff question is the important thing to be considered, "and it is his conviction that the representatives of the northwest will demand the insertion of the 'tariff for revenue only' plank in the platform of our next democratic national convention."

PERSONALITIES.

Mr. Willie Collins wears the goat and a facefully striped necktie. Eliza Finston is dead. But while Lydia Pinkham lives there will still be hope. The prince of Wales will be one of the principal exhibitors in the great dog show in Berlin. Lady Florence Dixie is small, wiry and thirty years old; she swims, rides, drives and shoots. David Davis, when last heard from, was at a horse race in California. This is a bad state for a young man to be in. Mulhaston is the name of the gentleman who invented the story of the big Texas meteor which covered an acre of ground and was "sizzling" hot when it struck. Ex-President Diaz' grandfather was a German resident of Mayaguez, named Dietz, who emigrated to America and made a large fortune importing canary birds. Senator Jones, of Florida, who is now on his way to Europe, is nervous when he is talking to a reporter. His clean shaven face, above his tall form, gives him the appearance of an overgrown boy. Chief Moses is visiting General Miles at Portland, Oregon. Moses is a copperhead old fellow, with a mane of white hair, and is a thoroughly discarded blanket, but still sticks to buckskin moccasins, and his crown is a cowboy hat. Mr. Henry M. Stanley's mother is an inn keeper at the little Welsh village of Crook Farm. The explorer's stepfather is a butcher and tiler in the village, and had never seen London until his adopted son brought him thither, when the African explorer was the lion of the day. Frederick Paulding, in a Massachusetts town one night last week, seriously stabbed a fellow actor in the duel scene of "Romeo and Juliet." Mr. Paulding's bloodthirsty nature was first revealed in his cruel murder of "Hamlet" a year or two ago. (New York Star.) The unmerciful "Gat" is the author of this: "I saw General Hancock during the battle of Gettysburg. He had a beard nearly as large and almost as unwieldy as General Grant. His skin is of a copper-red hue, and a white mustache lies upon it like a wadded cap, with the wool outside, resting in the center." That fine, old, anti-monopolist, "Objector" Holman, of Indiana, is going to the Pacific coast this summer to look at the earned and unearned land grants he wants to get back from the railroad grabbers. The road, have been showing him with invitations to free transportation and special cars, with champagne buffets. He indignantly rejects all their offers. He proposes to travel like a gentleman - on the strength of his own purse. Fifty Millions of Labels. Washington Critic. The government printing office has just completed one of the largest jobs ever done in this country. This was the printing of 50,000,000 of tobacco rebate labels. The constant service of presses were required for six and a half days for the press work alone. Each form contained 100 labels, so that 500 were printed at each revolution of the press. \$1,000 worth of red ink and 1,000 reams of paper were used. The labels, if placed lengthwise in a straight line, would have covered a distance of 3,000 miles, or from New York to San Francisco. In speaking of this work, Public Printer Rounds said that the public and even the officials of the govern-

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