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THE GMAHA BEE.

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SUSINESS LETTERS. All Business Letters and Remittances should be bireaged to Trm Bar Punusanna Courary, OMARA, rafu, Checks and Postoffice orders to he made pay-let to the order of the company. THE BEE BUBLISHING CO., PROPS. E. ROSEWATER, Editor

MAJOR NICKERSON is the fifteen puzzle of the army.

A GERMAN doctor has discovered a new and cheap remedy for ague. Shake,

Ohio republicans are shouting glory over the prospects of party success at the polls, but hard work, and not wind, tells on election day.

NEBRASKA merchants laugh at rumors of panic while the prospect for an abundant harvest continues as it is at present. Two million of acres of corn will break the back of any panic that manages to work its way as far west as Nebraska.

UNDERGROUND telegraphy continues to be something more than an experiment in Chicago. The Postal Telegraph company and the Electric Light company are doing an uninterrupted and satisfactory business with their wires in under ground conduits.

THE Postal Telegraph company opened business between Boston and Chicago with 438 messages the first day and 1,500 of corn from country points continued tion until their levy upon the people the second. At this rate it will not be liberal, but the large interior conwith 438 messages the first day and 1,500 many months before the Postal will be forced into a consolidation with the Western Union.

"THE best schools the world over." says Professor Wickersham, "are to be found among people who tax themselves for their support, and education is universally held in the highest esteem by those who have been taught to pay for it with money from their own pockets."

Some hairbrained correspondents at Lincoln have been sending dispatches to eastern papers to the effect that the capital mandamus suit is purely a political move to expose republican corruption in connection with the building of the state capitol. If the whole facts were known it would be seen that democratic members of the legislature had as big a finger in Mr. Stout's pie as those of the opposite party. The democracy in Nebraska are not yet in a condition to beast that they possess a monopoly of public morality

rapid decline and subsequent rally in A FIRE in the Western Union offices at 1 stocks might have been expected to create Chicago, which occurred yesterday, makes a panicky feeling in legitimate business. But no serious disturbance occurred and our morning report shorter than usual. the list of failures for the week was

Indirect Taxation. smaller than for the one preceding. The only influence of the excitement on the Galveston News (Dem.) It will require perhaps an earthquake

stock exchanges was to make the negotiaor a cyclone to bring semething like detion of commercial paper more difficult cency or of order and consistency out of in eastern banks and to restrain speculathe howling wilderness of confusion and tion in manufactured goods and produce. contradiction among democratic organs and , oliticians as to modes and purposes Trade in general is showing a gradual of taxation and as to the claims of tariff and hopeful improvement. Supplies of reform to be a leading issue, or any issue grain and other products came forward at all, in current politics. The authors more freely, and the call for autumn of the revenue planks in the Virginia stocks of manufactured goods from points and Pennsylvania democratic platforms west and south has generally increased. insulted popular intelligence by propos-ing to put and perpetuate all Federal The distributive trade of interior centres, taxation in the indirect form of a tariff especially in the west and northwest, has considerably improved. All things con-favored industrics. On the other hand, sidered, the developments of the week states senators and members of congress, were not unsatisfactory so far as the who are voting tariff reform a bore which

remarks the Constitution, "to invest the The grain markets were fairly active. matter of state taxation with something The Philadelphia Record quotes the like importance, but when it is borne in visible supply at the end of the week as mind that every tax-payer pays \$8 to the showing an increase of 1,550,000 bushels federal government where he pays \$1.25 showing an increase of 1,550,000 bushels of wheat and adecrease of 127,000 bushels discussion becomes apparent. While we ate, the clearances from Atlantic ports against a purely theoretical form of

for the week aggregating a little over 1,-000,000 bushels of wheat and less than centralization, namely, Federal encroach-ment against the rights of the states, the 800,000 bushels of corn. The movement ing upon the line of practical centraliza-

sumption prevented any accumulation of stocks. As the season advances more definite information in mond to the definite information in regard to the year's yield of wheat is coming to hand from all quarters. France, which last vear had 105,000,000 hectolitres-equal orable working of the indirect taxation to 262,500,000 bushels-is expected this of the present tariff, for every eight year to turn out only 85,000,000 hec- dollars paid to the Federal governyear to turn out only 80,000,000 hec-tolitres, which means a shortage of 50, that amount is taken by the hook of pro-We are afraid Mr. Gould didn't start up 000,000 bushels. As French imports tection as bounty to special interests. As with horror when this thought oc-last year were something like 50,000,000 people begin to see how enormous and people begin to see how enormous and curred to him. He doubtless signed of Russia. In this country the crop is for customs duties for the support its own lines instead of buying the West-generally conceded to be shout 100,000, of the government. The World is mise and Line instead of buying the West-come high but he must have continuing the tax to private incomes above them. Ten per cent, on eighty

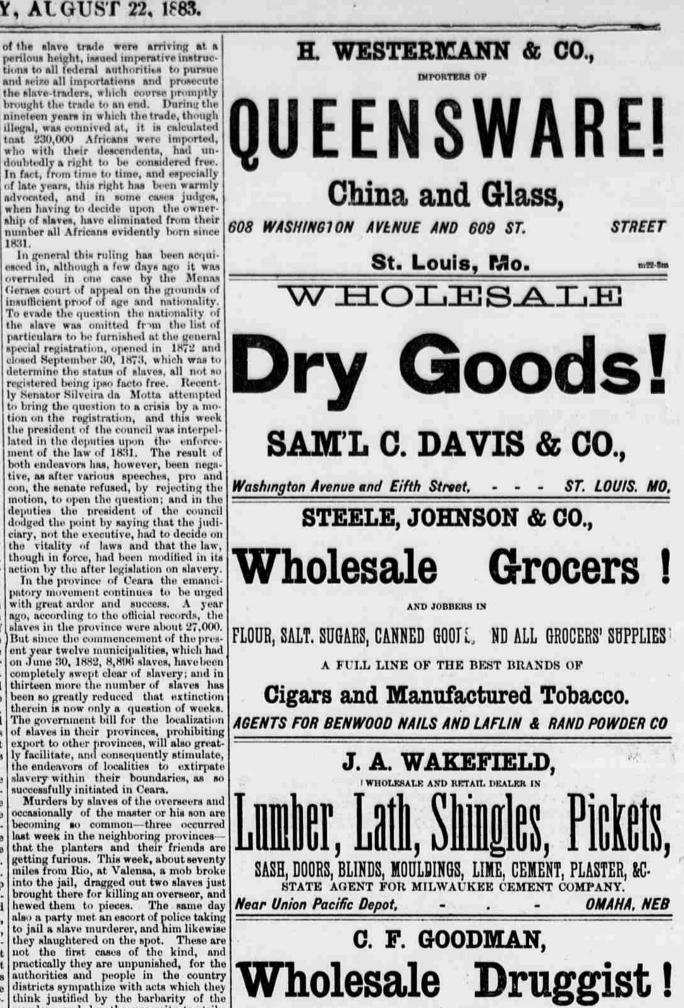
THE BUSINESS SITUATION. The week which closed on Saturday drinking among the soldiers than the drinking among the soldiers than the temperance societies presided over by temperance societies presided over by things as live by directly drawing and solve and solve at the temperance societies presided over by things as live by directly drawing the solutions to all federal authorities to pursue coordition of trade and its ability to resist unfavorable speculative influences. The rauid decline and enhances are and solution of trade and its ability to resist and solution of trade and its ability to resist unfavorable speculative influences. The rauid decline and solution is a solution of trade and its ability to resist and solution of trade and its ability to resist mends.

1831.

lected than will pay a fair interest on the cost, together with running expenses. And the reason given will be that under the old rule a few individuals are per-mitted to accumulate fortunes so tremendous that they are a perpetual menace to of late years, this right has been warmly the business and contentment of the peo- advocated, and in some cases judges, ple, and the solution will be the government will have to condemn, purchase and manage both the telegraph and the railronds.

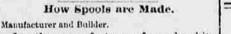
The Strike from Mr. Gould's Standpoint.

esced in, although a few days ago it was overnied in one case by the Menas Geraes court of appeal on the grounds of insufficient proof of age and nationality. The Modern Age for September That astute and far-seeing gentleman To evade the question the nationality of named Jay Gould has probably been deprived of very little sleep by the strike of the telegraph operators. If the dear public has suffered inconvenience by beclosed September 30, 1873, which was to ng thrown back fifty years in its methods of inter-communication, Mr. Gould determine the status of slaves, all not so is doubtless sorry, but then how could registered being ipso facto free. Recent ly Senator Silveira da Motta attempted not working, because they imagined they were under-paid and over-worked? No tion on the registration, and this week were not unsatisfactory so far as the who are voting tariff reform a bore which amount of argument on his part would the president of the council was interpelmarkets are concerned, and the week closed with a much stronger and better feeling apparent in financial and stock con, the senate refused, by rejecting the circles. The week's failures numbered to the front in political discussion, with off separately and tell him how much motion, to open the question; and in the 170, as against 182 for the week before. every indication that it will stay until the mistaken mere employees are apt to be deputies the president of the council 170, as against 182 for the week before. New England had 22; the Middle states Atlanta Constitution is one of the demo-capital and labor. We can picture the ciary, not the executive, had to decide on 21; Western states, 57; Southern states, 23; Pacific states, 12; New York City, 6; Canada, 20. Atlanta Constitution is one of the demo-importance or the urgency of the ques-tion. "We are disposed occasionally," Canada, 20. Canada, the operators and adjusting himself to a more comfortable position in his steamer chair, prepared to take a more general view of the situation. The dear public would doubtless become dissatisfied with the idea of their electric communication ago, according to the official records, being hampered and at times cut off slaves in the province were about 27,000. whenever a dispute arose between the companies and the operators. To some ent year twelve municipalities, which had of corn. Export trade has been moder- have all been talking about and arguing newspaper fellow or other would occur on June 30, 1882, 8,896 slaves, have been completely swept clear of slavery; and in the bright idea that the only way to pre-vent such occurrences in the future would thirteen more the number of slaves has been so greatly reduced that extinction be for the government to take the telegraph lines into its own hands. The Western Union company would therein is now only a question of weeks. The government bill for the localization gladly do all it could to faciliate business of slaves in their provinces, prohibiting over its lines, but of course it could not export to other provinces, will also greatbe expected to yield to the outrageous ly facilitate, and consequently stimulate, demands of the strikers. And poor Mr the endeavors of localities to extirpate demands of the strikers. And poor Mr slavery within their boundaries, as so Gould sighed again as he thought of the successfully initiated in Ceara. poor public growing more and more im-Murders by slaves of the overseers and patient as the strike continued and the necessity for the government'sowning the occasionally of the master or his son are telegraph became more and more apbecoming so common-three occurred parent to the people. Against the time last week in the neighboring provincesthat congress convened there might arise that the planters and their friends are a public howl in favor of taking Mr. getting furious. This week, about seventy miles from Rio, at Valensa, a mob broke into the jail, dragged out two slaves just brought there for killing an overseer, and last year were something like 50,000,000 bushels, it is probable that 100,000,000 will be required during the coming year. In England the weather has been un-favorable, and every indication points to a last year were indication points to a last year were indication points. The Huugarian crop is now reported to be 20 per cent short. There is no official report concerning the India crop, but pri-ty ate cable advices represent the outlook a sunfavorable. The same may be said of Russia. In this country the crop is for customs duties for the support hewed them to pieces. The same day



OMAHA. NEBRASKA.

Paints, Oils, Varnishes and Window Glass



gry fires under the boiler.

P. BOYER & CO.

The succession of heavy failures this year has undoubtedly shown the need of a bankrupt law and it is to be hoped that congress will not be to busy next season to perfect and enact a good law. All the large failures have been of firms with business in several states and the operation of local insolvency laws is not likely to conduce to the husbanding of the resources of the bankrupt and the just sat-Safaction of creditors. Our experience under the last bankrupt law was long enough to furnish the basis for its improvement and perfection and this work should no longer be noglected.

secure it if they did. What the people THE petroleum field of California is reare interested in and what they will de ported by a visitor from the Pennsylvania mand is such a reduction of the present oil district to be a promising source of exorbitant tariff as will be sufficient to future wealth. The surface oil is thick raise a revenue large enough to support and only fit for lubrication, but at 100 the government on a sound but an ecofeet illuminating oil is reached. Boring nomical basis. Those who know anyis through hard rock and it costs about thing, know as long as pension payments \$7000 to sink a well that distance, but a aggregate a hundred millions a year and 50-harrel well will yield \$100,000 worth large sums are required to fund the naof petroleum. The district extends from tional debt and prosecute needed public Newhall to Santa Barbara, 200 miles. improvements, that even approximate Newhall is the present refining center, free trade will be impossible. For a where the oil is gathered by pipe lines quarter of a century at least we shall be and tank cars. Great attention is being forced to levy a tariff upon imports, averpaid to the product as a fuel, as it is far aging from 15 to 20 per centum, in order cheaper than coke, and experiments are being made to test its use in reducing the low grade iron ores of the same region.

to meet the demands upon the public treasury. That with the cost of ocean carriage will give a large amount of incidental protection to American industry.

Neither party wants it, neither could

Judge Black's death has caused a profound sensation in Pennsylvania where can monopoly. It could bear a reducpersonal affection for the judge was tion of at least \$60,000,000 a year withunited to public esteem. Mr. Black was out affecting the revenue required to mails without question, the most distinguished run the government. That would mean Pennsylvanian since the days of Mr. Buchanan. A profound lawyer with a a reduction of several dollars a year in mind equipped by years of study and taxation to every man, woman and child in the country, because the effect of the exercised in the discussion of great questions of constitutional interpretation, he easily led the bar of his state and will is to raise the prices by considerably long be remembered as one of the great- more than the amount of the tax imest ornaments of her supreme bench. posed on raw materials or manufactured As a political controversialist articles imported.

Black was The country wishes taxation reduced as Judge scarcely noted than as a forensic much as possible; but there is no dedebater. He wlilded a trenchant pen. mand for free trade, because free trade His style was forcible and consdensed is an impossibility, and must remain so almost to a fault. His sledge hammer for many years to come. blows broke down sham and exposed fallacies in a manner which mad , their

author a most dangerous opponent, in from having any interest in contracts orgument. Mr. Black was especially with the city. Is the law being obeyed? powerful in attack. As a critic of public And do those who disobey it know that mon and measures he never approached a they make themselves liable to fine and 1 o hing which makes intelligence among subject unless fully equipped for the imprisonment and removal from office. discussion and his method of treatment generally exhausted his side of the ques-

Personally Mr. Black was a man of men under his command is commendable. spolless integrity and unblemished There are too many saloons near Fort morals. In all his social relations he bore Omaha, and many of them are nuisances

actual yield much is inferior in quality. stated figure the burden of providing a millions would buy quite a number of providing a revenue for the government would be congressmen. With fifty per cent, of harvested in the belt of country south of placed upon the wealthy classes. If intended as a scheme to compel the rich to the Northern Pacific railroad, and is gendivide-their accumulations with the poor by saddling the former with the erally in good condition. Corn is ripening very slowly, owing to the lack of hot, bulk of taxation, it would necessarily and utterly fail. Taxes inevitably equalize forcing weather throughout the corn belt. themselves. No matter where the first and there is some apprehension of possidirect or first indirect incident of a tax ble injury by early frosts.

at last. He must pay it, even apart from consumption, in the diminished As animated and uninteresting controversy about free trade is being carried

amount or exchangeable value of his proon by our amiable morning contemporarduction. A tax on the private incomes of the rich would irresistibly dimuse itself ies. Free trade is about as much an isuntil it fell upon the labor, the producsup in politics to-day as abolitionism.

tions and the earnings of the industrious poor. This it would do by making dearer elements that form the raw materials of industry, increasing the cost of living, diminishing the purchasing power of money. Nevertheless, in principle, an ncome tax, wisely devised and honestly and efficiently administered, would come nearer than any other method of taxation to the ideal of tax reform. Such a tax would conform to Adam Smith's maxim that each citizen ought to contribute to the public revenue in proportion to the private revenue which he enjoys under the protection of the State.

The Postal Telegraph. Salt Lake Tribune.

With that peculiar convervatism which laboring classes are willing to make in sttaches to many believers in the old ultra ther and dangerous concentration of dental protection to American industry. iral government. It seems to us that a The fault with our present tariff is that fair idea of what would follow is shadit affords too much protection to Ameri- owed forth by the postoffice department. the people? Would it be ter were the carrying generally, placed the hands of express companies, as it practically was during the early years of Cali-fornia? We think not, and more, we think had the telegraph been in operation in the days of the fathers, they would tariff in preventing foreign competition have reasoned that it came under the same head as the mails, that is, that it was so essential to the business of the people that it must be placed in their hands at the lowest possible cost, and so important that it merited the direct care of the general government. The tele-graph is itself the most powerful arm to prevent centralization. It is the daily instructor of the people, and by whisper-ing each morning and evening what has

THE law expressly forbids councilmen to hatch. The telegraph and power press m aned make the university wherein e great masses of the people continue t er education until their school days c'o e with the failing sight of old age. the people more ample and cheaper is oing to harm our liberties. The people row pay interest on \$80,000,000 to the Union telegraph Weatern

GENERAL HOWARD's intention of decreasing drunkenness among the enlisted

With fifty per cent, of congressmen. water in the eighty millions and ten per cent, (outside figures) for congressmen at market rates, poor Mr. Gould would have only thirty-two millions of water to exchange for gold and silver dollars. Once more the little man sighed and glanced along the deck of his yacht as he thought what a mercenary world this is, and how is, the producer, who is of nesessity also much trouble striking operators and an to some extent a consumer, must pay it unfeeling public combine to place on the shoulders of a confiding millionaire.

> The Cost of S rikes. St. Louis Republican

There is something almost pathetic in the history of labor strikes in the last thirteen years as told to the U.S. senate

committee now engaged in investigating the relations between capital and labor. The record shows that there have been in this country and Europe 2,524 strikes, lasting in the aggregate 9,027 weeks or 54,162 days, and resulting in a loss to thestrikers of \$22,237,000. Of the whole number 72 are known to have been won by the strikers, 91 were compromised, 189 were lost and about 2,000 are unaccounted for, though it is supposed they too were lost. It would appear then that when a strike is made the chances are 2,280 to 72, or 30 to 1, that it will fail,

and the results of the failure fall upon the strikers and their families. It is a pitiable showing. It exhibits the immeasurable sacrifices which the

order, if possible, to gain the end of substate rights doctrine; a good many jour- duing capital to their partial control, and nals oppose the suggestion that a postal wringing from it what they hold to be telegraph shall be established, lest furwringing from it what they hold to be a has been said that when large bodies of powers shall be bestowed upon the cen- men are discontented with their condition, there must be some good reason for it; that when large bodies of men demand rights and privileges not hitherto accorded Is that a menace to the liberties to them, the demand itself is an indicabet-tion of its partial justice at least. If the the rule is to hold good for the laboring classes who have voluntarily sacriticed \$22,000,000 in the last 13 years in their struggle with capital, it shows that the existing relations between labor and capital are painfully inharmonious and discordant. This much is clear. But beyond it, the trouble and uncertainty egin. The remedy for the inharmonious and discordant conditions it is hard to discover Employes not only demand at times higher wages than employers say they can afford to pay, but they demand also a certain amount of control over the employers' business, and a certain control over their proprietary privileges which the latter stubbornly refuse to concede-and here begins the issue which been done during the preceding twelve neither strikes nor statesmenship has been able to adjust. It looks like a mortal struggle whose ending no one can

SLAVERY IN BRAZIL.

Results of the Illicit Slave Trade Since 1831-Emancipation in the Provinces.

A correspondent of the New York com 1 any, when the whole long Herald writes from Rio Janeiro, Brazi string of lines, the officers and all the The question of the Africans importe Herald writes from Rio Janeiro, Brazil works could be duplicated for \$20,000, after the prohibition of slavery in 1831 000. This is a large sum to be extracted has been the only one of interest since in morals. In all his social relations he bore himself as a manly man and a conscien-tious christian. The universal outburst of grief which his death has called forth in Pennsylvania, without reference to party lines, is the best tribute to his worth. Omaha, and many of them are nuisances which ought to be abated. Some are nu in defiance of law and all are con-ducted with more or less disregard for lines, is the best tribute to his worth.

