

THE OMAHA BEE.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING CO., PROPS
H. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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FIVE-SIXTHS of the students of Har-
vard college are republicans. We wonder
the democrats are opposed to the
spread of education.

SAM. TILDEN has gone back on the Union
Pacific. Having lost faith in that
corporation, he is selling out his stock.
Will not Dr. Miller now lose faith in
Tilden?

PRESIDENT ARTHUR no doubt will feel
greatly relieved when he learns that the
Omaha Republican has actually said that
it is ready to support him if he shall be
nominated.

MR. DORRIS is in Washington with
the intention of relieving his bosom of
the star route secrets with which it
teems. The world is holding its breath
until the great man speaks.

THE Iowa republican convention meets
at Des Moines to-day. There will be a
determined effort made to defeat any
instructions for Blaine, and it will be
strange if some delegates are not selected
who will vote against [the hero of Puck
and the Omaha Republican].

It is reported in some quarters that
Mr. Edmunds' boom has taken to itself
new legs in consequence of a rumor that
the eminent Vermont is given to the
habit of taking occasional "sniffers" of
brandy. There seems to be some dark
and impenetrable mystery about this
matter. Brandy we have heard of, but
what is a "sniffer"?

THE Union Pacific has adopted stand-
ard time, to go into effect the first of
May. All the other railroads centering
in Omaha have been running on standard
time for over two months. The leading
jewelers will follow suit on the 1st of
May, and the city council ought to im-
mediately adopt the new standard, so as to
have uniform system in the city.

THE Herald mournfully admits that
"Democrats who will represent Nebraska
in the coming Chicago convention cannot
promise electoral votes to the democratic
candidate for president." Alas, good
doctor, they cannot. And they could
not if they should live a thousand years.
But there is one thing they can at all
times promise. They can furnish as fine
a lot of rare old political moccasins as
run at large in any state in the union.

LATER developments tend to show
that it was very lucky that the people of
Audubon, Iowa, did not follow so many
examples recently set in their state, and
lynch the murderers of old man Jellerson.
It seems now that about all the
lynching that ought to have been done
was when the old man was strung up. If
those who performed that piece of work
can make their story good, there are no
tears to be shed over Jellerson's fate.
Hanging is not any too severe a punish-
ment for the indescribable fiend who
debauches his own child.

THE colored man is rapidly approaching
the standard of the white man, and it is
only a question of time when he will be
in every respect the white man's equal.
Already the negroes of the south, follow-
ing the example of the high-toned and
hot-blooded whites of that section of the
country, are resorting to the duel to settle
their differences of opinion. Two
colored gentlemen while discussing the
merits of the different presidential candi-
dates became engaged in an angry
controversy, and a challenge to fight a
duel was the result. They were arrested
just as they were about to spill each
others blood, and one of them was found
to have on two overcoats and a sheet-
iron plate fifteen inches square as a chest
protector.

Tax statement of Mr. Nemmo, the
chief of the bureau of statistics, that the
total reduction of duties effected by the
tariff of March, 1883, amounts to only 6
per cent. is worth remembering. The
contrast between this result and the con-
fident assertion of the advocates of the
tariff that a reduction of at least 25 per
cent. would be brought about by it, is
striking. It shows that these persons
did not know nearly as much about the
tariff question as they assumed to. It
also shows that an apparent reduction in
the rate of duty does not always mean an
actual decrease of taxation. Some fea-
tures of Mr. Nemmo's statement, which
is accompanied by statistics, are of par-
ticular interest. For instance, it seems
that the reduction of duty on woolen
manufactures was only 4.2 per cent.; that
on iron and steel but 6.15 per cent.; that
on sugar 9.32 per cent., while the reduc-
tion on malt liquors is 59.01 per cent.
This shows a tendency to reduce in pre-
cisely the wrong direction. The country
can get along very well with dear malt
liquors if it can have cheaper necessities.

THE U. S. REDUCTION OF WAGES.

The Union Pacific has made a general
reduction of wages ranging from 10 to 15
per cent, to take effect on May 1st. It
certainly is a big reduction, and will
be severely felt by the employees gener-
ally, and particularly those in Omaha,
where rents and the necessities of life are
so high. Many of the workmen who
had purchased lots on the monthly install-
ment plan will necessarily have to live
more economically, if possible, in order
to meet their payments, which they would
have no trouble to do with the old rate
of wages. It will be seen that the reduc-
tion will have a material effect on this
class of employees, as well as on outside
real estate. It cannot be denied that
Omaha will be a sufferer to a considera-
ble extent. If there is any real necessity
for this big cut it is indeed to be re-
gretted, but if it is to reimburse the com-
pany for losses sustained through bad
management, the BEE unhesitatingly pro-
nounces it an ill advised step.

The reduction has been ordered by the
general directory of the company, not-
withstanding the protest of General Man-
ager Clark, who has always been opposed
to reduction of wages. The order affects
not only the main line but all lines oper-
ated by the Union Pacific.

The Union Pacific, it must be admit-
ted, has undoubtedly been affected by
competition and the various complica-
tions that have arisen within the past
year. Its stock has rapidly declined and
all efforts to boost it up again have failed.
Men who have had the utmost confidence
in its stock are now showing it at the
reduced figures. Shrewd Sam Tilden
yesterday threw on the market 12,500
shares at 66 and 66 1/2 cents, being a heavy
loser by the transaction. The reduction
of wages just at the present time looks
very much like an attempt on the part
of the directory to make the employees
of the company contribute to assist in mak-
ing up its decreased earnings and to
bolster up its stock. The stock jobbers
are in a great measure responsible for the
loss that has been made upon the em-
ployees.

Whatever may be real cause for the
unparalleled cutting down of wages by
the Union Pacific directory, the reduc-
tion comes with poor grace from men
who have been enriched by the govern-
ment and stolen millions from the people.
Whatever the losses may be they have
no right to call on the employees, who
earn every cent paid them, to help them
out by contributing from their salaries,
which are barely enough, with the great
majority, to cover living expenses. They
should at least have spared the men who
earn less than one thousand dollars a
year.

THE Republican, in a very personal
and blackguard article, asks why the BEE
has deserted the anti-monopolists at this
critical juncture in favor of a republican.
The blackguard of the Republican knows
very well that the BEE has not deserted
the anti-monopoly cause, and that it is
as much an anti-monopoly paper to-day
as it ever was. The BEE has within the
past three months given its reasons in de-
tail why it proposes to support the presi-
dential nominee of the republican party,
and it is unnecessary to repeat to our
readers those reasons. The anti-monopol-
ists are not as yet sufficiently organized
throughout the country to carry on a na-
tional campaign as an independent party,
but the day is not far distant when the
anti-monopolists will be the dominant
party of the United States. So far as lo-
cal affairs in Nebraska are concerned the
BEE proposes to wage an unceasing war-
fare upon monopoly, and when the time
comes for electing the next state and leg-
islative tickets, the Republican will be
convinced of this fact. It is through
our legislatures that the people of the
different states must seek relief
from the oppressive rule of monopoly.

The principles of anti-monopoly are be-
coming more and more popular every day.
The republican party which is largely
composed of anti-monopolists, is aware of
this fact, and it is disposed to recognize
anti-monopoly principles as identical with
those of republicanism. The republican
party so far has been the party of pro-
gress, and has availed itself of all popu-
lar ideas which would advance the inter-
ests of the people.

We believe that the national republican
convention, in recognition of the popular
demand, will adopt a strong anti-monopoly
platform.

THE BEE, in supporting anti-monopoly
doctrines, has never ceased to be a re-
publican paper, as anti-monopoly and
true republicanism are synonymous, but
THE BEE has never failed to fight abuses
within the republican party, and it pro-
poses to continue to do so.

It is generally supposed that a railroad
pass, because the recipient signs the con-
ditions on the back, exempts a railroad
company from paying damages for in-
juries. This is, however, a mistake.
A pass is given for some consideration,
and the company giving it is just as liable
for damages as it is upon a regular ticket.
This matter has been decided in the
courts several times. The latest case
of this character is the case of Mary A.
Soybolt against the New York, Lake Erie
& Western railroad. Daniel H. Soybolt
husband of the plaintiff in this case, was
killed in an accident on the defendant's
railroad at Tioga in 1881. He was a
postal clerk running on the road. His
widow claimed 5,000 damages for her
death, and in a suit brought by her
against the company the trial court awar-
ded her \$1,500. The company's defense
was that the deceased clerk was at the
time of his death traveling on the road
by virtue of a free pass, and, according
to the conditions of that pass, he was
not entitled to recover damages. On an
appeal to the general term by the com-
pany the award was sustained, and the

Court of Appeals has just affirmed the
judgment.

REVIVING AMERICAN COMMERCE.

The house of representatives has at
length taken a practical step towards the
revival of American commerce. It has
passed a bill abolishing the wretched sys-
tem of restriction which has hitherto pre-
vented American citizens from owning
any ships except such as might be built
in American waters. This indefensible
law has been the death of the American
carrying trade, and to a great measure
of the shipbuilding industry as well. Its
repeal has been almost constantly agitat-
ed for nearly twenty years but in spite
of strong arguments, a powerful
lobby, usually manipulated by John
Roach, has hitherto succeeded in
keeping it upon the statute books. Its
disastrous effect upon American com-
merce is shown that while in 1860, 76
per cent of all the ships engaged in our
carrying trade were owned by Americans,
the proportion had sunk to 20 per cent.
in 1880, and to about 15 per cent, at the
present time. As a result, about \$150,
000,000 have been paid by American
shippers each year to foreign vessel own-
ers for freight. The manner in which
this decadence of American vessel own-
ing was brought about was the simplest
theory in the world. By means of improved
machinery and cheaper materials, the
shipbuilders of the Clyde and also
where abroad were enabled to build
ships at a lower cost than they could
be built in America. American built
ships could not therefore compete with
the foreign vessel on the ocean. But
the pernicious law now sought to be re-
pealed, prevented the citizens of this
country from owning any other than
an American ship. Consequently the
ocean trade rapidly fell into the hands
of foreigners.

It is confidently asserted that the bill
will certainly pass the senate at the
present session. There is a strong opposi-
tion to it on the part of the lobby and of those
who are fishing for subsidies, but it is
said that the western senators are largely
for it, and will secure its enactment.
If this proves so it will be greatly to the
credit of the western senators. The
plan is not only the best one for the
renewal of American commerce that has
ever been devised, but it is the only one
that can ever be effective. The differ-
ence between it and granting subsidies to
those who will operate American ships is
exactly the difference between removing
the restrictions that makes a business
unprofitable, and hiring men at a heavy
expense to carry on an unprofitable busi-
ness.

THE IOWA DEMOCRATS.

To the Editor of THE BEE.
In your issue of this date you state
"That the Iowa democrats refused to
adopt even the mildest kind of a denunc-
iation of the prohibitory law, and that
the surprising news of a wet blanket on
the Germans who had looked forward to
a ringing plank of opposition right on the
heels of adoption of the law." This
statement is incorrect, the democratic
state convention of Iowa did adopt a res-
olution against the late prohibition leg-
islation,—the convention only refused a
more emphatic resolution against prob-
hibition, which was the proper way as
resolution was undoubtedly the offspring
of a fanatic mind on this question. The
democrats of Iowa are firm in the fight
they made last year against prohibition
and will continue to do so hereafter.
Yours Truly,
JACOB HATCK.

Omaha, April 28th, 1884.
If Mr. Hatck will carefully examine
the printed reports of the convention he
will see that the BEE was not incor-
rect in its statements. On the contrary it
stated the exact facts. It is true that a
plan was adopted which might be consid-
ered as having some remote reference to
prohibition, but it was not in the least
denunciatory in its expressions. It read
as follows:

Resolved, That in view of the recent
action of the Iowa legislature, we reiter-
ate the declaration of the national demo-
cratic party in 1876 in favor of personal
liberty.

This "declaration" was simply an ex-
pression in favor of the "liberty of indi-
vidual conduct, untrammelled by sumptuary
laws." Now if our friend can manage
by any ingenuity to piece these things to-
gether so that they can make any denun-
ciation, however mild, of the prohibitory
law lately passed by the Iowa legislature
we shall be pleased to see him do it.

The incidents of the convention were
perhaps even more significant than the
watery resolution on "personal liberty." It
is known that there are two elements
in the democratic party of Iowa, which
have long contended for control. One
represents the newer counties, where
most of the German voters live, and
the other the interior regions, where
the prohibition element is strongest now.
The Gruel plank on personal liberty was
supported by the interior or "alough
water" districts. Its adoption was op-
posed by the river counties, headed by
Mayor Clausen, of Davenport, who is a
well-known German. He presented a
substitute for the objectionable plank,
which denounced in the most unmis-
takable language, the new prohibitory law,
and promised the utmost legal opposition
to it. This was defeated by a very close
vote, all the river and German counties
voting for it. Then M. Gannon, of Scott
county, presented another substitute
which might be called a mild denuncia-
tion of the law. This was also defeated
by a majority of twenty votes, the
lines being drawn as before. These
Scott county delegates represent the
German element of the state. Their ef-
forts to get the prohibitory law denou-
ced were defeated amid the jeers and
hoots and hisses of the convention. The
result has thrown a wet blanket on the
enthusiasm of the Germans, exactly as
THE BEE declared.

It occurs to a good many intelligent
observers, that if the democrats of Iowa

had only been "firm enough in the fight"
to support a real high license measure
they might have laid prohibition out
stiff and cold long ago. But in this case,
as in so many others, the wisdom of the
democrats came too late. When the
fight was over and prohibition had won
the democrats were just getting ready to
battle.

The Congressional Record has its
good uses even if it is a commonly
abused piece of congressional machinery.
Sixty of the 110 members of the house
who wanted to ease their minds on the
Morrison bill will ask leave to have their
remarks printed in the Record. This
expedient way of getting rid of such an
immense amount of superfluous eloquence
is altogether admirable. It saves time,
allows business to be expedited, and has
fully as much effect upon the constitu-
ents—among whom the Record circula-
tes free of charge—as though the
speeches were actually delivered. The
question still remains, however, why the
government should distribute free of
charge these devices of members to se-
cure their own re-election.

If the assurances of the director general
are well founded the coming New Orleans
exposition will be a great affair. He
says that applications for space have al-
ready been received from more exhibitors
than appeared at the centennial exposi-
tion; that thirty acres will be covered by
exhibitors, and in the whole it will be the
biggest exposition of the kind ever held
in the world. Thirteen foreign nations
will be represented, and those from the
United States will occupy 800,000 square
feet of room. The exposition is hailed as
a great factor in the social and industrial
regeneration of the south.

THE Denver News says that Edmunds
is an "anti-silver maniac." Out in Colo-
rado they call any man a maniac who
has wit enough to see that piling up use-
less and fraudulent silver dollars, year
after year, is a very poor proceeding
Colorado sadly needs enlightenment on
what constitutes insanity.

OLD SAM WALKER'S MILLIONS.
A Vast Fortune That Arose in a Few
Years and as Speedily Dwindled Away.

New York Sun.
Samuel J. Walker, who recently died
in Chicago, was a celebrated character.
At one time he was counted the wealthiest
man in Chicago. He came to this city
from Kentucky many years ago, and after
looking over the ground came to the con-
clusion that a great city would be built
on this shore, and that real estate would
be a good thing to have. He was a care-
less and even reckless financier, but so
long as the boom continued he appeared
to make money, and continued to acquire
property at a rapid rate. He was heavily
indebted, but, nothing daunted,
continued his investments until just be-
fore the panic of 1873 he held title to
more than 1500 acres of land within the
city limits, and was supposed to be worth
all the way from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,
000. He did business largely on paper,
and the period of depression following the
panic saw him stripped of his property
almost to the last cent, and all his great
money-making schemes rendered futile.
One of his most extensive enterprises was
the purchase of all the property abutting
on what is now Ashland avenue, in the
west division, the widening and paving of
that street, and the setting out of rows
of elms, now beautiful trees, as well as
this one item alone of more than \$30,
000. He owned this street for more than
a mile on both sides, but lost it as well
as his other property. It is now
lined with handsome residences, and is
one of the pleasantest drives in the city,
but somebody else reaped the benefit of
his labors.

After the panic, when Sam, as every-
body called him, was considerably run
down at the heels, he became a sort of
butt for the thoughtless and irreverent.
Even in his poverty Walker was always
engaged in big enterprises, and he fre-
quently interested men of wealth in them
until they discovered that they were
talking with Sam Walker, when the re-
taliations came to a close speedily. His
paper was in everybody's hands, and for
years it has been a standing joke of the
town. He made a manly effort to hold
his vast interests after the panic, but it
would have taken millions in cash to
have saved him, and these he could not
obtain.

His taxes amounted to a fortune a year,
and his interest payments to twice as
much. With his property continually de-
creasing in value, and nobody disposed of
in the then uncertain state of affairs to
advance money on real estate, he was ob-
liged to suspend all great schemes, and
eventually his property was wrested from
him piece by piece. Of late years he has
been a familiar figure here only to the
comparatively small percentage of the
people of Chicago who were here fifteen
or twenty years ago. Carelessly dressed
and driving a clumsy old horse, he occa-
sionally made his appearance on the
streets, but there were few who knew
him. He received his discharge in bank-
ruptcy only two days before he died. Mr.
Walker was highly esteemed personally,
though generally regarded by sagacious
business men as an unsafe counsellor. If
he could have held his property until
day he would have been worth not less
than one hundred millions of dollars.

Women as Clerks.

There were three women among the ap-
plicants for a clerkship at the first mun-
icipal civil-service examination in Buffalo.
One of them was among the first to finish
answering the written questions. Exam-
inations of this sort are a great advantage
to women, whether they get the clerk-
ship they are after or not. To have
passed either municipal or United States
civil-service examination will make it
difficult to get positions elsewhere. It is
a diploma certifying to knowledge, and
gives a certain standing and rank. Wo-
men graduates in a thorough collegiate
course, or those who have passed the
Harvard annex examinations, can obtain
such positions as teachers more readily than
others. It is the same in Great Britain.
Girls who have university examination
certificates have a great advantage in ob-
taining clerkships or other positions.
Such certificates are evidence of mental
training. They prove besides capacity
for steady effort, which is what the sex

The finest Mayonnaise dressing for all
kinds of salads, cold meats, raw toma-
tatoes, pickled salmon, cabbage, etc., is
Durie's Salad Dressing. It is, besides,
more economical than home-made.

ANDREWS' PEARL BAKING POWDER.

PURE CREAM TARTAR.
SUGAR GIVEN.
Baking powder is a substance that is found
in nature, and is used in the preparation of
cakes, breads, etc. It is a very important
ingredient in the preparation of these
articles, and is used in the preparation of
all the best baking powder.

It is a very important ingredient in the
preparation of all the best baking powder.
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preparation of all the best baking powder.
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preparation of all the best baking powder.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000.

50 Tickets only \$5. Shares in Proportion
to the Capital.

INCORPORATED IN 1865 for 25 years by the legisla-
ture for educational and charitable purposes—with a
capital of \$1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over
\$250,000 has since been added.
By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise
was made a part of the constitution of the state
adopted December 31, A. D. 1872.
The only Lottery ever voted on and en-
dorsed by the people of any State.

Its grand single number drawings take
place monthly.
A splendid opportunity to win a Fortune,
Fifth Grand Drawing Class E, in the Acad-
emy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, May
14th, 1884—18th Monthly drawing.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000.
100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each. Frac-
tions, in Fifths in proportion.
LIST OF PRIZES.

1 CAPITAL PRIZE	\$75,000
1 do	5,000
1 do	10,000
1 do	2,000
1 do	1,000
1 do	500
1 do	200
1 do	100
1 do	50
1 do	25
1 do	10
1 do	5
1 do	2
1 do	1
1 do	1/2
1 do	1/4
1 do	1/8
1 do	1/16
1 do	1/32
1 do	1/64
1 do	1/128
1 do	1/256
1 do	1/512
1 do	1/1024
1 do	1/2048
1 do	1/4096
1 do	1/8192
1 do	1/16384
1 do	1/32768
1 do	1/65536
1 do	1/131072
1 do	1/262144
1 do	1/524288
1 do	1/1048576
1 do	1/2097152
1 do	1/4194304
1 do	1/8388608
1 do	1/16777216
1 do	1/33554432
1 do	1/67108864
1 do	1/134217728
1 do	1/268435456
1 do	1/536870912
1 do	1/1073741824
1 do	1/2147483648
1 do	1/4294967296
1 do	1/8589934592
1 do	1/17179869184
1 do	1/34359738368
1 do	1/68719476736
1 do	1/137438953472
1 do	1/274877906944
1 do	1/549755813888
1 do	1/1099511627776
1 do	1/2199023255552
1 do	1/4398046511104
1 do	1/8796093022208
1 do	1/17592186044416
1 do	1/35184372088832
1 do	1/70368744177664
1 do	1/140737488355328
1 do	1/281474976710656
1 do	1/562949953421312
1 do	1/1125899906842624
1 do	1/2251799813685248
1 do	1/4503599627370496
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1 do	1/37778931862957161709568
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