THE OMAHA BEE

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E. BOSEWATER, Editor. A. H. Fitch, Manager Daily Circulation, P. O. Bo 488 Omaha, Neb.

AUDITOR YOUNG, of the Union Pacific, has been called to Boston. He ought to stay there.

SENATOR ALLISON denies that he had anything to do with Phelps' assault or Edmunds. This lets Mr. Allison out from under the trip hammer.

Auditor Fresh's, scheme of importing a lot of \$65 clerks from Boston to replace the efficient clerks in the Union Pacific headquarters has been nipped in the bud.

AUDITOR FRESH, of the Union Pacific, is a little too young for this part of the country. The climate is too chilly here for such a tender plant to grow up with the country. Let him be conveyed back to Boston where he can thrive on beans.

Save some of the Blaine estimates now man. They will be interesting curiosities after the convention meets. It will be instructive then to observe how easy it is to make figures lie.

MR. Hewirr has been advising the house to go slow. If it would be possible for it to go any slower in the way of legislation than it is now going without stopping altogether, the country would like to see that feat performed.

Ex-Senator Tabor, the \$200 night shirt here, comes out of obscurity long enough to say that he is very sure that Grant will be the next president of the United States. This settles a long vexed question. General Grant will be glad to

Pacific, is generally held responsible for the attempted reduction of the working-men's wages. He is not the kind of a man who will do the Union Pacific any man who will do the Union Pacific any man who will do the Union Pacific any man who will do the Union. This gang of imposgood. The directors will do a wise thing by promoting him to some other position with headquarters in Boston.

CHICAGO health authorities condemned thirty-one head of cattle, a day or two ago, on the ground that they were emaciated. They had just been shipped in that they did not come from Nebraska. The people of this State eat all their thin cattle, and send all their fat cattle away to be packed for Europe.

Every man in the house who has had a job rejected by the river and harbor committee is lying in wait for the appropriation bill with an amendment in favor of his scheme. If the bill runs the gauntlet without being swamped it will do well It is known that some of the amendments that will be proposed will aggregate over \$2,000,000.

Bon INGERSOLL and Jere Wilson are go-

for the character of our juries, and hence

Why did not the Republican pay to ts working men what they asked last summer? If it had done so there would have been no strike in its office or the BEE office either. The BEE was then paying two cents a thousand more than the Republican, and its printers merely joined in a general printers' strike, although they were satisfied with their pay and treatment in this offie. We are paying more now than the Republican is paying, and if the BEE had given its striking printers what they asked, there would have been a stike in the Republican and Herald offices within twentyfour hours. But the proprietors of these papers well know that the BEE could not afford to yield to the absurd and extravsgant demands of its printers. Hence they felt perfectly safe in secretly giving aid and comfort to the strike against the

There was another motive behind al this. The managers of the Union Pacific who control these papers as much as if they owned them, expected a strike of the Union Pacific employes against a reducwould take up the cause of the workingmen, and they wanted to put it into a condition which would close its mouth. A printers' strike in the BEE office was just the thing for that purpose, as they thought, and it was accordingly worked BEE was not silenced by the printers Without weighing the consequences the BEE boldly championed the cause of the Union Pacific employes just as it had being sent out by the nimble arithmetic done time and again in the past, when attempts were made to reduce the wageattitude gave moral support to the workingmen, and enabled them to achieve a

peaceable victory.

KELLOGG O. GOULD. A bombastic manifesto has been issued by one Kellogg O. Gould, congratulating where he had been expelled from the

which the BEE made against the close sympathy between the pulpit and imposing a heavy fine upon one who rents sandstone swindle. When they got all the people has always been maintained. they could sponge, or borrow, they sold out the working-men's paper to a bloated out the church is still out the practical operation of this second out the working-men's paper to a bloated out the work still his wages were fully as large as any dent desire to enter into all the affairs ing to cross-examine Attorney General ordinary mechanic in the Union Pacific of life that has made it welcome to all tory committee. This is to be done at gave him no rest. When the printers ters also has always been great. These preceding year 409. In the city of Burtha request of Bobb friend Follows. the request of Bob's friend Kellogg, struck two weeks ago, this whitewashed two features account for its success. Bob, it is well known, says there is no fraud and ungrateful sneak was the most such place, but Kellogg asserts that Mr. foul-mouthed in the abuse of the BEE. Brewster will think there is before the which had generously forgiven his vil-

it. It is hard to see what objection a soldier could find in a measure that makes pensions so easy to obtain. But it seems that the members of the grand army do not like the law because it does not do away with delays in adjusting pension claims and repeals part of the back pension law.

The pension law.

they the workingmen of Omaha, ings on these basement entrances to present as ings on these basement entrances to present the person of whom he procur d liquor, and that person is then tried for the offense. Such cases are very common, but as only the lowest trial court gave the plaintiff a verdict and judgment, and the case—Beardsley vs. trial court gave the plaintiff a verdict and judgment, and the case—Beardsley vs. (City of Hartford—was carried to the superson of whom he procur d liquor, and that person is then tried for the offense. Such cases are very common, but as only the lowest trial court gave the plaintiff a verdict and judgment, and the case—Beardsley vs. (City of Hartford—was carried to the superson of whom he procur d liquor, and that person is then tried for the offense. Such cases are very common, but as only the lowest trial court gave the plaintiff a verdict and judgment, and the case—Beardsley vs. (City of Hartford—was carried to the superson so casy to obtain. But then tried for the offense. Such cases are very common, but as only the lowest trial court gave the plaintiff a verdict and court gave the plaintiff and court gave the case—Beardsley vs. (City of Hartford—was carried to the superson feels bigger than Sancho Panza did when Loomis, in the opinion, said : THE next term of the Douglas county he became governor of an island. We istrict court is near at hand, and in a fear that the inflation will end in an ex- and other states that the absence of a few days the county commissioners will select the names of men from whom the grand and petit jurors are to be chosen. The commissioners in the selection of these names have a very important duty to perform. They are in fact responsible for the character of our juries, and hence

few days the county commissioners will solots, and the workingmen will end in an example and other states that the absence of a railing where public travel is endangered by the want of it constitutes a defect in the highway upon which the town or city is liable for damages for an injury suffered thereby in the use of the highway suffered thereby in the use of the highway. A sidewalk is a part of a street, and must, of course, be without defect.

Samuel N. Wood, a leading democration of the prohibitions to the general rule of non-enforcement. Of enforcing the law against burglary and largency are enforced no one dreams for a moment. Such is the unsatisfactory result of Vermont's thirty years' experience of the prohibitions.

for the character of our juries, and hence they cannot be too careful or discriminating when they select the names. Every torious by a brazen-faced fraud on the Samuel N. Wood, a leading democrating in front of the numerous basement ateps which line its business streets? Such basements are used in every popularity torious by a brazen-faced fraud on the tarious by a brazen-faced fraud on the government. He has been contesting the seat in the house held by Congress the seat in the house held by Congress the seat in the house held by Congress that even a democratic committee on commissioners conscientiously perform their daty there will be no jury-fixing. What we want is honest men on our lass printed a so-called report of his rejurtes. There has been to much carelessional mess in the selection of jurors, and it is his report he has the effromery to high time that a thorough reform should be insugurated.

Such basements are used in every populous city for basiness purposes of every kind, and there is no practicable way to protect the public but by a ralling in Mount Serrat, Mo., says: A party of the seat in the house of Joseph white men went to the house of Joseph duty of a city to maintain such a railing! The open basements are as necessary to the bloodhounds of the department of justice white men went to the house of Joseph duty of a city to maintain such a railing! The open basements are as necessary to the seat in the house held by Congress the seat in the house of Joseph duty of a city to maintain such a railing! The open basements are as necessary to the seat in the house of Joseph duty of a city to maintain such a railing! The open basements are as necessary to the seat in the house of Joseph duty of a city to maintain such a railing! The open basements are used in every populous city for basiness purposes of every kind, and there is no practicable way to protect the public but by a ralling in Mount Serrat, Mo., says: A party of White men went to the house of Joseph duty of a city to maintain such a railing!

The open basements are used in every populous city for basiness purposes of every with the seat in the house date of the sailing in front of them. Can it be regarded the duty of a city to maintain such a railing!

The period the purpos

into it, besides his claims to the steal, a great mass of stock democratic partizan arguments which have nothing whatever to do with the case. The government prints and will deliver these free of charge, and Wood will use them for campaign documents this year. This illustrates the fraud which this alleged ion throws the responsibility upon the Congressioval Record is continually perpetrating. They do not cost the gov- see that proper guards are placed around frauds, it is true. But they are frauds, ing. just the same, and there is no reason why they should be tolerated. If Mr Wood, or any other man, wants to have

THE CENTENNIAL OF AMERI-

arguments printed and distributed, let

him pay for them himself.

CAN METHODISM. The Methodist General conference which met in Philadelphia last week was a very remarkable and, perhaps, historical body. It celebrated the centennial of the church in this country. It marked the end of one period in the church history of the church and the beginning of another. Its members looked over the records of a hundred tion which had been determined upon for years of strange and rapid growth. They some time. They feared that the BEE represented 1,700,000 cemmunicants. 25,000 ministers, and 2,000,000 Sunday school scholars, in every state and territory in this country. When their church in America was first organized in there were only 15,000 communicants circulate Sweesy's hand-bill. As usual, sect of men would have reason to be very the schemers over-shot the mark. The proud in contemplating such an increase in one hundred years. And it must have who met in the conference pointed to the fact that in that time their church had become the popular church of America.

No sect in modern times has grown so rapidly and come to occupy so large a workers to a mere pittance. It stood space in the religious concerns of the alone among Omaha newspapers in this protestant world. It is only 145 years position, and there is no doubt that its since the first Methodist society in the three hundred persons. Methodists congregations now number not less than 15,-000,000 souls. At that time they had

tors blackmailed a number of honest la- parishioners possessed. There was never All liquors kept, or supposed to be kept, boring men out of their hard earnings under the pretense that they would become stockholders in a workingmen's are to be sized by the police, who may for this purpose enter and search, without come stockholders in a workingmen's ers. He had their sympathies and their a warrant, any premises, public or private. A percentage of all fines imposed and between \$300 and \$500 out of members, both There was no theological subtlety. between \$300 and \$500 out of members both. There was no theological subtlety of the city council, who were at that about his preaching, but he talked right more contains provisions for the recovery from the west. It is certain, however, time indignant over the fight home to every soul before him. This of civil damages from liquor dealers, for the name of the Union because he was by dinary and every-day concerns of life. nature and position a shoddyite. Hav- It grapples readily with popular quesing ceased to be proprietor, Kell og O. tions and takes issue on them. Some-Gould begged his way back into the BEE times it enters into politics almost as States revenue officers, the government tax on the manufacture and sale of inoffice under a pitiful plea for his needy earnestly as into affairs purely religious. family. He first got in as a substitute, and Its interest on politics may not always was finally given a regular place. Being have been good, but it has wonderfully below the average as a printer he did not increased its popularity by mingling state at the present time 416 places earn nearly as much as other typos, but with common interests. It is this evi-

AN IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISION; Brewster will think there is before the end of his examination.

Now that the alleys are being paved with stone, it is about time that the receiving and delivering of goods from the front doors of business houses should be stopped. In many places the sidewalks

The supreme court of Connecticut receiving the protection of the decision relating to the protection of the protection of the decision relating to the protection of The supreme court of Connecticut restopped. In many places the sidewalks are frequently blocked with piles of goods, causing great inconvenience to the public. There is now no reason why this practice should be continued any longer.

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The stopped in many places the sidewalks are frequently blocked with piles of goods, causing great inconvenience to the public. There is now no reason why this practice should be continued any longer. The Grand Army of the Republic is arrayed against the pension bill which recently passed the house. It will almost unanimously ask congress to rescind it. It is hard to see what objection a

"It has been repeatedly decided is this

Now let Mr. Rosewater, "the friend days instead of one hour. He has put of the workingmen," take back his printers and pay them what they ask,—Respected to the steal, one of the mass of start of the steal, one perils thereof a necessary incident of city life, and there is no negligence in the city in not placing railings in front of

> It would seem, then, that this decisproperty owner, whose duty it is to ernment as much money as some other the openings to the basement of the build-

> > Prohibition in Vermont. Edward Johnson in Popular Science Monthly,

The Vermont law was passed by the legislature in 1852. In the legislature, as among the people, there was a close division of sentiment, the law finally passing by a vote of 91 to 90, and being ratified by the people of the state by a vote of 22,215 to 21,044, a popular majority of only 1,171 for the law. According to its terms, the law went into effect in March, 1858, and has ever remained the settled policy of the state. As originally enacted, it merely forbade the selling, furnishing, or giving away of intoxicating liquor, under the moderate penalties, and provided for the appointment of an agent in each town who should be authorized to sell liquor for medicinal and mechanical purposes, the profits of the sale accruing to the town. But from the moment of its adoption until the present time, the advocates of the law ave been continually engaged in enlarging its scope and strengthening its provisions. Each legislature since 1853 has modified and amended the law in the direction of increased theroughness, severity and efficiency. Its support-ers have indeed taken "Thorough" up through the cappers and tools who sect of men would have reason to be very asked has been granted by successive legislatures, and all possible measures have been taken to render the law perfect. As it now stands, it constitutes an strike, and the threats of "boycotting." been with great exultation the leaders entire chapter of the Revised Statutes, and embraces more than fourscore sections. A glance at its provisions will first to nominate a man like Ben. Butler show that it is stringent enough to satisfy on a liberal platform and run him for all the most thorough-going believer in leg-islation. It absolutely forbids the manufacture, sale, furnishing or giving away of intoxicating liquors, among which malt liquors and lager beer are specifically in-cluded. Cider must not be sold at any place of public resort, nor may a man in his republican, with the determination to own house furnish liquors to minors. The world was organized. It numbered two or own house furnish liquors to minors. The penalties in all these cases are a fine of house of representatives. The plan is a \$10 for the first offense, \$20 for the second shrewd one, and in the possible event of and three months in the house of correc- Blaine's nomination will be carried out in tion for the third. A "common seller" is one little chapel in Bristol, and an old to be fined \$100 for the first offense, and possibly one other candidate against foundry, used as a house of worship, in \$200 for the second, and for the third is London. Now they have churches all to be committed to the house of correction for four months, and may also be the Union Pacific workingmen upon their over the globe. They support missionvictorious strike. This man Gould is a aries in every land abroad that is called and in case of conviction he is to be fired. One thing now seems positively certain counterpart and companion of that cheeky "heathen." They publish millions of from \$20 to \$200, and imprisoned bilk and blatherskite, Ed. Walsh. He came to Omaha, as we are reliably informed, from a tramp through Missouri, wherever they have obtained a foothold. In members and enthusiasm they bond to abandon the liquor traffic. A hear the news.

ECONOMY YOUNG, auditor of the Union
Pacific, is generally held responsible for

hear the news.

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> remises to be used in the liquor traffic, It is a fact, which can not be controverted or denied, that for all practical purposes the law is an absolute dead letter. According to the returns of the United toxicating liquors in the state amounted last year to \$14,000 in round numbers. wherein intoxicating liquors are sold; and, though the population is well nigh stationary, there is a marked increase in the number of these places, last year's

where liquor is sold, and in Rutland, St. ministration, whoever succeeds. Albans, and all the larger towns, a proportionate number, and in every village in the state, with the proves short lived, and in almost every instance the people have, at the earliest opportunity, rejected at the polls the officers who have attempted to enforce the law. These are the principle exception of the law. These are the principle exception of the law.

tory liquor law.

WORKING FOR THE LEAD.

All the Candidates Apxious.

The Blaine Men Determised to Pre vent Arthur's or Lincoln's Nomination and Still Making Boasts-The President's Friends Confident.

Washington special to the Chicago Daily News. Washingtion will be the theater of infinite schemiug and trading for some time to come. The delegates to Chicago are elected. They are for the most part uninstructed and are free to trade and dicker for themselves, the motto being, every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost. It is known that Arthur is largely ahead of all other candidates, as the delegates now stand. It is an open question whether he has not sufficient votes to nominate him on the first ballot, but it is no longer a question that his friends and those of Edmunds are largely in the majority. This is the situation now. The task of the schemers will be, therefore, to win over, by fair means or foul, enough of those elected Arthur or Edmunds men to reduce the president's lead and prevent his nomina-

There is a quiet movement going on in certain quarters which, in the event of Blaine's nomination, might change the entire complexion of the presidential fight. It will have been noticed that a number of democratic papers have of late turned their attention to magnifying the chances of Blaine and doing all in their power to assist him in capturing the convention. At the head of these newspapers stands The New York World. Pulitzer cares nothing for the so-called principles of the democratic party, but he does care for success, and he is a shrewd schemer. The plan is to get the Chicago convention to nominate Blaine, if possible, knowing that his nomination will alienate a large clrss of republicans. Then two courses will be open to the democrats; he is worth as an ex-republican, anti monopolist, and the only successful democrat in Massachusetts. Pulitzer favors this plan. If there is too strong objection on the part of democratic bourbons, then Butler will be run as an independent one or the other of its phases. There is whom the same game might be played. Butler will not run, however, if Arthur is nominated, and is not likely to if one or two others now named are put forward, that the nomination of Blaine will disrupt

between Blaine and Lincoln. It is well as secretary of state, and it is this certainty that makes Blaine careful against doing anything to improve the former's chances of a nomination. As between Arthur, Lincoln, and Edmunds, Blaine would probably choose Arthur, though he has, of course, felt in a certain sense unfriendly since his retirement from the cabinet and the revocation of his instructions to Trescott in the Chili-Peru im-

Gen. Logan has taken up the position of a dark horse in the race. It would have been wiser had this plan been adopted in the first place, but even as it is it is better for him him to occupy this position than to make any further effort in the way of a boom. The correspondent of The Daily News has endeavored to ascertain the sentiment existing in various states toward Logan, and his friends say there is everywhere a kindly feeling for him as a possible compromise candicate. There are various reasons for this, On the same authority, there are in the the principal one being the almost universal determination to put Lincoln on the ticket. It will be hard to overcome this determination, and it must be overcome as a matter of course before Logan can be looked upon as a possibility. If a prediction were to be made is would be more reasonable to say that Logan will be secretary of war under the next ad-

As showing how boomers differ in their figuring, the following estimates from the Evening Critic, of this city, is given of

MEL

ROLLER

because the latter refused to call off his dogs when Kellogg asked him to. This against burglary and larceny are enforced is the only probable statement in the no one dreams for a moment. Such is the unsatisfactory result of Vermont's Kellong, being at the head of the Louisithirty years' experience of the prohibi-tory liquor law.

ana delegation. intimated to President Arthur that if he acted squarely with him he might be sure of the solid delegation, and if he persisted in dogging him

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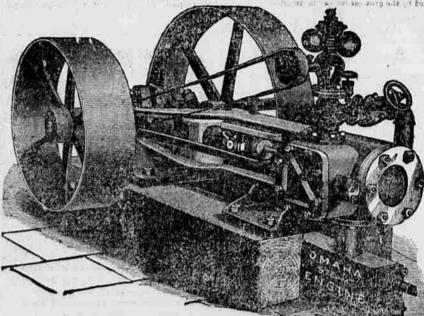
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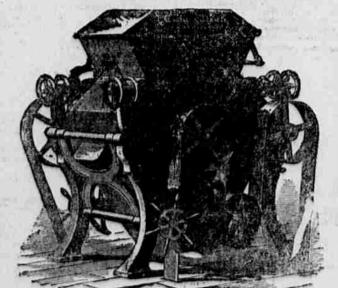
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