

THE OMAHA BEE.

Omaha Office, No. 916 Farnam St.
Council Bluffs Office, No. 7 West
Street, Near Broadway.

Published every morning, except Sunday,
the only Monday morning daily.

Subscription rates:
One Year, \$10.00; Three Months, \$3.00;
Six Months, \$5.00.

Advertising rates:
Per Line, 25 Cents; Per Week, 1.50.

Business letters:
All business letters and communications
should be addressed to the Editor of the
Bee.

There was no picnic in Omaha
yesterday.

What will Father Martin do now
with the hero of his everlasting story,
since Hon. John D. Howe has been
promoted to be general solicitor of a great
railroad?

The next Douglas grand jury will
have a great deal of work to do, and it is
hoped that the judges will not allow
professional juries to come in as substitutes
for the regular panel.

The Union Pacific claims that the B. &
M. has dealt it a foul blow as it has
struck it below the Belt. If the Union Pacific
would keep out of prize-fights it wouldn't
have to yell "foul."

Judge Neville, upon the petition of
the B. & M., has granted another
injunction against the Union Pacific,
including the Belt line. This no doubt was
necessitated by the return of General
Manager Hanlon.

Three of the four delegates-at-large to
the national greenback convention which
Iowa sends, are J. B. Weaver, "Heifer-
calf" Gillette, and "Calamity" Weller.
It is almost needless to say that these
great men are a unit for Ben Butler.

Great care ought to be exercised on
Farnam street in digging the trenches
for gas, water and sewer connections.
The earth ought to be properly tamped,
otherwise the new pavement will be
sure to settle, and much of it will have
to be relaid within twelve months.

The Herald ventures to nominate the
Honorable Pat Ford as a candidate for
delegate to the Democratic state
convention. Inasmuch as Dr. Miller has
declined to be a delegate to the national
convention, THE BEE ventures to nominate the
Honorable Pat Ford for that position.

Jay Gould has appeared on the scene
to give his explanation of the New York
panic. He says it was caused by the
bears. There is, on the other hand,
however, a wide spread belief that if
Mr. Gould had kept his watering pot at
home there never would have been any
trouble.

The New York Herald has been
obtaining the views of various state
governors, on the burning questions of
the day. Gov. Sherman's views as to
where the new Iowa insane asylum should
be located, have not yet been given. If
the Herald has a pump strong enough to
bring out this, we should like to see it.

A few days ago Postmaster Beardley,
of Rock Island, sent out a story that an
attempt had been made to rob his office,
which he had prevented at great personal
risk. Recent developments, however,
tend to show that no such event as he
described ever occurred. Has Mr. Beardley
been imitating Whittaker's exploits on
his cars, or has he had a case of Illinois
jim jama?

Whenever a lawyer graduates from
mediocrity into the rank of recognized
ability, he is sure to get a good berth with
some railroad. The Bee congratulates
Mr. John D. Howe upon his appointment as
general solicitor of the Chicago, Minne-
apolis, St. Paul & Omaha railway
system. Mr. Howe enjoys an excellent
reputation and the people of Omaha and
Nebraska will regret his departure.

It had been hoped by his friends that
some arrangement could be made by
which Henry Ward Beecher could be a
delegate to the national republican
convention, but it now appears that he
can be none. There will be no proxies,
and substitutes for delegates can only be
made by the convention itself. There
will still be a good chance left for Henry
to pray for the convention, however, if he
wants to be of service.

Right after the defeat of the Morrison
bill it was announced that Morrison's
friends would issue a flaming address on
the tariff question which would fire the
democrats all over the country. Nearly
two weeks have passed but no address
has not appeared. It is now explained
that the scheme is dead. None but the
immediate followers of Morrison could
be induced to sign it. It was expected
that it would read Randall and his ring
entirely out of the party. Apparently
Mr. Morrison is finding out that it is
much easier for the dog to wag the tail
than for the tail to wag the dog.

THE ANTI-MONOPOLISTS AS A PARTY.

In the winter of 1883 a call was issued
for a national anti-monopoly conference
for the purpose of devising concerted
measures that would check the aggression
of corporate monopolies upon the Ameri-
can people. The conference was to meet
at Chicago on the Fourth of July to pro-
mulate a second declaration of inde-
pendence and arouse a spirit of resistance
to the despotic rule and greed of organ-
ized monopoly. The head and front of
this movement was a political adventurer
by the name of Post, who occupied a
room in the attic of a third rate Chicago
hotel, from which he had been bombard-
ing the national banks, pulverizing the
power, and preaching spiritualism, woman
suffrage and other "isms" through a
readerless weekly.

At the time this national conference of
anti-monopolists was called, there had
been no distinct anti-monopoly party
organized in any state or territory, except-
ing alone in Nebraska. And up to this
day Nebraska is the only state in the
union that has an organized anti-
monopoly party which has fought cam-
paigns as such. California had its anti-
monopoly constitutional party, but it
dissolved as soon as the main object
which had called it into life had been
accomplished by the adoption of the new
constitution. New York has its anti-
monopoly league, with F. B. Thurber as
its acknowledged leader, but it has
simply sought to defeat monopoly candi-
dates, on whatever party ticket they were
nominated, by massing votes against them.

Anti-monopoly leagues and farmers'
alliances exist in New Jersey, Kansas,
Iowa, Minnesota and other states, but
they never have attempted to act as an
independent party, even in local cam-
paigns.

When the conference met at Chicago
in July, it was, as might have been ex-
pected, a motley crowd, like Macbeth's
witches, of black spirits and white, gray
spirits and blue. There were a large
number of greenbackers, intent only upon
the demolition of national banks. There
were rampant free-traders and rank pro-
tectionists. There were woman-suffragists,
prohibitionists, personal liberty men, Bob
Ingersoll atheists and men who
wanted God in the constitution. Last,
but not least, there was Dennis Kearney,
with his running mate, who had come all
the way from California to drive the
Chinese out and advocate the right of the
railroads to charge what they please as
long as they pay good wages to their
workmen. Then there were cranks of
both sexes who were more fit for a
lunatic asylum than for a political
convention. No wonder that the conference
was a perfect babel, where everybody
wanted to talk and nobody could make
himself understood. After an angry
debate, Kearney and his pals were kicked
out by common consent as hiring dis-
turbers. This was about the only sensible
thing that the conference did. The res-
olutions which were adopted and pub-
lished as the sense of the conference were
in fact mere stereotyped platitudes, with-
out an original or tangible idea upon any
vital issue. The only substantial point
gained was a scheme to merge the defunct
greenbackers and anti-monopolists into a
new party that was to be called into life
during the presidential year.

About sixty days ago another call
was issued for a national anti-monopoly
convention to put a presidential ticket in
the field. It was an open secret, when
this call was issued, that it was nothing
more nor less than a scheme to put up Ben
Butler as the combination candidate of
anti-monopoly, greenbackism, labor re-
form, woman suffrage, protection, re-
venue reform, prohibition, free whiskey,
and democracy. The anti-monopoly con-
vention, so-called, was purposely set
ahead of all other national conventions
so as to force the nomination of Butler
upon the democracy as the only candidate
upon whom all elements in opposition to
the republicans could combine. Meantime
the audacious demagogue had himself
elected as a delegate at large from Mas-
sachusetts to the national democratic
convention. The so-called national anti-
monopoly convention was a great deal more
of a fraud than a farce. The delegates
did not represent one-half the states in
the union. Most of them had no other
credentials than their own statements or
appointments made by themselves. No
primary elections were called, or con-
ventions held anywhere to elect these
delegates. In many instances their only
claim to being anti-monopolists was that
they were opposed to the existing order
of things. Even in Nebraska, where the
party has an organization and a large and
respectable following, the delegates were
appointed by some half-dozen members
of the state committee. To the credit of
Nebraska delegates, be it said, they did
not clamor for Butler.

The cut and dried programme which
Ben Butler's henchmen have forced upon
the convention, aroused a great deal of
indignation, but the convention had been
packed and the gagged delegates had no
other recourse than a bolt. The fact that
the convention did not nominate a
candidate for vice-president shows on its
face that this was merely a put-up job in
the interest of Ben Butler. That why
schemer expects to trade the vice-presi-
dency for all it is worth in the national
democratic convention. The anti-monopol-
ists are to be used simply as a cat's-paw
to pull his chestnuts out of the fire. This
is certainly a humiliating position for true
anti-monopolists to occupy, but nothing
better could have been expected from a
movement gotten up prematurely by
designing men who have nothing in com-
mon with the cause of anti-monopoly. Ben
Butler himself is the last man that can
lay any claims to the support of men
who oppose the encroachments of corpor-
ate monopoly. He has amassed millions as

a corporation lawyer and has never done
anything in congress to relieve the pro-
ducers. On the contrary, he was always
on hand to vote a subsidy, or to grant a
charter. True, he has of late pretended
to be a convert to the greenback and
labor reform doctrine, but his conversion
is a mere sham. With him it has been a
rule through life, that the end justifies
the means, and the end with him is to
be president, no matter how or by what
methods.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?
Omaha is just now being denounced
far and wide for the brutal prize fight
that was originated in this city. Nearly
every paper in this state is pointing to
Omaha as the headquarters of rowdism
and depravity, and most of them charge
the responsibility for the prize-fight and
subsequent shooting affray directly upon
the city and county authorities. Some of
the papers, however, strike the nail on
the head by making the managers of the
Union Pacific railroad equally culpable
with the officers of the law. The Fremont
Tribune indulges in the following pointed
comment on this disgraceful affair:

The prize fight which occurred near
Valley the other day between Fell and
Hanley was certainly the most disgraceful
affair that ever occurred in Nebraska.
Not only did the two contestants fight
until they were bloody, bruised and
beaten, but after the affair broke up the
crowd of roughs present, to wit: the
"mill" indulged in a free for all fight.
Whiskey flowed freely and revolvers
were flourished conspicuously. On the
train going back to Omaha three men
were shot and several fights indulged
in making a spectacle which disgraces
the fair name of Nebraska and is a travesty
upon civilization and decency. This
affair was a disgrace to the city and
place at Omaha but for once the authori-
ties of that city were vigilant enough to
prevent its recurrence there. This, how-
ever, did not put a stop to it. The man-
agers chartered a Union Pacific train and
ran out in the country by night. The
railroad company, therefore, should be
held responsible for this disgrace. They
must have known just what their excu-
sion train was wanted for at that untime-
ly hour and they made it possible for the
bloody work to go on--they were partici-
pating in it. How long are we to be
reproached for these disgraceful? How
long are decent people to suffer such
ignominy?

Our Fremont contemporary is eminently
correct. There could have been no prize-
fight in Saunders county without the
connivance of the railroad managers.
The people of that county are now going
to be put to the expense of criminal
trials which will burden them with
needless taxes. It was well enough
understood among the pugilistic element
that the prize-fight should not take place
in this county if the railroads would ac-
commodate them.

Now that Messrs. Ames and Adams
have come all the way from Boston to
inaugurate railway service reform it will
be eminently proper for them to ascer-
tain who among their local officials allowed
his sympathy with prize-fighting bullies
to go so far as to equip a special train to
carry the bruisers. Whoever that man
may be he certainly has placed the road
in a very unenviable light, and has shown
himself unfit for the responsible position
which he holds.

THAT Omaha is sound financially to the
core has again been shown during the
past week by the stability of our banks
and business houses in the face of a finan-
cial crash that proved more or less disas-
trous in many other cities. Kansas City
and St. Joe, for instance, have boasted
of the solidity of their capitalists, but
now, as in 1873, they were unable to
stand the severe strain. St. Joe had one
bank failure, and Kansas City banks were
on the verge of going under, only
escaping suspension by offering to pay
depositors twenty cents on the dollar and
giving certified checks for the balance.

Has anybody heard from General How-
ard? We would like to know whether he
has reached Khartoum yet and relieved
Chinese Gordon.

LITERARY NOTES.
JUDGE TOURGEE will contribute a poem
on Decoration Day to the issue of his
magazine, The Continent, which will ap-
pear on that anniversary.

THE June Century will contain two
very timely editorials, one on the Cincin-
nati riot and the other on our militia.
Speaking of the editorial "Mob or Mag-
istrate," which appeared in the Century
just previous to the Cincinnati riot, the
London Spectator says: "The Century
may fairly claim to be reckoned among the
prophets."

THE Continent's new form of the liter-
ary communique, with an award of prizes
for the successful guessers as to the author-
ship of the several short stories by lead-
ing American authors, now appearing in
the magazine under the general title of
"Too True for Fiction," is said to be ex-
citing considerable interest among such
readers as are disposed to try their hand
at literary discrimination, so far as may be
judged from the number who are enter-
ing the competition. The monthly edition
for June contains the first three of these
stories, which are worth reading, whether
or not the reader attempts to decide
whether they are written by Mrs. Stowe,
"H. H." or others of the galaxy of story
writers who contribute to the series.

THE North American Review for June
opens with an article on "Harboring
Conspiracy," by Prof. Henry Wade
Rodgers, who examines in the light of
international law, the diplomatic history
of the United States and the national
constitution, the question as to how far
our government may and must go in sup-
pressing plots against governments with
which we are at peace. Henry D. Lloyd,
in the same number of the Review,
shows how every branch of production is
coming under the control of "Lords of
Industry," corporations and monopolies
of the United States and the national
Elizabeth Stuart Phelps has an article
marked by rare philosophical force upon
the "Struggle for Immortality." Other
articles of not less importance are:
"Sociological Fallacies," by Prof. W. G.
Sumner; "The Rise and Fall of Author-
ity," by President J. C. Wellington; "Walt
Whitman," by Walter Kennedy; and a
symposium on "Expert Testimony," by
Roster Johnson, Dr. W. W. Godding,

T. O'Connor Sloane and Dr. Charles L.
Dana.
HARPER'S MAGAZINE for June, begin-
ning the sixty-ninth volume, promises a
series of stories in two volumes--the
one of European and the other of American
travel. Mrs. Lillie will write of the
famous French watering place, Biarritz,
with illustrations from Mr. Reinhardt's
clever pencil, and Mr. John A. Butler, of
"the North Shore" of Lake Superior,
which Mr. Chas. Graham illustrates from
sketches made last summer. Two papers
of much commercial and industrial in-
terest will be a careful and comprehen-
sive article on the organization and work
of the New York custom house, by R.
Wheatley, and one on Sheffield and
its trades, by W. H.
Riding, both illustrated, Col. Higginson's
"March" of population during the adminis-
tration of John Quincy Adams, and will
have fine portraits of that president and
John C. Calhoun. There will be more of
William Sharp's charming poems, "Trans-
cripts from Nature," with Alfred Parson's
illustrations, as well as further install-
ments of William Black and E. B. Ross's
novels, with pictures by Abbey, Dielman
and Gibson. The short stories will be
"The Dagger," a tale of old Rome, by
John McMullen, with illustrations by
Fredericks, and "A Humble Romance,"
by Mary E. Wilkins. Among the mis-
cellaneous papers will be an account of
Virginia's one witch, Grace Sherwood,
and a reminiscence of Abraham Lincoln
at Cincinnati, by W. M. Dickson.

The long-promised new cover appears
on the June number of The Manhattan,
which may now congratulate itself on
having as beautiful a cover as magazine
ever had. The design, simple and artistic,
is printed in a rich carmine on an
old-gold paper. The contents of the
number are worthy of the cover. The
frontispiece is an airy figure-piece, en-
titled "Spring," drawn by Mr. Whitney
and engraved by Juengling, illustrating
some lines of Willis Gaylord Clark. An
American painter, Henry Roderick New-
man, who has long lived in Florence, is
the subject of the opening article, written
by H. Buxton Forman, the editor of
Keats and Shelley. Letters from Mr.
Ruskin express his high opinion of New-
man's "Spring," drawn by Mr. Whitney
with a portrait and a number of illustra-
tions. Another prettily and brilliantly
illustrated article is a second paper on
"The Gunnison Country," by Ernest
Ingersoll, who has here surpassed all his
previous efforts in graphic description.
There are four portraits, illustrating the
first part of "Retrospection" of the
American Stage, by John Bernard, a
theatrical manager at Boston, in the
early part of this century. Of "Trajan,"
the new novel, there is a second striking
instalment. Edgar Fawcett's "Tinkling
Cymbals," is concluded, and there are
two short stories, one "A Boston Man,"
by Nora Perry. The other short story,
"Greenleaf" is an amusing sketch. There
are two purely literary papers, one on
"The Brownings," by Miss Kate M.
Rowland, of Baltimore. The other liter-
ary paper, by J. Heard, is a singularly
coherent argument to show "Why
Women Should Study Shakespeare." The
poetry comprises such names as Louise
Hacker, John Vance Cheney and Louisa
Chambers Moulton. "Recent Litera-
ture" has some able notices of new
books. In the "Town Talk" there is a
solution of the vexed question as to who
is "Obermann," made famous by the
New York Tribune hoax, and there are
some laughing things in "Salmagundi."

ART NOTES.
MISS GREATER, whose talents as a
painter of flowers are fully recognized,
has recently completed a study of Chry-
santhemums for Mr. L. Prang, as com-
panion to the Hollyhocks which he pur-
chased after the last water color exhibi-
tion. They are specially adapted for
studies for advanced students.

THE late A. F. Bellows excelled in
landscape, and the value of his excel-
lence was doubtless since his lamented
death last year. Four charming land-
scapes from his brush are among Prang's
forthcoming publications. They are in
his happiest manner, with the tender
poetic treatment that especially distin-
guished his work. Essentially Ameri-
can in feeling, his choice of subjects was
always of quiet home scenes, and he is
without a rival in the delineation of land-
scape, seeking his theme among quiet
meadows and in pastoral districts, in
preference to the wilder mountain views
which tempt so many of our American
artists.

CITY WALKS AND TALKS.
"I am glad to hear that Mr. Paxton
proposes to put up an elegant building at
the southeast corner of Farnam and Fifteenth
streets," remarked a prominent citizen.
"I understand it to be a five story structure,"
said a bystander, "and one of the finest
buildings in Omaha. It is to be built of
Chicago pressed brick, with galvanized iron and terra
cotta trimmings. It will cost about \$50,000.
The upper stories may be devoted to offices, as
Mr. Paxton already has applicants enough to
warrant him in making it an office building,
with the exception of the first story. The
building is to be completed this year."

"I wish we had more men in Omaha
like Bill Paxton," said an old settler. "I re-
member when he came to Omaha early in
1837 from Missouri. He was then only about
twenty years old. He didn't have a dollar.
The first work that he did was for Mr. Heagan,
who employed him as foreman in the con-
struction of military bridges between Omaha
and Shell Creek. In 1838 he returned to
Missouri, got married, and went to farm.
In 1840 he returned to Omaha alone and
went to work again for Heagan at \$40 per month
in building the Western Union telegraph line
to St. Louis. He took the contract on
behalf of Edward Creighton. In December, 1841,
he returned to Missouri again, and in 1842
he brought his wife to Omaha. All the money
that he had accumulated up to this time was
\$133. For seven or eight months he had
charge of Wilber & Coffman's livery stable,
which stood where Boyd's opera house now is.
He next took charge of Dick and Finn McCor-
mick's freight trains, and conducted them
through to Denver. He ran these trains until
the fall of 1843. The next spring he went to
Nebraska to look after the stock of the
Omaha and Pacific and continued in this
business until December, 1848. Paxton then
went up his cash on hand and the money he
had had \$14,500. His next business venture
was the handling of two droves of cat-
tle, which he brought up from Abilene
and sold at Omaha in the summer of 1849.
In the fall of that year he secured the contract
with Jack Morrow and Boaler for furnishing
beef to the Indian agencies, and he continued
to handle the stock until the summer of 1851,
when he started his cattle ranch. He now has 22,
000 head of cattle, although last fall he sold
about that many cattle to the Gallegos and
cattle company, in which company he owns
\$125,000 of stock. Five years ago he
started the wholesale grocery firm of Paxton
& Gallagher, which is now one of the largest
houses in the west. He is proud to say and
treasurer of the Union stock-yards company, and
a director in the Ogallala land and cattle com-
pany. The organization of the stock yards
company, and the South Omaha cattle com-
pany, is largely due to his personal efforts.
The men associated in these enterprises com-
mence their business in the west, and
consequently the cattle business
of the west may be said to be tributary to
Omaha. Besides all this, Paxton has spent
considerable money in building improvements

and will spend a great deal more. I estimate
his wealth at a little over \$5,000, and I
know what I am speaking about. The accumu-
lation of money in the hands of such a
public spirited, enterprising and liberal man as he
is the best thing that can happen. There are two
or three other men like him in Omaha, but I
wish we had more of them. Money has not
spoiled Bill Paxton."

"When Grant came to Washington after
being elected president," said a prominent
politician, who is now a resident of Omaha,
"he brought with him as his secretaries and
confidential clerks, Porter, Babcock, Badeau
and Loet. Badeau was sent to Liverpool as
consul-general. Loet was given the bonded
warehouse business in New York. He took
Stocking in as a partner, and held the busi-
ness, worth \$175,000 a year, from 1868 to 1872.
Babcock and Porter remained as Grant's pri-
vate secretaries until Pullman took Porter
into the Pullman car business, and the United
States marshal took Babcock to St. Louis to
be tried for complicity in robbing the govern-
ment in the whisky tax case. What has since
become of these men? The last heard of Loet
was that he was driving a street-car in New
York, he having gone to ruin by gambling,
speculation and dissipation. Porter lately failed
in the West Shore railroad. Badeau recently
resigned the consul-generalship at Havana un-
der a dark cloud. Babcock, who escaped the
penitentiary through Grant's influence, has
largely neglected his duties as sheriff. He
has been promoted to be lieutenant-colonel of en-
gineers."

"The death of Judah P. Benjamin re-
calls a little incident that occurred during the
time I was operating in the south during the
war," said an old telegraph operator. "Ben-
jamin was passing through Alabama on his
way home from Washington, over the old Vir-
ginian road to Memphis. At Stevenson, where
I was at work, I went into the train to de-
liver him a telegram. I found him engaged
in a big poker game with a pile of twenty-dol-
lar bills in front of him. He was rather a
dark complexioned man, with massive
head and broad shoulders, and was
about five feet and eight inches in height.
In those days he was considered the best debater
in the United States. Wm. L. Yancy, a
fire-eating southerner from Alabama, was
also on the train. I had imagined from his
reputation that he was a powerful man. I was,
therefore, considerably surprised to find him
small in stature, not more than five feet
and five inches in height, and a very mild
mannered man. He was regarded as the most fiery
of the fire-eaters."

"The refusal of Carl Schurz to accept a
gift of \$100,000, does not surprise me in the
least," said an old friend of his, "as he has
made it the rule of his life not to accept pres-
ents. When he was senator from Missouri,
some Californians sent his wife a beautiful
and costly casket of jewels as a token of their
appreciation of the senator's vote on some im-
portant measure in which they were inter-
ested. Humiliatedly he refused to return it,
as he could not receive any gift while in
office, and the casket was accordingly re-
turned. I know of other similar instances."

"In 1876 I attended the national repub-
lican convention at Cincinnati," said a well
known politician the other day, "and I walked
up with Carl Schurz from the Burnet house to
the Music hall, where the convention was being
held. I was a Blaine man. I said to
Schurz everything looked favorable for
Blaine, and I thought he was going to be nomi-
nated. 'I hope not,' said Schurz. 'Why?' I
asked. 'That man,' said he, 'is the wreck of
the republican party. The people of the United
states will never elect a man who is known
to be so thoroughly identified with corpora-
tion influences and with all the monopolies
and trusts of the country. He will also be re-
minded that Blaine's first speech on the
floor of the senate was an assault on Hayes'
administration. This explains the present
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