THE OMAHA BEE

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THE BEE PUBLISHING CO., PROPS'
E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

A. H. Fitch, Manager Daily Circulation, P. O. Box 488 Omaha Neb.

ST. JOHN and Daniel compose rather a scriptural team.

BOSS KELLY is making ready to fall in behind Ben Butler.

Is this to be a Thurston campaign or a Blaine campaign in Nebraska?

MR. LAIRD was received by the cowboys of the Stinking Water with a brass band.

THERE is to be another primary election soon, and John Sahler is on deck as usual.

VALENTINE'S still-hunt is very still, but it is not still enough to surprise anybody in the third district.

THE independents, from New York to Massachusetts, are kicking again. They are disgusted with the leadership of Barnum.

THE receipts of the post-office department for the year 1884, will be about $2,000,000 less than in 1883, owing to the reduction of letter-postage from three to two cents. The post-office authorities regard the showing as satisfactory.

CHURCH HOWE positively declines to accept the office of lieutenant governor this year, but Mr. Morse, of Merrick county, has elected himself to the state convention, and he will be there ready to accept the office.

THE numerous grading contractors in this city should give the preference to Omaha laboring men. When the home supply is taken care of, then it is time enough to provide for the outsiders who come here to seek work.

HON. N. K. GRIGGS, chairman of the committee on speakers, has been corresponding with John M. Thurston for a speech before our Blaine and Logan club the night of August first.—*Beatrice Express.*

Has John M. Thurston secured a monopoly on Blaine orations in Nebraska, or has Mr. Griggs invited him to inspect the battle-ground for the congressional convention which takes place in Beatrice on the 20th of August?

HON. GILBERT A. PIERCE, the new governor of Dakota, finds himself between two fires—one from Bismarck and the other from Yankton. Although he was sworn in at Yankton, the old capital, he would not commit himself on the capital question. He concluded not to meddle with the matter, but to leave to be settled by the next legislature.

THE Union Pacific whistle at the shops is a nuisance that ought to be suppressed. There is no good reason why a whistle that can be heard for ten miles should be blown at six o'clock in the morning, at seven o'clock, at noon; at 1 p. m. at 5 p. m. at midnight and at 1 a. m. What right has the Union Pacific to wake up fifty thousand people at midnight and then against one and six o'clock in the morning? It ought to give us a rest on that big whistle and substitute one of more moderate tone.

The Douglas county republican central committee met in this city yesterday and called the primaries for August 8th and the county convention for August 11th.—*Republican, Sunday, July 27th.*

This is all that has been made public so far about this pretended meeting of the county committee. Now where did this committee meet, and when did it meet, and what were its proceedings? Why such secrecy in an affair in which the whole party is interested? Formerly in times when the party was managed with a view to success the meetings of county committees were called for through the press, and leading members of the party were given a chance to appear at the meeting with a view of exchanging opinions about the proper time for calling the primaries and convention. Why was this convention called for August 11th when the congressional district convention does not meet until the 20th, and the state convention not until the 27th? Why was it called for Monday, which of all other days is the most inconvenient for farmers to come into Omaha? Does it not look upon its face as a political job put up to prevent an honest expression of the party? We learn on what we regard as good authority that John Sahler was at the bottom of this sudden departure.

Are we to have a repetition now of the infamous frauds of last spring? Are republicans of Douglas county going to let Sahler and Thurston again pack primaries, destroy ballot boxes and bull-doze and browbeat conventions? If so, there are a few republicans in this county who will not submit to such jobbery this time.

VAN WYCK AND THE MONOPOLIES.

When the traducers of Senator Van Wyck are cornered by an exposure of their stupid falsehoods they act like the boy who makes faces at the schoolma'am when she has turned her back. The other day when the senator was accused of trying to force the Union Pacific into the hands of a receiver by a peremptory resolution that would compel that company to pay "$300,000,000 which it owes to the government," the BEE effectually disposed of the absurd charge by quoting the official figures which show that the principal and accrued interest of the Union Pacific bonded indebtedness, secured by the government, amounts in the aggregate to thirty-three millions instead of $300,000,000.

For this gross perversion of facts the *Republican* simply pleads the baby act, by disclaiming responsibility for the false and exaggerated figures. As if to add insult to injury, the self-convicted traducer returns to the attack in the following fashion:

Senator Van Wyck proposed to force the Union Pacific to pay a certain amount of interest at a time when the corporation was not paying dividends, when its stock was tumbling like an avalanche on Wall street, and when talk of the necessity of a government receiver for the road was rife in every street corner from San Francisco to New York. What had gone before makes no difference. The Union Pacific may have been paying dividends on watered stock—it may have been loath to comply with the just demands of the government; but at the time when Senator Van Wyck made this particular onslaught it was paying no dividends whatever, and was probably as near a collapse as any corporation ever has been and lived. Had Senator Van Wyck's injudicious and ill-considered advice been taken, it is presumable that the government would have lost both principal and interest.

The idea that Senator Van Wyck could by a simple resolution in the senate, destroy what was left of the Union Pacific railroad, after it was stripped by Credit Mobilier construction thieves, and Jay Gould and Sidney Dillon stock jobbers, is preposterous.

The tumbling of Union Pacific stocks was the inevitable consequence of reckless inflation brought about by the consolidation of the bankrupt Kansas Pacific with the Union Pacific.

It was impossible for the Union Pacific consolidation to continue to pay eight or ten per cent dividends on millions upon millions of Kansas Pacific stocks which Gould and Dillon had bought at five cents on the dollar. It was unreasonable to expect the Union Pacific to meet its honest obligations to the government as long as it was in the hands of freebooters and railroad wreckers. Senator Van Wyck's effort was simply to annul the illegal consolidation and stock watering, and to compel a proper accounting of the earnings of the road in order that they should not be diverted as dividends into the pockets of the Wall street gamblers, while the government was paying interest on the railroad debt. Now suppose he had actually driven the road into the hands of a receiver, would that have destroyed the road or any part of it? Receivers were appointed for the Erie railroad some twelve years ago, and the result was that Jay Gould was compelled to disgorge $9,000,000, which he had stolen from that great corporation.

A receiver for the Union Pacific would be no detriment, except to the men who have been plundering the people and robbing the stockholders. A Union Pacific receiver would be charged by the courts with the duty of having the tolls on the road honestly collected and honestly disbursed. There would be no inside rings and no spoils to divide. There would be no perquisites for political bummers and organ grinders, and there would be no vouchers paid without actual service rendered. A Union Pacific receiver would, therefore, be no detriment to the stockholders or creditors. Had Van Wyck driven the Union Pacific into the hand of a receiver he would not have been guilty of a high crime.

But Van Wyck comes in for even a more serious charge than seeking to destroy what Gould and Dillon have not already wrecked. He is arraigned by the Omaha *Republican* as a double-dealing demagogue, who is playing anti-monopolist on one hand while way down deep he is doing the bidding of the railroad managers. Coming from the official organ of the Union Pacific, which for years had an editor on the railroad company's pay-roll and its manager as a partner in the bridge transfer, this is decidedly ungrateful. Van Wyck did, indeed, says the *Republican*, "introduce a bill requiring the Union Pacific to pay taxes on its unpatented lands, but this was merely a sop to the grangers, and the distinguished senator deserted it as soon as it was born. With the exception of this a bill 'to reduce tolls on the Atlantic cable' and several 'attempts' to do the ridiculously impossible, Senator Van Wyck has absolutely no record as an anti-monopolist. Four years he has been in the senate of the United States posing as a representative of the farmer, and the farmer has not made a dollar out of it. Nor can the friends of this great man point to a single act, speech or thought in all his record which has been calculated for the benefit of the producers of Nebraska."

The producers of Nebraska do not look to the Omaha *Republican* for sympathy and advice. Nothing could be more malicious than the above tissue of falsehoods, and when the issue comes two years hence they will say through the ballot box whether or not Van Wyck's work is satisfactory to them. That Van Wyck's record in the senate is not made up of mere froth and fury is evidenced by the fact that he has been commended time and time again by the leading papers of the United States. He has not legislated merely for the farmers of Nebraska but for the producers of the whole country, and not alone for the producers but for all classes. He has championed every measure tending to destroy monopoly in all its forms, whether it was an imposition of $2.00 a thousand on lumber, the evasion of taxes by railroads, the forfeiture of land grants, or the creation of American landlordism through foreign syndicates. Instead of making a farce out of his Atlantic cable bill, it is a matter of record that Senator Van Wyck by his persistent effort had a clause inserted in Mackey and Bennett's Atlantic cable charter which restricts the toll to twenty cents a word. That cable system has just been finished, and the result is that all the Atlantic cables will have to reduce their tolls, and can never again raise them. This is the first instance on record of the telegraph monopolists being restricted by congress to a fixed charge, and Van Wyck certainly deserves the credit of it. We might dwell at length on Van Wyck's anti-monopoly course, but this will suffice for the present.

TOO MUCH ENTERPRISE.

THE BEE'S telegraphic correspondent in Chicago is altogether too enterprising when he claims for THE BEE the credit of being the first paper in the United States to publish the Cleveland scandal. THE BEE has won a reputation for enterprise second to no paper west of Chicago, but it does not propose to claim credit under false pretenses, even for the sake of notoriety. The Cleveland scandal first appeared in the Buffalo papers, and was then telegraphed to the Chicago *Tribune*, and re-telegraphed to THE BEE by its Chicago correspondent. And this brings us to the absurd and what we consider unprofessional practice of leading western papers of taking credit for news which on its face shows was either purloined or purchased from the great dailies of New York. Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati and St. Paul papers contain so-called special cable dispatches from all parts of the globe. It sounds grandiloquent but ridiculous for the *Pioneer Press* of St. Paul, or the *Inter-Ocean* of Chicago, to insert in their telegraphic columns, "A special cablegram from Teheran—Your correspondent has interviewed the Shah on his views about the adjustment of the Russo-Persian controversy," or in another "special cablegram" from Constantinople that "Your correspondent in a confidential interview with the Sultan," etc. Now, every intelligent person knows, or ought to know, that no paper in Chicago, St. Paul, St. Louis or Cincinnati can afford the luxury of having a special telegraphic correspondent in Teheran or Constantinople or other places in the old world. There are less than half a dozen papers in America, and they are in New York, that maintain a staff of correspondents in Europe. We venture to say that not one of them maintains a correspondent in Africa or Asia except in times of war, as recently in Egypt. Even the New York *Herald*, which is the most enterprising paper in America, relies chiefly for its special cable news on its bureaus in London and Paris. The special cable dispatches which appear in the Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis and St. Paul papers are cabled specially to New York papers, from which they are purchased and re-telegraphed to the western papers. Ventures have been made by Chicago papers to have their own bureaus in London and Paris, but they were soon abandoned as too expensive. Now would it not be more creditable and sensible for the dailies that purchase their cable specials from the New York *Herald* to credit the *Herald* and let it reap whatever advantage may be derived from the enterprise, rather than try to impose on their patrons where on the face the deception is self-evident? For our part we are willing to admit that we cannot afford to maintain a staff of correspondents in every town of America and all the capitals of Europe, Asia and Africa.

PAY OF LEGISLATORS.

Editor of THE BEE:

In the midst of the jumble and jangle of words and ideas attendant where a presidential election and the excitement which it creates, the electors of the state are liable to lose sight of matters important to them and which relate to their home or state government. I trust that your paper, always alert upon those things which subserve the interests of the state—the people—and which tend through wise laws to good government, will, in its pointed way, arouse the public mind to a careful consideration of the constitutional amendment to be submitted to the electors at the ensuing election for their adoption or rejection. I allude to the constitutional amendment (see session laws of 1883, page 377) relating to the compensation of members of the legislature, the length of the legislative session, and the introduction of bills for laws after a stated time.

The change in compensation is from $3 00 to $5 00 per day. The present remuneration is entirely inadequate—about sufficient to pay board bills. While the office of legislator should not be sought for gain, nor made in any sense a lucrative one, yet, the state as a simple act of justice, should make the reward in payment for his services, at least reasonably fair. The change in this behalf to $300 per session is not out of the way.

The second change in the length of the session from 40 to 60 days is obviously necessary to those who have been members of the legislature and tried to attend to their duties and also to those who have been attendants upon that body and watched its proceedings. Forty days are altogether too few in which to transact intelligently, the legislative business of the state.

The third change sought to be wrought in this amendment is so far as I know a new feature in constitutional legislation. While extending the session of the legislature to sixty days it restricts that body, except in cases of emergency, to the introduction of bills after forty days of the term has expired—thus giving twenty full days for mature consideration of bills previously introduced. One of the great evils of legislation consists in the hasty action taken on measures at the very last moments of the session. Everything is in confusion and the clearest and coolest minds are liable to overlook these features of a measure which are truly vicious and ought to be eliminated. To fully estimate the evils of the last hours of a legislature, it must not be forgotten that bills, especially if broad in their character, are introduced up to and even on the sixth day from the adjournment. These are then referred to committees, thus keeping the members of the several committees at work on the subjects referred to them after daily adjournments, every hour not absolutely consumed while the legislature is in session. The result is at the heels of the session no one can say he knows fully the nature of any of the bills which have not been before him in the committee-room. To remedy this was the object of this provision or clause of the contemplated amendment. If adopted, it seems to me adequate to reach and cure this deplorable curse of hasty legislation. It will or ought to save the state treasury thousands of dollars at each session, to say nothing of the great benefits directly and indirecting from well-considered laws. CITIZEN.

July 28, 1884.

"The Producer" Gets His Eyes Open.

Chicago Herald.

Wall street is in a hard row of stumps. The big operators like Gould, Sage, and Keen are in the financial dumps. The little operators are either in and pinched or out and afraid to go in. The brokers are curtailing expenses and trying to weather the gale. Everybody is asking everybody what the matter is. Explanations are plenty, but unsatisfactory. There seems to be plenty of money. Railroads and other business enterprises are fairly prosperous. The wheels of industry go round and round, but the tickers are comparatively deserted.

A party of gamblers once opened their "layout" in a small western town. The roulette and faro were quite attractive, and the natives flocked in. The bank's per cent was large and the gamblers rolled in wealth and luxury. Business men and hoarders of cash became enamored, and a veritable craze for gambling ensued. Fortunes were lost and families and firms ruined, but as one unfortunate fell back another took his place. The gamblers became riotous in their prosperity and extravagant in their habits. They embarked in speculative enterprises, which swelled and grew wonderfully under the magic touch of their gold-laden hands. They and those with whom they had associated fancied themselves securely rich and powerful. But soon the customers of the gambling houses began to decrease in numbers. Bankruptcy and tragedy in the town naturally produced a bitter popular sentiment. One business man after another experimented, lost and quit. First one dealer was discharged and then another until nearly all had disappeared. In a few weeks the busy, crowded saloon was empty save of the proprietors and a few chronic and bankrupt hangers-on. The enterprises in which the gamblers had embarked began to droop. The "wind" escaped from them and they demanded money—money or threat of utter collapse. Then the desperate sports, wondering why the country was going so rapidly to the dogs, brought out their hoarded gains and attempted to stem the tide. They began to gamble for each other's money, and occasionally one more deeply involved in speculation or more unlucky than the others dropped by the wayside a ruined bankrupt.

The "producers," having learned the lasting lessons of experience, had returned to their legitimate callings. The greedy gamblers, at first inflated and made aggressive by their unnatural gains, had suffered reverse and collapse upon the unexpected withdrawal of the "producers'" patronage, and entered upon the work of ruining each other.

This is a big country, and some people are slow to learn. But there are indications that the "producer" for Wall street has become tired and that the party of big gamblers who have thrived upon his contributions are now engaged in the admirable work of eating each other up.

THE IRISH-UTAH COLONY.

The Plans of the Projectors—Ample Capital for Success Assured.

Denver Republican.

Hon. John Dillon, member of Parliament, and Mr. Henry Dillon, his brother, who lives at Castle Rock, Colorado, arrived at Denver yesterday from Utah, where they have been for the past two weeks on a mission which is of great interest to the Irish people. These gentlemen went to Utah in company with a number of Denver's foremost Irish citizens, whose intentions are to buy a large tract of land in Utah and locate upon it an Irish colony. Hon. John Dillon does not intend to invest money in the project; he was simply made a member of the purchasing committee in order that he might have a personal knowledge of the location where the colony is to settle.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE.

The prominent Irishmen of Colorado who made the trip to Utah and whose money it is expected will be used in establishing the colony are: Timothy Foley, Ryan & Burke, M. Boland, P. S. Condon, Robert Morris and Mr. Parker, of Denver, and M. J. Murphey, of Leadville. These gentlemen, with the single exception of Robert Morris, made a trip to Utah, and all except the Dillon brothers returned last week.

"The site determined upon is a magnificent tract of land situated south of Salt Lake City," said Mr. Condon to a Republican man yesterday, "but arrangements for its purchase are not yet complete. The tract contains 100,000 acres, and with proper irrigation facilities can be made the finest agricultural and in Utah."

"Why was not the purchase completed?" was asked.

"For the single reason that the water rights were not guaranteed. Two men own the land and a company control the water franchises. The agent of the land owners said he would be on hand to sell a controlling interest in the water privileges, but he failed to bring the stock with him, and the members of the committee did not wish to buy the land until they knew beyond peradventure that they would experience no trouble in irrigating the land."

ANOTHER MEETING IN DENVER.

"But the sale has not fallen through?"

"Oh, no; another meeting has been arranged to take place in Denver, and the chances are largely in favor of the purchases being made."

"Is this colonizing scheme in the interest of the poor people of Ireland?"

"It will be of great aid to evicted parties in securing a home, but the colony will not be made up entirely of such people. The colony will be open to settlement, from home and abroad. The intention is to make the colony as thrifty as possible, and to do this, the more nationalities the better."

"What is the price of the land?"

"About $300,000. Add to this the $150,000 asked for the water right and $50,000 for incidentals and the total cost of putting the colony on its feet will be in the neighborhood of $500,000. This amount of money has been guaranteed and will be forthcoming on the very day that the final arrangements for the purchase are completed."

HOW THE COLONY WILL BE CONDUCTED.

"How will the colony be conducted?"

"Similar to other colonies in the west. Immigrants will be assisted until they obtain a footing, and they will be allowed to pay for the land as soon as they can. No finer spot in the world could be selected for such an enterprise. The climate is the most favorable, and everybody knows that the land in that region of Utah is the richest and most productive in the west. There is no reason why the colony should not be made a great success and prove not only of benefit to the investors, but be a lifetime help to thousands of poor people who would otherwise be unable to secure homes.

EXCITEMENT.

"What causes the great rush at Schroter & Becht's Drug Store?" The free distribution of sample bottles of Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup, the most popular remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption and Bronchitis now on the market. Regular size 50 cents and $ 00

A Battle With Skunks.

Pittsburg Leader.

While looking for a lost cow this morning, William Sechrist, of Garfield, came suddenly upon seven full-grown polecats, who were hidden in the thick underbrush and so absorbed in eating stolen chickens that they did not notice his approach until he actually trod among them. The brutes instantly attacked Sechrist, who is lame, and sprang upon his legs, shoulders, back and head, scratching, tearing and biting like seven fiends, and at the time emitting the overpowering, sickening stench for which polecats are noted. Feeling that it was a struggle for life, Sechrist fought the animals with desparation, and although a cripple and unarmed, he succeeded in shaking off six of them and tramping them down one after another. Sechrist then became faint from the terrible stench and reeled and fell, at which the seventh escaped into the underbrush. Sechrist managed to drag himself out of the horrible atmosphere, and after vomiting freely was able to walk home. Everyone is astonished that he escaped with only scratches, although they are many and severe.

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

She Didn't Take The Ring.

Philadelphia Press: A young lady who moves in very good society returned from the seashore yesterday in a very indignant frame of mind She made a call on a West Walnut street family, and there met half a dozen girls friends to whom she explained the cause for her indignation. "I was on the side-walk about 7 o'clock in the evening," she said, "and a great, horrid man with a black moustache said 'h'm.' I paid no attention, and what did the brute do but to turn square round and say, 'I'd like to kiss you.' Of course, I paid no attention, and then he came closer and said, 'I'd give this diamond ring for a kiss, at the same time drawing a beautiful ring from his finger."

"And did he kiss you and refuse to give up the ring?" queried the girls in chorus. "Goodnesss sakes no!" was the reply, "I felt so angry and hurt that I walked away without saying a word. At any rate, the ring was a solitaire, and you all know that clusters are the only correct things to wear nowadays."

"He was a beast," said the girls, "and you were perfectly right."

Hear Him.

"*I feel new.* I was afflicted with sick headache and general debility, but *Burdock Blood Bitters*, brought about an immediate improvement in my general health. I consider them the best family medicine in the market." Adolph Lalloz, Buffalo, N. Y.

The Mark Lane Express Review.

LONDON, July 28.—The Mark Lane Express in its weekly review of the corn trade, says: The weather last week, owing to heavy thunder storms and cold nights, was detrimental to the wheat crop generally; nevertheless there are some splendid fields of wheat which show the finest appearances still in favor of an average yield. Sales of English wheat the past week: 27,495 quarters at 37s 1d, against 28,734 quarters at 42s 1d the corresponding week last year. Foreign trade is stagnant and prices are unchanged. In the off coast trade little is doing. Eight cargoes arrived during the week, five cargoes were sold, six were withdrawn, nine remained and sixteen cargoes are due. The broken weather imparted a steadiness to the trade. Flour is less depressed. Barley is quiet and steady. Maize, especially American, is firmer. Oats is dull and weaker.

Collecting the Whisky Tax.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Some time ago the commissioner of internal revenue issued an order providing that on and after September 1st, 1884, the collection of the tax on whisky by assessment would be discontinued. Strong efforts have since been made to have him rescind the order, but without avail, and to-day he notified the petitioners that the original order would be enforced. Under this ruling the tax will be collected on the day it comes due, and if not paid the property will be distrained.

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CONSTIPATION.

There is no medium through which disease so often attacks the system as by Constipation, and there is on other ill flesh is heir to more apt to be neglected, from the fact material inconvenience may be immediately felt from irregular action of the bowels. When there is not regular action the retention of decayed and effete matter, with its poisonous gases, soon poisons the whole system by being absorbed into it, causing piles, fistala headache, impure blood and many other serious affections. BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS will immediately relieve, and one bottle positively cure or relieve any case of Constipation.

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Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or will be sent free by mail on the receipt of the money, by addressing THE GRAY MEDICINE CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

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The Science of Life should be read by the young for instruction, and by the afflicted for relief. It will benefit all.—London Lancet.

There is no member of society to whom The Science of Life will not be useful, whether youth, parent, guardian, instructor or clergyman.—Argonaut.

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