

The Omaha Bee.

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

TERMS BY MAIL—One Year... \$10.00 Three Months... \$3.00 Six Months... 5.00 One ... 1.00

THE WEEKLY BEE, published every Wednesday.

TERMS POST PAID:—One Year... \$12.00 Three Months... \$4.00 Six Months... 6.00 One ... 1.50

CORRESPONDENCE—All Communications relating to News and Editorial matters should be addressed to the Editor of THE BEE.

BUSINESS LETTERS—All Business Letters and Remittances should be addressed to THE OMAHA PUBLISHING COMPANY, OMAHA. Drafts, Checks and Post-office Orders, to be made payable to the order of the Company.

OMAHA PUBLISHING CO., Prop'rs E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

John H. Pierce is in Charge of the Circulation of THE DAILY BEE.

OMAHA is gay with decorations and ringing with music.

The mass of the republican party in Virginia will support the Mahone ticket.

SEVENTY-FIVE thousand women earn their own living in New York City in the various trades.

The mania for mines is rampant on Wall street, and prospect holes commend a good premium.

COMPARED with other states the crops in Iowa and Nebraska are far above the average.

THE Wyoming cattle "roundups" have proved that the winter losses have been greatly exaggerated.

EVEN in the east the problem of cheap transportation is rapidly assuming a prominent place in politics.

The success of the Sengerfest is no less creditable to the citizens than to the members of the Sengerbund.

FARM rents in England are reported as rapidly declining, owing to the increased competition from America.

THE attack of the Colorado settlers upon the Uncompaghe Utes is likely to precipitate a general Indian war.

THE English don't relish the doses of Epsom salts which Lorillard and Keene have been giving their horses.

POSTMASTER JAMES has already saved \$800,000 annually to the postal service by his investigation of the star route system.

QUEBEC suffered yesterday from a destructive conflagration which burnt down six hundred houses, and made nearly five thousand people homeless.

MR. WEBBER, a former resident of Omaha, has been presented by Colorado vigilantes with a handsome rifle coffin. Mr. Webber will leave the place.

BOTH Messrs. Larrabee and Sherman are scratching in a very lively manner for that Iowa gubernatorial nomination, and the friends of both claim a good majority of the convention votes.

CHICAGO mocks and New York refuses to believe, but St. Louis goes right on building barges and organizing river transportation lines. Western producers are vitally interested in the result.

ENGLAND must either be prepared to govern Ireland indefinitely by martial law, or make liberal terms with the agitators and their constituents.

MR. LORILLARD being engaged in trade cannot belong to the English Jockey club, and is forced to have some representative attend to his interests. He manages to win the races all the same.

THE Italian press expresses grave concern over the heavy emigration in Italy this spring. During the past three months 300,400, and sometimes even 500 peasants from Lombardy have left daily via the Alta Italia railway. They are represented as bound for France, but it is believed that a large number are destined for the United States or Panama to work on De Lesseps' canal.

Just now Spanish papers seem to be at much pains to demonstrate to the world the simplicity between the situation of France as to Tunisia, and that of Spain as to Morocco. In political and cabinet circles at Madrid, it is openly declared that the success attained by France in Tunisia, is indicative of the fact that the time is propitious for Spain at the first opportunity to pounce upon Morocco and establish over that territory the protectorate which was agreed to by the war of 1860, and the then concluded treaty between Marshal O'Donnell, on the part of Spain, and the government of that country. The protectorate could be the easier established, as Spain is already in possession of Cents, Melilla, and other stations on the African coast.

NOT ANOTHER MORTGAGE.

There was a time when the building of railroads in this state had to be encouraged by liberal subsidies in lands and bonds. When money was in active demand at high rates of interest, when capitalists could invest their means in non-taxable government bonds at seven per cent., special inducements had to be held out to speculators to build railroads in Nebraska. That time is happily passed. Money is now a drug in the market, and railroad corporations are building, in every direction where they see any promise of patronage. The time has come, in our opinion, when the people of Nebraska must set their faces against voting any more mortgages on their farms to subsidize railroads. We understand another scheme to mortgage Nebraska farms has been hatched. The intended victims are farmers of Lancaster, Saunders and Dodge counties. The parties most active in this job are among the most successful bond bulldozers in this state. Their head and front is a prominent corporation attorney who two years ago succeeded in plastering mortgages to the tune of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars on the farmers of Lancaster, Seward, Butler and Platte counties as an inducement for building the Lincoln and Northwestern railroad. The people of these counties had smarted so long under the extortionate exactions of then existing monopolies who held them in their iron grip that they were in a fit state of mind to vote anything to anybody that promised them relief. In Platte county there was the most aggravating incentive for voting bonds to the Atchison & Nebraska extension. Jay Gould had personally made a public threat that he would destroy the town of Columbus if the people of Platte county dared to vote aid to the competing line. This threat very naturally aroused popular indignation, and the bonds were voted as much to rebuke Jay Gould as for any other reason. Although opposed on principle to the voting of such bonds, this paper on that occasion advised and urged the voting of those bonds under the belief that the north and south line would be a permanent competitor and could not pool with the east and west line. It was mainly this belief and the assurance of the bond bull dozers that the Atchison and Nebraska extension would never consolidate or pool with any competing line that induced the people of those counties to load themselves with that burden. No sooner was the bond election over than the new road was offered to the very corporations with whose lines it was intended to compete. The result was that even before it was built this new competitor was sold to the Burlington & Missouri company and in due time the managers of that company pooled their earnings with the Union Pacific at the very points where they are supposed to compete. The people who had generously voted mortgages on their farms found out too late that their confidence had been shamefully abused. The solemn promises made by the bond bulldozers and attorneys of the A. & N. were broken almost before they were made. And now the impostors who perpetrated that memorable fraud upon the farmers of Lancaster, Seward, Butler and Platte have the sublime cheek to enter the tier of counties immediately east of those in which they made their raid two years ago, with a proposition for another bond scheme. As a preliminary feeler they have given out in Saunders county that the proposed road would be built without a dollar of bonded subsidy. This piece of news was very naturally hailed with general satisfaction. Such enterprises, when undertaken by capitalists with their own money. We are informed however, that this was merely a ruse—to feel the public pulse—in Saunders county. In due time when the workers, strikers and cappers who run elections and carry influence are greased and trained to their work, a proposition to vote bonds is to be submitted and bulldozed through.

We deem it high time that the farmers of Saunders and Dodge counties were put on their guard. Let them protest against the bond proposition and notify their commissioners that they will hold them responsible for putting the counties to the expense and trouble of an election. Let them furthermore organize in every precinct, and if the proposition is submitted, vote it down by overwhelming majorities. There is no danger that railroad-building in Nebraska will stop if the people refuse to vote mortgages on their farms. If there is any business for railroads they will be built. If the trunk lines need feeders they will build them with their own money. They have already extorted millions out of Nebraska producers and they can well afford to invest their surplus funds in branch lines and extensions. Let it be proclaimed far and wide that the people of Nebraska will not put another railroad mortgage on their farms.

The railway employees of England are agitating a nine hours movement which is attracting a good deal of public attention. At recent meetings held in London the grievances of the British railroad men were publically discussed, and the facts elicited created quite a sensation. There are about 135,000 men employed in the daily traffic of the railroads, of which must be added 70,000 in the workshops and over 100,000 men employed by other firms producing the rolling stock. This is a larger army and a much more useful one than the standing army of England. It appears that English locomotive engineers are on duty eleven, twelve and fifteen hours. It is proposed to limit the duration of a day's work, in the generality of cases, to nine hours, but for signal and switchmen only eight hours shall be exacted. Should the request be granted it would no doubt be succeeded by a marked decrease of accidents, which often owe their origin to overwork, rendering men incapable of properly performing their duties.

A bill has been passed by the New York legislature whereby a head tax of one dollar is to be imposed upon each emigrant that land in Castle Garden. Against this imposition a very decided protest has been entered, and petitions are pouring in upon Governor Cornell to veto the bill. The New York Tribune supports this outrageous embargo on emigration under the plea that the city of New York must be re-embursed for the discomfort which her citizens experience from an influx of unclean and malodorous foreigners. When it is born in mind that the number of emigrants that are likely to land in Castle Garden is estimated at over one million, we can readily comprehend why New Yorkers ask for such a tax. It would virtually pay the entire expense of city government. But suppose it were true that New Yorkers suffer some discomfort by the presence of these foreign emigrants, is it not also true that millions of money are pocketed by New Yorkers from these emigrants every year? What would New York be without this influx of foreigners? It is to be hoped Governor Cornell, who is usually clear-headed and far-sighted, will return that head tax bill with his veto to the New York legislature.

MR. PEASE, the United States engineer in charge of river improvement at this point, has been directed by Major Sutor, of St. Louis, to lay his views upon the necessities of the river at Omaha before our citizens. A meeting of our citizens will be held next Monday evening, when Mr. Pease will address the board of trade upon the subject. Our two senators are now in town, and it would be very appropriate for them both to be present. This is especially the case in respect to General Van Wyck, who has taken a great interest in the case, and at the last meeting of the board of trade to consider the question, charged himself with pressing the matter before the departments. The improvement of the Missouri is of vital interest to the community, and not only the board of trade should agitate the subject, but also the railroad companies and the industries located on its banks. The late floods have shown the urgent necessity of taking some steps to prevent a repetition of the scenes of last spring. Any move should, however, be made only after a careful consideration of the most approved plans and consultation with competent engineers. With the amount which we understand is unexpended for this purpose in the treasury of the United States, and with the co-operation of those most vitally interested in the preservation of river front, a substantial and lasting improvement of the Missouri at this point ought to be assured.

The Omaha BEE, a professional anti-monopoly paper, has always been inclined to flabbiness in politics. It now finds itself in a predicament. Its political inclinations are against Conkling. Its anti-monopoly professions require that it should fight his enemies. Its twisting attempts to appear consistent while opposing the great senator are equal to the most sublime efforts of the professional contortionists who exhibit themselves for a dollar a concert.—Denver Republican.

SIX deaths from lightning occurred in Indiana yesterday. Indiana is getting an unenviable reputation for thunder and marital bolts.

A NEEDED REFORM.

The Star route investigation has proved the necessity of a very radical change in the auditing methods of the post office department. Heretofore the revenues of that department have been exempted from a provision of the revised statutes which requires that the gross amounts of all moneys received from whatever source, for the use of the United States, shall be paid into the treasury as early a day as practicable, without any abatement or deduction on account of salary, fees, costs, charges, expenses, or claim of any description whatever.

Under this law all the collections of every other department whether arising from the customs, sales of public lands, patent fees, or other miscellaneous sources must be "covered" into the treasury by warrant of the secretary of the treasury, and can only be drawn out by the same authority. A loose method of dealing with the public moneys has followed the non-enforcement of this rule in the post office department. It is true that a portion of the revenues have been deposited in the depositories of the treasury, but to the credit of a separate account, and the warrants by which they are "covered in" and drawn out are signed not as all other warrants are, by the secretary of the treasury, but by the post master general. The fiscal department of the government, whose duty it is to collect, keep and disburse the moneys of the government, and whose organization is admirably adapted to perform that duty efficiently, has no effectual control over the revenues and disbursements of this great branch of the service. The larger part of the revenues of the post office department is not placed in the treasury at all. Last year \$35,000,000 of postal revenues were received and disbursed, and of the whole amount only \$9,643,248.13, or a little over a quarter, was placed in the treasury vaults. The remainder, amounting to more than \$25,000,000, was collected and expended directly by postmasters, and was taken up in accounts of the treasury by formal warrants of the Postmaster-General, issued in gross at the end of each quarter, and disbursed, and of the whole amount only \$9,643,248.13, or a little over a quarter, was placed in the treasury vaults. The remainder, amounting to more than \$25,000,000, was collected and expended directly by postmasters, and was taken up in accounts of the treasury by formal warrants of the Postmaster-General, issued in gross at the end of each quarter, and disbursed, and of the whole amount only \$9,643,248.13, or a little over a quarter, was placed in the treasury vaults.

It is difficult to see how the Postmaster-General, or his assistant, could have construed this clear declaration into implying that three quarters of the revenues could have been disbursed before reaching the treasury, at all. No investigation into the post office will be complete or satisfactory which does not provide for a strict compliance with the laws in this regard. As affairs have been conducted, the post office department, whose primary duty is to carry the mails, and whose machinery should be contrived for the simple purpose of performing that duty efficiently and economically, has become a great financial department, practically independent of all control in its financial management. This mere removal of dishonest officials will afford no practical reform if the present lax system of accountability is permitted to continue. Another Brady will arise to seize the earliest opportunity afforded by the contract office and the disgraceful frauds will be renewed unless a change of system is made which will render them impossible.

LABOR reform in Germany is still one of the problems of the hour. The labor laws are about to be materially modified. A bill has been introduced in the federal council providing that boys in mines shall not be allowed to work more than eight hours a day, and that before being engaged they must produce a medical certificate testifying to their physical capability for the work. It must not be assumed that a desire for the welfare of the working classes and their children prompts such measures as the above. It is solely with a view of raising the requisite amount of cannon fodder or men to kill or to be killed that causes Bismarck and his colleagues to pay any attention to the wants and necessities of the lower classes.

Occidental Jottings.—WYOMING. Laramie has a gymnasium in full blast. The U. P. will erect a large freight house at Cheyenne. The southern part of Laramie City is building up with amazing rapidity. The Sherman copper mine, four miles east of Red Butte, has been sold to eastern parties. John Goodman accidentally shot himself last week near Shillard, while reloading rifle shells. A party of emigrants, near Evanston, was robbed of all their stock last week by horse thieves. On June 30th, and July 1st, 2nd and 4th, the Cheyenne driving park will give \$4,000 in premiums. A large percentage of ladies ride on horseback in Cheyenne than in any other town in the country. A large train of emigrant wagons passed through Cheyenne on the 31st, en route for Washington territory.

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Some Evanston parties have discovered and located what they believe to be a rich gold and silver mine, near tunnel No. 4, in Weber canyon. There is an abundance of ore, and they are hoping to get two car loads from the surface of Salt Lake City this week. Several different assays made by experts give results varying from \$35 to \$32 per ton. Carbonate float was found on the east side of Jelm mountain last fall by Mr. George Fales, an enterprising miner of Brant district. He kept the discovery a secret until spring opened, meanwhile he took great pains to investigate the character of the ore, and found that it was true carbonate. It bears to strong a resemblance to that of Leadville, that, when mixed with it, miners of experience in Leadville mines could not separate it. Mr. Fales has organized a company for the development of these carbonate claims.

UTAH. Salt Lake's business streets are filling up rapidly. Grasshoppers are ravaging fields in southern Utah. Considerable surveying is being done in the Park district. Large Mormon immigration is coming into the territory. A very promising vein was recently located in Snake Creek Canyon. There is a loud demand for faster trains between Ogden and Salt Lake. Ore is being shipped steadily from Alta, as it has been for almost two months past. The new Horn Silver Smelting Works, south of Salt Lake City are preparing to start up.

THE Utah and Salt Lake canal, which has been in construction for a number of years, is finished. It will supply water to seventy miles of country. The aggregate value of the bullion shipments by the Ontario, during the month of May, was \$189,201.33. The mill was shut down for eight days. Work has been resumed on the Silver Bar and Great Western Consolidated, with a fair prospect of continuing until an ore cherty is encountered in the tunnel. It is stated that the grading now in progress in Emigration Canyon is being done at the instance of Indiana capitalists, and that it is the intention to build a narrow gauge line to the canyon, to connect with the Utah Eastern at Kimball's, but to be entirely separate.

DURING the early part of the week the well-known mining experts, G. W. Roberts and Geo. Saunders, directed in Salt Lake City the organization of a company to be designated the Old Hickory Mining and Smelting Company. The mine is situated in Rocky District, about two miles from Frisco, and has a well-defined ledge ninety feet in width, yielding 24 per cent. copper and a fair per cent. silver, the amount of capitalization is \$100,000. Shares \$50 each. The latest improved copper smelting furnaces and machinery have been ordered.—Southern Utah Times.

COLORADO. Golden has organized a coal company. Pueblo is reported as crowded with new comers. Seven furnaces are in blast at the Grant works, Leadville. Rich discoveries in Cascade Gulch, in Clear Creek county, are reported. Several tons of ore from the Victor mine, Seaboard mountain, run \$6.00 per ton. Quibby and Ingersoll are being driven out of the head of the Russell Gulch. Thirty passenger trains arrive and depart daily from the Denver union depot. A young town called New Chicago is springing up near the Fish Lake, fifteen miles from the Utah. The Yat & Brother's are reported to have made the biggest strike of the season in Sugar Leaf district. Assays run as high as \$33.00. On several rains and the absence of frost has benefited vegetation greatly in and around Fort Collins. Travel is so heavy on the Denver & Rio Grande just now that if a man gets a seat in the baggage car or on the platform he is contented. A strike has been made in the first level of the Glass-Pendery, of high grade chloride mines are looking very well.

The new carbonate camp of Spring Creek is located about fifty-five miles from the west of Buena Vista. The best road is over C. Tompkins' pass. Real estate at Ft. Collins is booming now. Fifty dollars a foot for vacant property is the price, and \$400 was offered for one lot ninety by one hundred and six feet, but was refused.

The Denver and Rio Grande shops in Denver are completed and employ 800 men. They have a tender for 3,500 freight cars. There are thirty forges now blazing, and more are being put in. A strike has been made in the London lode, located at the head of the Holy Cross creek. The new discovery consists of a 4-foot vein of copper, pyrite, and galena, assaying 14 1/2 ounces in gold and 38 ounces in silver.

A rich strike is reported to have been made in the new incline of the White Quartz, on Elk mountain, at a depth of 212 feet. The ore is a fine lead carbonate. The point at which the vein was out is 950 feet from the surface. The output of Leadville mines for May was the largest, save one month, in the history of the camp. The smelters' output was \$1,250,000; and the mill output \$110,000; the new output was \$125,000; total, \$1,375,000. The output for April was \$740,700, showing an increase of \$579,300. The Lake City Mining Register thinks that at least three times as many men will be employed this year as last at Sherman, Burrows Park, Capitol City, Rose's Cabin, Engineer Mountain, Mineral Point, Bear Creek, Pughkeeps, Gulch, Animals Forks and adjacent camps. NEW MEXICO. A new dry-washer is now being tested at the Cerrillos by the patentee. A thirty horse power sawmill is being put up at Clairmont, in the Mogollons. The Harper lode in the new Placer district has been bonded to eastern parties for \$25,000. In Lake Valley district the Trip mine has been sold for \$10,000, and the Snake mine sold for \$20,000. A large quantity of delicious fruit of all

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