

The Omaha Bee.

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

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

GAMBERTA has suffered another defeat in the chamber of deputies.

ANOTHER cyclone has struck Missouri. Missouri is noted for her wind and bourbonism.

A BUSTIC commentator remarks that Conkling "blew high, but lit low." This covers the ground.

GENERAL GRANT thinks Garfield's administration is a failure. That's what a number of people in 1876 thought of Grant's executive.

A NUMBER of lazy cadets in West Point want Whittaker to lend them his ears. They seem to be a paying investment.

ENGINEER PEASE estimates that it will cost only ten thousand dollars a mile to secure the safe navigation of the Missouri. Our farmers are interested in seeing that the money is forthcoming from congress.

RENEWED outrages are reported in Ireland. It is an outrage that the condition of the country for which governmental misrule is responsible should call for such a system of protest.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean asks if the Cincinnati Commercial did not support Greeley in 1872, and Mr. Halstead answers: "Yes, we did—we did it openly, and not as Conkling supported Tilden in 1876. We did it for cause—because we then, as now, opposed the one-man business. Go to, old swill-bucket!"

WHEN our slow jogging contemporaries of Omaha and Council Bluffs, in the due course of time, shall print the report on Missouri river improvements, which was read by the government engineer, Mr. Pease, before our board of trade, we hope they will remember that the unabridged report of Mr. Pease and the full proceedings before the board of trade Monday night, appeared in the morning edition of THE BEE Tuesday.

IRISH Americans should muzzle O'Donovan Rossa. Such infamous acts as the blowing up of public buildings in England and the endangering of the lives of innocent persons would do more to hinder the cause of Ireland than all the tory opposition in parliament. If O'Donovan Rossa with his famous "skirmishing fund" wrung from the earnings of poor laboring men and servant girls, were both thrown into the sea, the Irish cause would be immensely benefited.

The proposed change of grade on upper Farnham street has been indefinitely postponed for the very sufficient reason that the amount to pay damages is not at the disposal of the city council and the county commissioners have no authority to take \$17,500 out of their court house fund or the general county fund, to be paid for assessed damages in grading the street. Nobody expects the damaged parties to waive their rights to the damage allowed them by the appraisers, and the only way the proposed change can be made is by raising the \$17,500 by private subscription among parties on lower Farnham and west of Eighteenth who expect to be benefited by the lowering of the street.

ANOTHER day of fruitless balloting has closed at Albany without yielding any evidence of a speedy termination of the struggle, unless a gain of one vote for Mr. Depew can be regarded as pointing in this direction. There seems to be no further danger of an adjournment before electing a senator, but rumors are current and receive general credence that in case of the election of Mr. Depew to the senate, his seat will be contested on the ground of bribery before the national legislature. Mr. Conkling by this move hopes to secure the defeat of his antagonist, as the senate in the absence of himself and Mr. Platt will have a working democratic majority. It remains to be seen whether the plan will prove successful.

GENERAL GRANT ON THE SITUATION.

General Grant can be an interesting talker when he feels so inclined. His trip around the world and the speeches which he made at a hundred banquets and receptions prove that he is by no means the sphinx which he is believed to be. But of all the speeches and interviews of the General which have thus far been reported, his late talk upon the situation in Albany seems to be by far the most unreserved and, too, we must add, indiscreet and open to criticism.

General Grant's defeat at the Chicago convention seems to rankle in his breast. He can find no words strong enough to condemn Mr. Robertson for opposing the unit rule chiefly because it was the defeat of the unit rule, which was responsible for his own failure to receive the nomination. His bitter words of denunciation of President Garfield leave the impression of envious detraction of a successful competitor for national honors. This is all the more surprising when the speaker admits that the most unreserved gratitude was expressed by the president for General Grant's services in the campaign and the offer of reciprocal services was made by President Garfield in return for the support given him during the campaign by the ex-president.

But it is when General Grant touches upon the subject of Mr. Conkling's resignation and his subsequent canvass at Albany, that he lays himself most open to criticism on the ground of inconsistency. No president so generally ignored the laws of senatorial courtesy when it suited his personal convenience, as General Grant. The appointment of Collector Simmons at Boston was made in opposition to the protests of both the Massachusetts senators, the entire congressional delegation, and the general opposition of the best classes of people in the Commonwealth. The appointment of Tom Murphy as collector of the port of New York was equally objectionable to one of the senators from that state and wholly distasteful to the majority of New York republicans. Instances of a like nature without number might be multiplied to show the utter disregard in General Grant's own case of the law of senatorial courtesy for which he is now so strenuous. It makes a great deal of difference to the General whose ox is gored. Whether it is Senators Boutwell and Fenton or his personal friends, Senators Conkling and Thomas Platt. The General frankly expresses his opinion that New York state cannot be carried without the aid of Mr. Conkling. In this a large number of New York republicans will differ from him. It was not the votes of the machine whose fidelity to party was measured only, but by the value of party patronage who carried the last election in the Empire state. The six thousand federal and state appointments would have voted the republican ticket whether Mr. Conkling represented the state in congress or any other man filled the senatorial chair. It was the votes in the independent republicans whom Mr. Conkling is now so bitterly denouncing,—the merchants, the manufacturers, the rising generation of voters whose salaries were not drawn from the government coffers and whose bread and butter was entirely independent of political influence—who rolled up a 22,000 majority for Garfield and the republican ticket. And the hearty concurrence of this important and influential element in the course pursued by the administration in the present controversy is only an index of the state of feeling through New York relative to Mr. Conkling's foolish and childish exhibition of temper.

General Grant has earned a reputation of sticking by his friends. No doubt his vigorous advocacy of Mr. Conkling's position in the present case will increase that reputation in certain quarters. Among the mass of the people generally we are convinced that it will be received only as an obstinate refusal to look upon public affairs from an unpartisan standpoint and an equally obstinate refusal to forget a personal defeat at the hands of the last national convention.

In California the railway commissioners are vested with full authority to regulate railway transportation and suppress unjust discrimination and extortion. A complaint was entered before the California railway commissioners last week, alleging unreasonable discrimination by the Central Pacific railroad company in the local freight rate on grapes from Dixon to San Francisco. The rate charged for this distance by the Central Pacific monopoly on green fruit shipped in carload lots of ten tons is 19 1/2 cents per hundred pounds, or \$39, while the charge for transporting a car load of wheat, containing ten tons, is only \$22.50. It is the standing rule of the Central Pacific to charge the highest rates for articles of the greatest value. It was shown that grapes only average from \$20 to \$30 per ton in San Francisco, while wheat averages from \$30 to \$40 per ton. And yet \$16.50 more is charged for transporting ten tons of grapes than is charged for carrying ten tons of wheat over the same distance. The San Francisco

SPRINKLE THE STREETS.

Immediate steps should be taken by Omaha property owners to sprinkle the streets of this city. The dust nuisance has already begun. Travel on the principal thoroughfares has become disagreeable in the extreme. Merchants are growing over the damage done to goods, by the dust, visitors are complaining of the annoyance and a great majority of our citizens are willing to do anything to abate the nuisance.

The last legislature in its regulation of cities of the first class provided for the special assessment of property abutting on streets for purposes of street sprinkling. Sec. 56 of House Roll No. 251 entitled "A bill for an act to incorporate cities of the first class and regulating their duties, persons and government," reads as follows:

"On written petition of not less than one-half of the owners of foot front on the land fronting on any street, or any specified part thereof, the mayor and council may order such street or specified part thereof, to be sprinkled with water at such time or times as the council may deem proper. Such sprinkling shall be done by contract awarded to the lowest bidder in each case, or for the entire city or specified districts thereof. To pay the expense of such sprinkling the council may make special assessments on the lands abutting upon such street or specified part thereof, either on the valuation thereof as listed for taxation, or by foot front. Such assessment shall be a lien on the lands charged from the time the council determines the amount assessed against each parcel of land and shall be collected as special taxes."

It will be seen from the above that a written petition of at least one-half of the property owners is necessary for the sprinkling of streets by general assessment under the new law. This provision does not, however, prevent our merchants from raising a purse to secure the immediate sprinkling of the streets in case such consent of property owners cannot be obtained. The laying of dust last year by private subscription proved a very successful and remunerative enterprise to our leading business houses. Under the present circumstances it could be repeated with profit. It is far from likely that any scheme for general assessment can be carried out before the completion of the water works system in our city. Until that time it would more than repay our merchants on Farnham, Douglas and Fifteenth streets to obtain, by private subscription, what cannot be obtained by a general levy. And in the benefit which would result in such an action the whole city would be partakers.

It is now said that Archibald W. Campbell, late editor of the Wheeling, W. Va. Intelligencer, is to receive the Berlin mission. He is an applicant for the position, and his claims are being pressed by prominent republicans of his state.

GENERAL opinion says that the alleged bribery case is decidedly too thin. Harper's Magazine for July is an unusually interesting number. Mrs. Champney contributes a charming description of Oporto and the Oporto vineyards, with beautiful illustrations. Mrs. Annie Howell, as Frechette, describes the life of Lord Lytton and the Princess Louise at Rideau hall—giving all those details in which the public has a legitimate interest. This article is illustrated with excellent portraits of the Marquis and his royal consort, and with interior views of Rideau hall never before published. T. B. Aldrich contributes a delightful article—or rather the first part of an article—entitled "A Day in Africa," a description of one day's adventures in a Bangier, with fine illustrations from drawings by H. B. and J. C. Jones. Samuel Adams Drake's "White Mountains" series, illustrated by W. H. Gibson, is continued. E. Mason contributes a paper on "Old Dutch Masters"—including Douw, Metz, and Meris, with portraits and engravings from their paintings. Asa H. Waters gives an interesting biographical sketch of Thomas Blanchard, the inventor of the essence lath, with a portrait. A patriotic poem by Julia C. R. Dorr, entitled "The Parson's Daughter," is finely illustrated by Frederick; and Mr. Abbey is represented by another of his characteristic full-page illustrations of Herrick's poems.

George H. Holden contributes a sketch entitled "Hawthorne among his Friends," containing a characteristic and hitherto unpublished letter written by Hawthorne to his friend, William B. Pike. The article contains other novel and interesting matter. Among the especially timely articles are "Railroads in Mexico," by F. E. Prendergast; and "A Bicycle Era," by Edward Howland. Dr. S. Austen Pearce contributes a curious musical paper, entitled "The Music of the Spheres." The serial novels by Miss Woolson and Thomas Hardy are continued; and short stories are contributed by Edward Everett Hale and Arthur Hastings. Among the poems of the number are two especially noticeable—"First Appearance at the Ocean," by the late James T. Fields; and "My June Boy," by Christine Chaplin Brush. The editorial departments are, as usual, full of entertaining and instructive matter for all classes of readers.

Post-Office Changes. In Nebraska during the week ending June 11, 1881, furnished by the Wm. Vanveeck of the postoffice department:

Established: Conrad, Merrick county, Wm. T. Lornett, postmaster; Slocumb, Jefferson county, Phoebe A. Smith, postmaster.

Discontinued: Elizabeth, Stearns county.

NEW MEXICO.

Its Sheep and Cattle Interests Discussed—Spanish Land Grants and Titles.

Facts About the El Dorado of the Continent.

Col William Brewster, formerly assessor of internal revenue and afterward attorney general, at present a member of the territorial senate of New Mexico, was correlated with the late of George Street, and plerotic with the information of a seventeen years' residence in that at present interesting country, was induced to say a few words. Thus he spoke: "New Mexico is a good country. There is at present a demand for live men with capital, but a large influx of men without money would be injurious. The principal interest or products of the country have been sheep and cattle. It is favorable to sheep raising. On account of the mildness of its climate the sheep can run at large the year around and find forage. There is a great extent of unsettled, open country, tolerably well grassed, and there being very little rainfall after the grass matures, it cures on the ground without losing its strength, and that sheep can live on it well during the winter, and no feeding is required." "Where do you sell your wool?" "Chiefly east, in St. Louis and Philadelphia. There are not less than four million sheep in the territory. At present, common unimproved wool brings from 10c to 12c per pound. The sheep are generally small, native sheep. Considerable effort has been made in the past few years to improve the quality of wool, and many fine sheep have been brought in. Most of the sheep-owners who have the means are importing fine rams, and grading them up in that way. Another thing, sheep suffer very little from disease."

"What of cattle?" "This has only become important in the last ten or twelve years. I can say that almost without exception all engaged in this business have done well, many grown rich in the business. They are improving their stock very rapidly. Only last week two car-loads of young bulls of Canada stock came in."

"How do owners distinguish their cattle?" "Each man has a brand, which is registered. The great thing in the first place is to select a spot where there is a good water supply. Here the cattle range, there being no fences for miles about. The great trouble in the cattle business, however, is CATTLE-STEALING. Bands of men have been organized and fifty or a hundred head stolen and sold at once. In the northwest portion of the territory there was a man named Stockton, who defied and still defies the authorities, and carries on his cattle-stealing on a colossal scale. He has from fifteen to thirty outlaws in his band. Only three weeks ago, a friend of mine, having some \$60,000 invested in cattle business, went up to look after it and was murdered. At a late term of the court some sixty indictments were found against these people; and efforts have been made to arrest them, but being near the Colorado line, they crossed into that state, and being in a remote portion of it, the officers of that state have not been able to render material assistance. I think the Colorado authorities are as anxious to catch them as we are, and that they will either be captured or driven out of the country. The penalty under the law is imprisonment not exceeding five years, but many have hung for the offense."

LAND TITLES. "How are your titles to land in New Mexico?"

There are a large number of grants of land made by Spain and Mexico, many of them very large. The largest one of them comprises about 1,750,000 acres. It was known as the Maxwell grant, and was originally granted to Beavien and Miranda, and is now held by a Holland company, of which Frank R. Sherwin is president. This grant is in the northeastern part of the territory and extends into Colorado, taking in the towns of Cimarron, Springer, Elizabethtown, Rayado and the small towns of Dorsey and El Estero. There is a great deal of agricultural land in the grant, well timbered, good grazing country, as well as valuable mining interests. Coal and plumbago are found on the grant. "Our large grants are the Mora, Santa Clara, Las Vegas, the Montoya, the Beck, the Anton Chico, the Terra Anarilla and many others. Under the present regulations the Spanish and Mexican grants are required to be proved before the surveyor-general and submitted to congress for confirmation. Forty-nine in all have been confirmed, so that only one buying under these has a perfect title. These forty-nine includes most of the very large grants. Each of these confirmed land grants is recorded, with a plan of the survey, in the office of the recorder of the county where the land is situated. The confirmation of congress settles all question as to the extent of grants."

"Another question that has disturbed the people a good deal has been whether the grants from Spain and Mexico carried the minerals where there was no reference to the mineral in the grant. As to the grants by congress, there is no question, as they are an absolute quitclaim by the government of the United States to the owners of the grant, and confirmations were all without any reservations."

TAXES. "How about taxes in Mexico?" "We pay 1 per cent. for all purposes, and each taxpayer is his own assessor. One-quarter of this goes to support schools, which, in a Catholic country, is a great thing, since they give one-quarter to the support of free public schools. All property is subject to taxation except that actually used and occupied for religious services. This does not include property that churches may use for other than church purposes. Government and school property is also exempt, and \$300 to each head of a family resident in the territory. The territory is now entirely free from debt, and this year's collection will give us quite a surplus in the treasury."

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"What is your population and the feeling in regard to your coming in as a state?"

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"What is the objection to a territorial form of government?" "We have no power. A man is sent from Washington, who knows little and as a general thing cares very little about the people or their wants. Beyond this we need capital to develop the country, and we must have a state government and laws to protect such capital. A territorial government does not have this power. This is the great argument with the thinking people. We know the territory has great resources and we need capital to develop them. The laws are well enforced now, but a state government would inspire a confidence among the people abroad."

"What have you to say of the mining interests?" "Mining interests have not attracted much attention until the last two years. Since that time many valuable mines have been discovered, and are being every day. There has never been a geological survey of the territory."

"What are some of your mines?" "The San Pedro mine, forty-five miles from Santa Fe, is probably one of the most valuable mines for gold and copper. It is on the San Pedro grant and is owned by a Boston company. George W. Ballou, who formerly published a magazine, is the president and general manager. This company has put in thirteen miles of six-inch pipe to bring water from the reservoirs in the mountains to wash the earth, which is rich in gold from the grass root to the bed-rock. They put in this pipe by hydraulic placer mining, and have spent \$700,000 already in the past year. Silver mining is carried on extensively at Silver City, and there have been promising discoveries at Hillsboro, San Simon, Black Range, Lake Valley, White Oaks, Nogais, Cerrillos, Hell Canon, Pecos, Arroyahondo and many other points."

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"I am frequently asked if it is not a relief to get into the states in summer. It is just the contrary. We never suffer from the heat in any part of the territory, while at such points as Las Vegas, Santa Fe, Taos, Silver City, and in fact, all the mountain region, the summers are delightful. As to cold, we never suffer from cold weather, and at Albuquerque, Socorro, Las Cruces, Mesilla and the valley of the Rio Grande and Pecos, south of Santa Fe and Las Vegas, the winters are as fine as in Florida. There are no prevailing diseases of any sort. There has never been a case of diphtheria in the territory, on account of the rarity of the atmosphere, and consumptives get fat. As soon as the hotel accommodations are supplied it cannot fail to become a popular resort for invalids and tourists."

MEDICAL SPRINGS. Sulphur, iron, soda, iodine springs are found. These springs are all hot and are very effective in cases of rheumatism. I have known men to be carried in the arms of attendants, so crippled up, were they from rheumatism, and after several baths were cured. The most important of these springs are Las Vegas, Rio Caliente, sixty miles north of Santa Fe; the Janey, fifty miles west of Santa Fe; and Hudson's, near Silver City.

RAILROADS. "Our great road is the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, which branches at La Junta, Colorado, one branch going to Santa Fe and the other to Pueblo, Colorado. The main line is now completed 300 miles below Santa Fe and within about 40 miles of El Paso, where it will unite with the Mexican Central and run to Chihuahua, and thence to the City of Mexico. This road will be finished by the 4th of July. By connection with the Southern Pacific of California, this Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad completes a through line to San Francisco, now in full operation."

PERSONALITIES. Le Duc will leave a canister full of tea for his successor. It is understood that Mr. Wheeler will change his last July 1.

Brady makes wry faces when forced to take a dose of his own bitterns.

Ben Butler looks forward to the time when Charles Francis Adams shall be cold in death.

Mr. Rust has been arrested in Chicago. Rust in prison is, however, no new thing.—Boston Globe.

The disease of the Princess Louise is a distaste for "the unpeppable dullness of Canadian life."

Conkling has always been considered a great gun. This is the first case on record of a gun sinking itself.

General Longstreet will reach home about August 1. It is hardly necessary to state that he is coming back to an office.

Joaquin Miller says he wept on reading some of his own poems. Signs of repentance are really clearing, as it shows that a man is not wholly depraved.

"Clara Belle" is clear off her nest when she tries to describe horse torgery. She makes the martingale of a harness "the loop at the rear, through which the horse's tail is thrust."

Bishop, the American mind-reader, is making a great success in London. It is a noticeable fact that when Bishop was in this country he carefully avoided tackling any St. Louis editors.

John Jackson, the celebrated burglar whom the New York police recently arrested, is so crippled by rheumatism that he is unable to walk. This explains the capture very satisfactorily.

The Earl of Rosebery is mentioned as possible British minister at Washington. He is a very estimable gentleman, and owns a race-horse that came very near beating Parole two years ago.

Having been stung by a locust, Mrs. Stollberg, of Grafton, Ill., was given a quart of whisky by her husband to neutralize the poison of the insect. Her fever is generally attributed to the liquor.

It is said that at the Woman's Suffrage meeting in Philadelphia, when a memorial medal was presented to Miss Anthony "she blushed." It looks as though Mother Shipton was right, after all.

Dorsey