HE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER EDITOR

TO CORRESPONDENTS

COUNTRY READERS we will always be pleased to hear from, on all matters connected with the city, country politics, and on any subject whatever, of general interest to the people of Nebraska. Any information in connection with elections, accurate statistics of crops and the like, will be gladly received, and such communications should be written as briefly as possible, and they must in all cases be written on one side of the sheet only.

NAME OF WRITER, in full, must in each and every case accompany any communication or at future source. This is not intended for publication, but is our own protection and we expect a compliance with good faith.

POLITICAL

CONTRIBUTIONS of political nature for Office—whether in the shape of editorial articles or communications to the Editor, are not wanted. All nominations are made simply personal, and will be charged for as advertisements.

We do not desire contributions of a literary or political character; and we will not undertake to preserve or return them in any case whatever. Our staff is sufficiently large to more than supply our limited space.

All communications should be addressed to

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT:
JAMES A. GARFIELD,
of Ohio.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
CHESTER A. ARTHUR,
of New York.

Meeting of the Republican State Central Committee

The members of the Republican State Central Committee are hereby requested to meet at the Commercial Hotel, in the city of Lincoln, on Wednesday the 22d day of July, 1880, at 2 o'clock p. m. A full attendance is desired.

JAMES W. DAWES, Chairman.
LINCOLN, NEB., July 12, 1880.

ROCHEFORT, the exiled communist, who returned Tuesday to Paris after nine years banishment, has re-entered journalism with a paper which bitterly attacked Gambetta in its first number.

DE LA MATYE, who was a widower, has married again. "If his practice keeps pace with his professions," says the Kansas City *Times*, "we shall look for a new and improved edition of the big-baby."

FRIENDS of Mr. Tilden deny that he has given $100,000 to the democratic campaign fund, and complain that the report was circulated by Hancock's supporters in order to coerce Mr. Tilden into making a larger donation than he otherwise would.

THE LIBERAL TROUBLES.

The liberal ministry under Mr. Gladstone's premiership have had by no means a bed of roses since their acceptance of office. The difficulty in forming a cabinet which should at once be effective and harmonious proved to be but the commencement of the difficulties which have since beset Mr. Gladstone. For these difficulties Mr. Gladstone himself has been largely responsible. Some allowance must of course be made for the radical elements which political expediency compelled him to place in his cabinet, but the premier himself has made several errors of judgment and taste which have awakened to some extent his hold upon his party and which have given the conservatives a certain amount of political capital. Beginning with Gladstone's note of apology to the Austrian minister for expressions used against that government in the political canvass, quickly followed by Mr. Fawcett's premature charge of falsification of revenue statements against the late government, a charge which he was compelled to immediately retract, the difficulties and mistakes of the Liberal ministry seem to be increasing daily in a ratio which is causing considerable alarm among the upholders of that party.

The Irish land question and the enforcement of the treaty of Berlin, are the latest subjects upon which the liberal ministry has involved itself in difficulty. The necessity of immediate relief to Ireland was pressing when Gladstone took the reins of government. The land tenure law of Mr. Gladstone's last administration forbade a landlord to evict a tenant who had paid his rent unless at the same time he paid him for his improvements. The new bill introduced by the government, extends the provisions of the liberal bill in certain distressed districts to tenants who have not paid their rents, thus, the landlords claim, offering a premium on refusal to pay rent, and forbidding eviction in case such refusal is persisted in. This has arrayed the whole force of the landlords against the liberal party and has weakened the government in the cabinet and before the people, making it doubtful whether Mr. Gladstone will get a majority in parliament for his bill without the greatest efforts of the pasty whippers-in.

The last embarrassment in which the liberal party has involved the government springs directly from Beaconsfield's imperial policy, and follows out of the attempt to enforce the provisions of the Berlin treaty and to compel Greece to comply with her promise to surrender to Turkey a portion of her territory. Turkey seems inclined to refuse, and is preparing for war. All the powers to the treaty, with the exception of Russia, are lukewarm to the last degree, and it now looks as if the ministry will drive England to a war upon Turkey, with Russia as the only effective ally. Such a war would be decidedly unpopular with the English people. The lines of Jingo and Russophile are still distinct and bitter in their hatred of one another, and an Anglo Turkish war would probably reach against the government with sufficient power to drive Gladstone out of power.

To a large degree the mistakes of Mr. Gladstone's premiership have been due to radical proclivities of the other members of his cabinet. But it is none the less true that England will hold him responsible for the policy of his government, however much such a policy may have been forced by adverse circumstances or unfortunately necessitated by the blunders and mistakes of the previous administration.

THIS THING MUST STOP.

The fearful and wonderful mathematician of THE BEE is still figuring on the railroad assessments of the state. An exposed people will understand the operations of these railroad commissioners, "that we believe to be true. Only think of it, Douglas county receives tax in 1880 on the assessment of $6,318.16 less than in 1879; Sarpy, $2,153.60 less; Dodge, on $4,275 less; Otoe tax, on $3,078 less and so on. Such of the Paste board impression, though not so marked, is still beyond endurance. Cass county receives taxes on $99,32 less than in 1879; Butler under $8.2 less; Lancaster on $65.08 less; Saline on $50.48 less, and so on. This thing must stop, and the sooner the "commissioners" have a realizing sense that it must stop, the better. Let them beware. A legislature is to be elected this fall, and if every mother's son of them are not antimonopoly it shall not be imputed to Rosewater as a sin. The commorants must and shall be hurled from power, or words to that effect.—[Republican.

Yes, this thing of discriminating against the farmers, mechanics, laborers and merchants of this state in favor of wealthy railway corporations in the taxation of property must stop. Brass collared editors of monopoly organs can't smother the truth by misquoting figures, distorting facts or smart-Aleck sarcasm. No reputable railroad man dares dispute that railroads are earning more money in 1880 than in 1879. According to the latest published reports the Union Pacific monopoly confidently expect to pay a dividend of ten per cent this year on all their stock, including the Kansas Pacific, twelve months ago, wasn't worth twenty cents on the dollar. This means that Jay Gould and his partners expect the country tributary to the Union Pacific to pay, in addition to the operating expenses and all incidental outlay, about forty per cent on their actual investment. And this enormous profit is to be exacted mainly from the producers of this state. Now, it is an established principle of railroad taxation that the actual cost of the railroad tracks, rolling stock and improvements is not alone to govern its assessed value for taxation, but that the railroad earnings regulate the valuation of a franchise. All the Nebraska roads are earning more in 1880 than in 1879. This is true especially of the Union Pacific, which is earning an enormous surplus above its operating expenses. And yet the assessment of 1880—after several million dollars worth of property formerly subject to local taxation—has been dumped into the general hopper the roads are assessed for less this year than last. The tax gatherers in Douglas, Sarpy, Platte, Dodge, Lincoln, Cass, Lancaster and other counties, where railroad depots, machine shops, engine house, warehouses, etc., are located, cannot tax such property now, and still get less general tax from the railroads than they received last year, when they had a right to tax the depot grounds, machine shops, and other property. The figures which the subsidized demagogue of the *Republican* quotes only represent the difference between the general tax this year and last year, but they do not show how much less by exemption of depots, machine shops, &c., from local taxation. In Douglas county alone on an honest assessment this loss represents taxes on over half a million dollars worth of railroad property. In other counties it will amount to all the way from $5,000 to $150,000 of taxable property. When the Gould organ in a vein of sarcasm says the thing must stop, it has involuntarily struck the key note of one of the issues of this year's campaign. Yes, this thing of compelling the farmers, manufacturers, merchants and mechanics of Nebraska to pay taxes for the wealthy railway corporations must stop, and the sooner these corporations realize it the better it will be for them.

HENRY WATTERSON is a dyed in-the wool democrat, and an earnest supporter of Hancock, but he served with Garfield in congress, and knows him well, and in a recent interview he says "that he shall take the first opportunity offered by the first campaign speech which he makes, to put his foot down, so far as he is concerned, upon the idea that Gen. Garfield is not an honest man. He knows him well, and declares his belief that he is not a corrupt man.

THE department of agriculture publishes to-day the July crop report. From the synopsis telegraphed to the National Associated press it appears that the wheat crop of 1880 will be an average one, which will not fall below the average yield of recent years, and may be better. The losses by drought and by the ravages of the army worm have been merely local, while in the great wheat-growing regions of the northwest, the yield will be very satisfactory. The corn crop is reported as enormous.

STATISTICS recently compiled show that the death rate in New York has increased very perceptibly in the past year. Last year the number of deaths per thousand was 28 and a fraction; this year 25.26, making more than 30,000 of the population who die annually. Physicians state that if the health of the city was properly looked after, but 18,000 of the 1,209,561 should die annually.

THE Bourbon press are congratulating themselves over the report that Senator Conkling is going to Europe during the coming summer. Such a report is entirely unfounded. The Senator after a short fishing trip with General Arthur proposes to enter the campaign in New York and Ohio, and promises his opponents a lively time of it

BISMARCK has declared semi officially that Germany wants peace, and so long as France shows no signs of endeavoring to regain the territory taken by the Germans in '71, Germany will maintain the peace of Europe. Bismarck's basis of peace is a selfish one.

Census returns from Pennington county shows 2200, and Custer 1100.

BLACK HILLS NUGGET

Custer and Deadwood are reported dead.

The work on the Rapid Valley ditch is progressing finely.

Another mining boom is to be started within four miles of Rapid City.

The road through the Bear Butte and Boulder canyons is receiving big gangs of

Heavy machinery for a new silver mill at Bald Mountain is arriving on the ground.

Put to gulch furnished the largest nugget, $1414, which has so far been taken from the Hills.

There will soon be a twenty or thirty stamp mills built in Two Bit gulch to run upon one of our most of miscent mines.

The Northwestern stage company have loaded lumber from Boulder park for the construction of two large buildings at Cheyenne agency

Large amounts of three-inch gas pipe are being freighted into Deadwood, and the people can't see what it is for, unless for water works.

The Savage tunnel company, up Whitewood, near Pennington, have their steam drills at work and are driving in their tunnel eight feet per day.

It is reported that the Black Hills Placer Mining Company are about to construct a reservoir at the the end of the main work, the grading of which is now nearly completed, in Rockerville.

There are a good many men at work in Deadwood gulch, although it has been worked over and over for the last three years, and has been reported "no good" continuously.

On the Stand-By mine at Rochford a large working tunnel is being vigorous y run from the adjoining gulch to tap the ore bodies at a depth of 225 feet from the surface. It will be completed in about three months' time.

The ceremony of laying the corner stone of the Spearfish academy has been postponed until the 20th. This postponement was thought advisable, as Gov. Ordway and Delegate Bennett will arrive by that time and assist in the matter.

The Rockerville flume is being built now at the rate of three quarters of a mile a day, and by the 10th of August the work will be sufficiently completed to enable the company to begin hydraulicing the rich deposits at Rockerville.

The Sunday mine, on the head of Yellow creek, is attracting a good deal of attention lately from speculators. The developments are disclosing some very fine ore, and it is now thought a good mine has been discovered, where for years it was supposed there was nothing.

It is claimed that water can be brought into Potato creek from Spearfish, which would cover Potato, Bear, Nigger Hill, and Upper Montery gulch at a cost less than the Rockerville flume It is likewise claimed that the poorest ground on any of the above-named creeks and gulches is equal to the best ground in or about Sheridan and Rockerville, on any ground covered by the great flume. There are grand forests of pine and fir, saw the timber unequaled in the Hills. There are to be found everything necessary for the beginning and completion of a great flume.

A Deadwood man thinks that he has beat nature in building a machine by which he can, without water, extract gold from quartz In appearance it resembles somewhat an old fashioned rocker, with a series of iron screens, screens, etc. It has a quick motion from side to side, and the sharp edges of the iron rods thoroughly pulverize the wet clay that may be in the gravel. The stones and other large portions of the material pass off at the end and the fine parts drop through and fall upon screens below. A patent has been applied for and a large machine to be operated by steam power has been contracted for.

The Seat of Empire Moving West.

Chicago Commercial.

Everybody who gave the matter any thought at all expected that the west, and more especially the northwest, would by the new census show a great increase in population, political power and material wealth; but hardly anybody was prepared for the great changes which, from the half-digested returns, it is now certain must follow the full presentation of the census. It could be, and was, safely assumed that the solid south would no longer have any terrors for the nation. It was plain that the most favored spot in the country, in the climatic sense, had for palpable reasons been losing instead of gaining population. Despite the salubrity of climate, the fertility of soil, the ease of access, the mass of the southern states had been retrograding. Emigration, notwithstanding the great efforts which were made to that end, could not be induced to go there, and the native population was so decreasing that it was plain the south would, after the apportionment based on this census, no longer be a danger in our politics.

It was supposed that the Atlantic states would gain little, but the figures will show a substantial loss in representation in congress. This is to fall heaviest on the Eastern states. Massachusetts, Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Connecticut and even Rhode Island must lose in their representation. The Middle states will fare no better. New York and Pennsylvania will lose in numerical power in the house and the electoral college. The leading Western states, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, are to gain little or nothing, while Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia, in common with the states further south, are to lose. The regions which have gained are the Northwest and the farther West—Michigan, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska and the territories, Missouri has indeed Conklings. They must look to the west and northwest to make both nomination and election sure. The solid south will no longer be a decisive agent, but at the same time both that section and the east will have such a proportion of power as to make them anxious to be on good terms with the west and northwest. It is certain that the census is to make great changes in the political relations of the states to each other and the general government; it is also certain that these changes must conduce to general good.

A Convert from the Democratic Party.

Judge Philo A. Orton, of Darlington, Wisconsin, hitherto a life long democrat, has publicly announced his renunciation of that party. This secession from the democratic ranks is an important one in itself; for Judge Orton has been held in high repute in Wisconsin, and wherever known, as a man of irreproachable character and marked influence. Of yet more concern to the general public, however, are the excellent and unassailable reasons which Judge Orton has given for the step he has thus decisively taken. These he publishes at length in the columns of The Darlington Republican; premising that he is fully aware that his action is one of grave importance, while such as he would not needlessly enter upon. Says this distinguished lawyer: "I am fully aware of the severe censure which is almost universally visited upon those who for any cause forsake old political associations. Bad motives are generally assigned for the change. I cannot expect exemption from such censure, though I am conscious that I am governed only by a sense of duty which it would be positively wrong in me to disregard." The sense of duty has compelled Judge Orton to refuse longer countenance to the democratic party, and impels him to support Gen. Garfield for president, because, as he says:

Whatever the democratic party may have been in the past, it is essentially and absolutely the party of the south to-day. Of the 185 electoral votes required to elect a president this fall, the democratic party counts the 138 votes from the solid south—made up of the states which seceded or wanted to secede and dare not—solid in advance for its candidate. The balance, 47 votes, they hope to get in the north. Thirty-five of them they confidently expected from the city of New York, for the state of New York outside the city is as strongly republican as Wisconsin. * * * The record of the democratic party in congress for the last four years has justly excited the suspicions of northern men. * * * This practical question then presents itself to every honest voter of the north Is it wise or just, and ought the American people, to place the republic in the control of the party of the south? Will the national credit be safe in its hands? Will the national treasury be safe in its hands? Will the principle that the republic is a nation be honestly respected and acquiesced in by a people who individually believe that it is a lie, established by might and not right? Is the right of all classes at the south respected, so that their elections can be considered a fair and intelligent expression of public sentiment, or are such results simply dictated by a class desperate for political power? Will the north be true to the noble history it has made now to pass the government over to the control of the very men who fought to destroy it? Will this be just to the memory of those slain in its defense? Can the politicians of the easy-going south appreciate the needs of the great, energetic, progressive north; and will they be disposed to regard them?

NASBY.

THE DEMOCRACY OF THE CORNERS HAVE SOME DOUBTS, WHICH MR. NASBY DISPELS WITH HIS USUAL ABILITY.

Toledo Blade.

CONFEDERIT X ROADS (WICH IS IN THE STATE UV KENTUCKY, July 8, 1880.—There hez bin too much murmurin among the dimocrisy uv the Corners to soot me, and I determined to bring it to a hed. The first dooty uv a dimekrat is to vote the tikkit sot afore him, and ef he can't do that he ain't no dimekrat. The western landlord who hed a fastijus boarder wich didn't like hash, hed the proper method. When the boarder put in a mild protest that he wood like suthin' beside hash, the landlord pulled out a carvin knife, and sezsin him by the throat, remarkt: "You do like hash, don't you?" The boarder looked at the knife and concloodid that hash wuz the best possible food for him, and order was restored to wunst.

Precisely so in pollytix. Ef a Dimocrat don't like a nominashn the carvin knife must be appealed to.

Deakin Pogram swore that he wouldn't vote for Hancock, nohow. Hancock wore a bloo uniform doorin the war, and he (Pogram) hed suffered too much by the sojoogastion uv the South to sustain any man which had assisted in the subjoogashen

Isaker Gavitt swuddn't vote for Hancock, becuz he believed that Tilden shood hev bin nominatid, or some Dimokrat ekally able to open a bottl or two.

Bascom didn't like the nominashen, for he hed, exyit, seen no indecishens in any expenditure for the coz

Capt. McPelter remarkt that the nomination uv Hancock wuz a betrayal uv the South, becuz Hancock hed fought against the contederjees in Southern Demokracy.

I hed one reply to make to these misguided men, wich I did. Ez to the bar', there wuz other barls besides Tilden's. Hancock hedn't much uv a barl, but he hed frends wich hed, and English hed one uv his own. The Corners mustn't jump at conclooshuns The Corners kin wait. The refreshen shower will come, and the Corners will git all that it is entitled to. No reform dimocratic committee is a goin into the campane without money, and we shel git our share uv it. It is us uv the Corners who hev to colonize the suthern counties in Injeany for the October eleekshun, and uv course there will be money provided to pay our expenses. So much for that.

Ez to the nominashun uv Gen. Hancock, wat more cood we want? Wat difference does it make to us who the candidate is? Wat we want is results I want the postoffis that I may live in comfort and pay what I owe to the citizens uv the Corners. [Wild cheers.] Isaker Gavitt wants to be collector, and Capt. McPelter wants a place in the revenoo, and Deekin Pogram wants to be suthin or other. Then the Corner wants Sceshun Crik slack-watered, and a rderode connectin it with the Southern Pacific, and a custom-house; and she wants her southern soljers penshund, and the losses she sustained made good by the Fedrel government.

Ef Gen. Hancock is electid is he ago n' to continyoo the nigger Lubbock in the postoffisi Is he agoin' to continyoo Pollock, the Illinoy disturber, as collector? Is he agoin' to refuse the Corners the internal improvements they want? Ef we wich electid him wants penshuns and pay for losses is he agoin' to refoozel

Not much. The creature kin never be sooperior to the creator. It is we wich make him president if he is president It is to us that he will owe his rise, and he can't go back onto us.

I ain't a bit afrade uv any man that will take a nominashun at our hands. A northern man that will do that may be counted upon to carry out the bargain that gave him to us, for he has nothin' else to do. When sich a man comes over to us he burns his bridges and is cure for keeps. I hed ruther trust him than a southern man, for he has everything to make by bein' troo to us, and nothin' to lose.

Yoo say we mite hev nominatid a southern soljer jist ez well. Troo, but we could not hev elected him. The north wood resent that, and we shood hev bin no better off than we are now. But Hancock will git the northern votes necessary to elect him, and, ez he will doo our work jist the same ez a southern man, what difference is it to us? I don't keer what yoo inform a soljer were in the war, so that he does wat we want him to do now.

We want Post Offises and appropriashens, and ef we elect Hancock we git em, and ef we don't we don't. Let us be as wise as serpints anyhow jist now, and the dove bizniss we will consider hereafter.

The friends took another view uv the matter after my remarks, and decided that after all it would be better to support Hancock corjelly. All uv us agreed to go to Injeany in time to vote there in October, pervided allus the funds wuz forthcomin. Isaker Gavitt says he will git in fivve good votes, and Capt. McPelter is okally enthousiastic The Corners is all right agin, and the dimocrisy may look for a good report from Injeany I shel orger hes for that state to wunst. The skies is britenin.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY
(with hopes).

DOWN BY THE BLUE.

Where Numerous Pleasure Seekers Bask and Boat.

Milford's Claims as a Summer Resort.

Correspondence of THE BEE.

MILFORD, NEB., July 14.—Nebraska is known abroad simply as a "corn and cattle country." This is an improvement on ten years ago, when it was characterized as "the desert plain." But now it strides one step more and declares itself a home for pleasure. In the interior of our state are developing some very fine summer resorts, foremost among which is Milford on the Big Blue, twenty miles west from Lincoln. Since the advent of the railroad less than one year—this has become quite an important little town. The population and trade have doubled, and the town being made accessible to the rest of the world, offers to pleasure seekers a pleasant, quiet summer home.

The people of Lincoln come here frequently in great numbers to spend "the day" and have a pic-nic. People from different parts of the country spend the summer here. Three hotels, kept with an eye to comfort and pleasure, welcome the stranger and make him feel perfectly at home. Mr. Stetenius, from Washington, D. C., will take charge of the Healey house next week. Mr. S. came west in search of a more congenial clime, heard of Milford, came, was infatuated with the place and decided to remain. The points of interest to be visited are: "The Council tree," the dripping springs, Picnic island, and the river, bluffs, and woods.

Some young ladies from Lincoln, who have made this their home for the season, have become adepts in handling the oars, and delight in taking boat rides on the river. A half dozen pretty skiffs present a brilliant spectacle on the water at moonlight.

In common with many other towns on the Blue excellent advantages for manufacturing establishments are found here. The only use yet made of the excellent water power is for the manufacture of flour. Johnson, Davison & Co are doing an excellent milling business, and a starch and paper factory are expected here in the fall.

JAY.

The Norfolk Line Fight.

Sioux City Journal, June 14.

A gentleman who has facilities for knowing the facts not possessed by outsiders, says that there was an agreement made between the Union Pacific and the St. Paul companies last March that a branch from the Omaha line of the St. Paul should be built to LaPorte to meet an extension built by the Union Pacific from Norfolk to LaPorte. Just after this the St. Paul folks had the Omaha end of their road extended across the track of the Union Pacific, in east Omaha, to a connection with the track of the Burlington and Missouri, President Dillon, of the Union Pacific, took exception to this, claiming that it was a move in the interest of the Burlington road, and when the contract between the two roads about the Norfolk line was presented in April he refused to sign it. The Norfolk line was naturally followed. LaPorte was left to one side and the St. Paul grades are now working all the way from the Omaha line to Norfolk. Most of the right of way has been secured. The key to the position is the summit, where heavy work is needed for a mile and a half, and any line built through after the first will require twice the grading. Finding that the owner of this land lived in Chicago, he was telegraphed for, and the deed for the right of way over the summit secured by the St. Paul. The Union Pacific surveyors still go on with the work of setting their locating stakes, in some places putting them on the grade of the St. Paul. Nothing has yet been heard from Gen. Bishop, who went to New York some days ago to arrange this matter with the Union Pacific people.

The Norfolk Journal of the 9th inst says that it has information from one who is "in a position to know whereof he speaks, that the Union Pacific railroad company have not given up the idea of building the extension of their line from this place to Sioux City, but that on the contrary grading over their survey will commence at this place in a few days. The surveying party is now cross-sectioning and setting the grade stakes, and all arrangements, our informant tells us, for putting on a large gang of men and teams, are being raidily perfected."

The same paper has this item: "From the south comes the report that the Atchison & Nebraska, whose present terminus is at Columbus, have a surveying corps running a line from that place Norfolkward. Street speculation is to the effect that they intend connecting with the St. Paul & Sioux City at this place."

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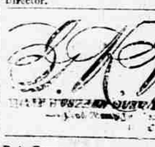

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