

The Omaha Bee.

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

Edwin Davis, Manager of City Circulation.

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

THE GARFIELD MONUMENT.

CLEVELAND, September 27. To the People of the United States:

The movement to secure funds for the erection of a monument over Gen. James A. Garfield is being responded to from all sections of the country, east, west, south and north. In order to make it popular, it is desirable for the citizens of all the states to immediately organize. The committee respectfully requests private banks and bankers and postmasters to receive contributions to this fund and remit the same to the Second National bank of Cleveland which has been designated as the treasurer of this fund. Also send the names and postoffice addresses of contributors.

THE GARFIELD MONUMENT COM.

In response to this call THE BEE would earnestly urge upon all patriotic citizens who desire to perpetuate the memory of the lamented president to contribute their mite to the proposed national monument.

In this city contributions will be received at the following named banking houses: First National bank, Omaha National bank, State bank of Nebraska, and Caldwell, Hamilton & Co.

We would also urge the organization of local and state monument associations. Patrons of THE BEE may forward their contributions direct to this office and we shall acknowledge the receipt of all such contributions through the columns of THE BEE.

THE law's delays will not be very protracted in Guitau's case.

It is an off year in politics, and the best men will make the persunions.

THERE are ballot boxes in the north which need as close guarding as those of the south.

OMAHA should insist upon being represented in the board of county commissioners.

DENVER claims to be the art centre of the west. Denver has always been noted for its modesty.

THE creamery question is a rising subject in Nebraska. If its discussion is not skimmied, it is likely to pan out well.

Now that water works are an accomplished fact, and plumbing bills begin to come in, Omaha people know what it is to pay the piper.

NOTHING is more affecting just now than the deep groans of the old time railroad cappers over the down-trodden condition of Nebraska's farmers.

HOWGATE has foolishly flown to Canada. Howgate should take courage and follow Brady's example in keeping open house in Washington.

WASHINGTON has once more become the Mecca of office seekers and the boarding house keepers have dried their tears and raised the price of furnished rooms.

THE long awaited reply of the Herald to Mr. Doane's interesting letters has not appeared. Dr. Miller is too busy visiting his granger friends to vote his valuable time to answering letters.

MONMOUTH county, New Jersey, is prominently anxious to indict Guitau. District Attorney Corkhill fails to make a case in Washington, New Jersey will be given an opportunity to show that she is not out of the union.

If the republican party attempts to give another lease of life this fall to some of the vultures that dispense injustice and encourage rascality in Omaha in so called justice courts, they ought to be beaten. Nothing could be more disgraceful to this community than the bare faced impositions that are perpetrated every day by justices of the peace who properly ought to be carrying a livelhood in Bill Stout's stone quarry.

THE FALL ELECTIONS.

Notwithstanding this is an "off" year in politics, several important state elections occur this fall. Only two states will hold elections in October, viz.: Iowa and Ohio. On Tuesday, October 11th, Iowa will elect its governor, lieutenant-governor, superintendent of public instruction, judge of the supreme court, part of its senate and its house of representatives. The legislature next winter elects a United States senator.

Ohio, on the same day, will elect a full board of state officers and the legislature.

State elections on Tuesday, November 8th, in Colorado, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Wisconsin.

Colorado will elect judicial and county officers and vote upon the location of the state capital. Maryland will elect its controller, half the senate, and its full house of delegates, as the legislature is called. It will also vote on a proposed amendment to the constitution to change the time of the election of judges to the Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

Massachusetts will elect a full board of state officers and the legislature.

Minnesota will elect a full board of state officers and vote upon three amendments to her constitution. These amendments prohibit special legislation, provide for equal taxation, and make the pay of members of the legislature \$5 per day, though not to exceed \$450 in amount for regular sessions or \$200 for special sessions. The legislature will be called upon to choose a United States senator.

Mississippi elects a full board of state officers and the legislature, which will be called on to elect a successor to Senator Lamar.

Nebraska, as we have previously announced, will elect a judge of the supreme court, to succeed Samuel Maxwell, two regents of the university to succeed Regents Fifield and Adair and a full set of county officers.

New Jersey will elect members of its senate from eight counties, and its full house of representatives. The senators chosen this year will be called upon to take part in the election of a United States senator in 1883.

New York will elect its secretary of state, controller attorney-general, treasurer, engineer and surveyor, an associate judge of the court of appeals, the full legislature and congressmen from the ninth, eleventh, twenty-second and twenty-seventh districts.

Pennsylvania will elect its state treasurer and county officers.

Virginia will elect its state officers and the legislature.

Wisconsin will elect its full board of state officers, half its senate, a full house of representatives, and vote upon amendments to the constitution which provide for elections and sessions of the legislature every two years.

ATLANTA'S EXPOSITION.

The Atlanta International Cotton exposition will open on October 5 and continue until December 31. This enterprise was conceived by public spirited citizens of Georgia under the lead of Mr. Kinball, a northern capitalist long resident in the south. Its purpose is to attract the attention of the world to the capabilities of the southern states in the cultivation and manufacture of the great staple and to show to the people of those states how its production and manufacture can be increased and improved. The exhibition has outgrown its intended proportions and through the energetic efforts of its management will be made of much more than local importance. The lists have been thrown open to all countries, not only for the exhibition of cotton, but for the display of all textile fabrics. Cotton, silk, linen, jute and everything connected with these fibres—the raw materials, the thread, the yarn and the woven fabrics, together with the machinery and implements used in preparing them, will be admitted. The encouragement received by the managers has surpassed all expectation, by far the largest part coming from the east and the north, while a number of European countries will enter the lists to compete with American manufacturers.

Many of our western states and territories will send exhibits of their products. Utah is to display her silk cocoons and flax, with specimens of linen and jute. Why has no more been made to have Nebraska's large flax growing interest adequately represented? In quality of fibre few states in the country can excel the flax raised in our own. That it has only been utilized heretofore for its seed is no reason why our home grown flax should not find a place at the Georgia exhibition.

The vice-presidency of the United States is for the seventh time vacant. The death of Elbridge Gerry in November 1814 occasioned the first vacancy in the vice-presidential office. The second arose on the promotion of John Tyler to the presidency upon the death of Harrison. Samuel L. Southard, of New Jersey, was at that time president pro tem. of the senate, but he was succeeded about a

Southern Improvement.

Notwithstanding the indications that the coming election in Mississippi will not be conducted fairly, a retrospect over a number of years will convince the observer that time has brought on a general improvement in the situation. The extent of the illegality and fraud will be much less than it has been at any time since bulldozing became something like an established institution. The unfair methods are rapidly on the decline. The fact that there is an organized opposition at all is a sign of improvement in this respect. The shotgun has almost, if not entirely, vanished from the scene. In some districts in the state no effort at fraud will be attempted. The pressure of popular opinion and the strength of the opposition have rendered its success in them so improbable that it will be confined to those localities which are strongly democratic. It will assume the shape of sending in false majorities, which, of course, will have their effect upon the result, and perhaps decide the victory, but the area from which they come is being so circumscribed that there is good reason to believe that progress in the right direction has certainly set in.

The shotgun disappeared under popular pressure. It was found to have a most disastrous effect upon the party at large in the north. Imperative demands were sent south by northern democrats that its use should be discontinued long before the last presidential election. Every outrage committed by the party multitudes of votes. The better element of the southern democracy disapproved it. It was found that in the long run it did the party more harm than good. Thus bulldozing proper received an important check. False counts were substituted for it. They were less demonstrative and for the time produced the same result. But they, too, are having their legitimate effect in alienating popular sympathy from the democratic party. The same influences are brought to bear against them that eradicated the shot-gun and the night-riders. Honest southerners do not like fraud any better than any other men. They have entertained a hesitating willingness to keep quiet about it, but that, evidently, is wearing out. Even so-called negro rule is preferable to the lack of character which is involved in countenancing the disreputable practice. The willingness has not altogether disappeared, but it is disappearing, and the extra fraud managers are losing their popularity. It appears without which the end of their career becomes a question of a very short space of time. How long the reforming process will have to be continued before a reasonably satisfactory state of affairs supervenes, remains to be seen. Be the time long or short, it is approaching.

Besides the surface indications of the improving course of southern politics, there are also signs that the better element of the southern people are gaining a philosophical grasp of the situation. They recognize that the newly enfranchised class can not be denied their political privileges for any great length of time. They must be accepted as political necessities, and made the best of. It has thus happened that a strong sentiment has been developed in favor of education for the negro. Senator Brown, of Georgia, published to the world, in congress last winter, the desire for a new departure. He put aside the consideration of state rights, and asked for the south the assistance of the nation in establishing adequate school systems. Something was done, which served to show that the request would be gladly acceded to. When the matter comes seriously up for consideration much more will be done. But, meanwhile, the southern people themselves are not idle. Texas has made important advances, and things are shaping themselves in other states toward the same laudable end. For the most part what has been accomplished does not amount to much, but the existence of the increased disposition to fight the ignorance in the ballot through education has been asserted clearly and contains an assurance for the future.

There is another movement that will influence the condition of South-ern society for the better, which is disappoinly slow at present, but it exists nevertheless. This is the accumulation of small properties by the negroes. The moment a voter pays taxes on his own possessions, his political intelligence becomes wonderfully quickened. We are aware that with the great majority of the southern negroes no such advance has been made. It is probable that the tenant credit system which prevails throughout the south is largely responsible for this. But here and there are enterprising colored men who show that there is some slight progress in this growth. The freedmen are also gradually asserting themselves in the political arena, and see there a little interference with their free exercise of political rights. This kind of thing is contagious and is spreading. There are evidences of it even in Mississippi. All great social movements involve slow progress, and while there are many discouraging relics of the barbarism of slavery still clinging to the south, we are justified in placing confidence in the promises of good results that are contained in the influences which are plainly at work. The material prosperity of the south, of late years, has been almost phenomenal. Considering the impoverished condition of the country at the close of the war, and during the years that immediately followed, the section on the face of the earth has developed so rapidly as the southern states, if the revelations of the last census are to be depended on.

There is a promising field there for the vigorous assertion of political equality. The defenders of that vital principle are growing stronger as the general improvement takes place. If Mississippi is lost through fraud this year, it will be a thing to be deplored, but it will not detract from the truth that the days of trifling with the ballot are growing short, and that the elements of southern society are approximating a condition of natural equilibrium.

Notice.

The caucus of republicans of the Fourth ward will be held to-day (Thursday) evening, at room 6, Union block.

Occidental Jottings.

CALIFORNIA. Chinatown in Oreville is in ashes. Loss, \$30,000.

Incendary fires have been frequent at Santa Cruz.

Immense crowds attended the state fair at Sacramento.

Southern California is still discussing the division of the state.

Wild grapes of Tehama county are unusually plentiful this year, and of excellent quality.

There have been over two hundred deer killed within two miles of Cloverdale since last July.

The petrified bones of a whale were dug out recently in the mines at La Panza, San Luis Obispo county.

Wine growers utilize the feet of Cloverdale belles by employing them to crush grapes by tramping them.

The Golden Gate fruit cannery at San Jose has cached the enormous figure of 750,000 cans for the season, with a probability of reaching 1,000,000.

The Atlantic and Pacific railroad engineers have finally located the route through the mountains into the San Joaquin valley. It is said to be much more favorable in every respect than that of the Southern Pacific through the Tehachas pass.

Four redwood logs, containing by actual measurement 26,992 feet of lumber, were hauled by a ten-ox team on Gannon's logging claim, last week, a distance of three-quarters of a mile. It is claimed that this is the largest load ever hauled in Humboldt county by ten oxen.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY. Wheat brings 50 cents per bushel at Cheney.

Stevens county has just completed a new jail.

Pomeroy has laid out a new addition of fifteen town lots.

Lack of dwell g houses in Yakama city is an a sured fact.

The travel to the country north of Snake river is quite lively.

Mining at Tashart's is progressing finely near the mines averaging \$100 per ton.

Work has been commenced on the new channel in Snake river at the Palouse rapids.

Cheney shi s and rice moves freight than any other port on the Pend d'Oreille division.

Gen. Miles has ordered a military telegraph line built from Camp Cour d'Alene to Camp Spokane.

Two hundred miles of track on the Pend d'Oreille division of the N. P. R. R. are now completed, over which trains make their regular daily trips.

Three iron spouts are being constructed on Snake river for the purpose of conveying water to the river for irrigation. This is the first in all.

With less than half the population of Spokane Falls, and also on the third taxable property, Cheney has raised \$500 by special tax on, with which to keep the public school of the city in operation on three-fourths of the year.

OREGON. Sailors are unusually scarce at Portland.

Coal has been discovered near Pendleton.

Oregon's wool crop amounts to 9,000,000 pounds.

Mitchell, Wasco county, has had a \$7,500 fire.

Five hundred tons of railroad iron is being removed to Alnworth.

The mountain ranges are unusually dry and many sheep will have to be moved.

The average yield of wheat per acre in Umatilla county this season was 28 bushels, and volunteer crops of wheat were 20 bushels per acre. For barley the yield averaged 40 bushels. The wheat is being sold at 55 and 60 cents per bushel.

The boundary of Coos and Douglas counties, Oregon, where the coast range is crossed by the Coos Bay wagon road, is involved in uncertainty, and a serious question has arisen between the two counties with regard to the collection of taxes upon lands belonging to the Coos Bay Wagon company.

UTAH. Maryvale is shipping ore of good grade.

One hundred electric lights are in use in Salt Lake.

The new shaft of the Ontario mine at Park City is 126 feet.

Nineteen thousand dollars a week bul-shipment are reported from Silver Reef.

The climate of Silver Reef is better than that of any other mining camp in America.

The Josephite Mormons are building a church opposite the Presbyterian church at Salt Lake.

Utah's crop of potatoes was never so large as it is this year, and the market was never better.

A fire at Beaver, Utah, on Tuesday night burned the theatre and other buildings, causing a loss of \$200.

A new strike is reported on Pinyon hill, near Park City, in the Neddy claim, which looks well and very promising.

MONTANA. Gold has been discovered in the hills near Glendive.

A new mica mine has been discovered near Sheridan recently.

Benton is forming a building association with a capital of \$100,000.

The assessment of Silver Bow county this year will be over \$4,000,000.

The number of Indians on the Flathead reservation is estimated at 1,500.

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