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The democrats have virtually made up their minds that John Rush will be the next treasurer of Douglas county.

Judge Maxwell may forgive John Thurston for secretly engineering that Dilworth boom, but he is not likely to forget the treachery of the Union Pacific cappers.

The Republican should print at length its views on endorsing candidates to their face and stabbing them behind their back. It would be an interesting political treatise.

The best service Commissioner Knight can render to the republican party is to decline the nomination and let the central committee nominate some man the party can elect.

New York republicans have set an example to the party throughout the country which, if followed out, will vitalize the greatest aspiration of General Garfield's political life.

Brooks was so anxious to suppress all mention about monopoly abuses in the platform that he did not dare to allude to the oppressed and enslaved sex which he is trying to emancipate by enfranchisement.

The New York paper pronounces the Emma Abbott opera a dreary failure. Emma will not at once emigrate to Denver, which has not yet finished its gushings over the performance at the Tabor opera house.

Weeks have elapsed since Mr. Doane's last pointed questions on the subject of the railroad law but, the Herald sphinx still remains silent, and "that outrageous law" has not yet been printed in its columns.

Many residents of our city would like to know the cause of the delay in the curbing and gutting of Dodge street. The ordinance has been passed and the contract let, and there are no good reasons why the work should not be at once pushed to completion.

The New York Times is alarmed over the intense interest taken by the west in the improvement of its rivers and the strong pressure which will be brought to bear upon congress to gain heavy appropriations. Our treasury surplus could not be better employed.

OMAHA ought to have an immigration boom right away. The ordinance restraining swine has been repealed by the city council.—Denver Tribune.

Come right along. We have large packing houses in Omaha and you can rest assured that the editorial hog from Denver will command the highest market price.

The republicans of New York declare in their platform "that we are in favor of an equitable system of taxation that will reach corporations as well as individuals, and that we are opposed to all monopolies that oppress the people or unfairly discriminating against local interest." In Nebraska the republican platform is silent on these vital issues.

Of all the ex-governors of South Carolina, during the carpet-bag rule, but one has not fallen into disgrace. Governor Chamberlain, the only one of the lot who possessed either brains or honesty is now practicing law in New York City with great success. R. K. Scott, who cleared a cool million from two terms of office, is in jail charged with murder, and Moses a most unblushing corrupter, is under arrest accused of petty swindling.

The prevailing sentiment among members of the bar is that our present county judge, Mr. Chadwick, is discharging the duties of his office with strict impartiality and marked ability. It is manifestly to the interest of the people of Douglas county to elect Mr. Chadwick to the position which he now holds by appointment. Although comparatively a young man, Judge Chadwick exhibits a laudable ambition to stand in the front rank of his profession, and his well-balanced mind and dispassionate judgment fit him admirably for the bench.

CORPORATION TACTICS.

The late republican state convention has again demonstrated that the corporations with all their political machinery and all their powerful agencies are largely in the minority in these representative political gatherings. Every test vote demonstrated that the corporation henchmen and cappers did not comprise one-third of the convention. In spite of this fact, this minority managed to retain control of the party machinery and prevented the expression of the sentiment entertained by the majority on the most vital issue of the day.

Although Church Howe, the most notorious monopoly capper in the state, proposed the reappointment of James W. Dawes as chairman of the state central committee and John M. Thurston, the political attorney of the Union Pacific, seconded Church Howe's nomination, Mr. Dawes received the support of more than one hundred delegates who had voted against every candidate supported by Thurston, and voted down every measure he had championed. Why did these opponents of monopoly domination vote to put the machinery of the party into the hands of a man who had played notoriously into the hands of the monopolies, and was publicly supported by them. Simply because the opponents of monopoly in the convention were without organization and without leadership. Many of them voted for this faithful servant and tool of the monopolies, under the impression that they were endorsing a faithful servant of the republican party.

It has always been the aim of the corporation cappers to suppress all public expression upon the railway question in the party platforms and their old tactics have again been successful. By a preconcerted arrangement with the chairman of the convention, they made the editor of the Union Pacific organ chairman of the platform committee and that eminent henchman did not see fit to report back his resolutions until the convention had completed all its work. Instead of reporting back a platform that deals with the living issues of the hour, the editorial capper of the Union Pacific monopoly reported a lengthy memorial for Garfield and a much lengthier puff for Arthur. The moment these so called resolutions had been adopted, the convention, by preconcerted arrangement, was declared adjourned. By such disreputable methods have the corporation managers throttled the party and by such infamous tactics have they again retained control of the party machinery. But we confidently predict that this is the last time such tactics can be successful in a republican state convention. Next year a contest of such magnitude will take place as to render it impossible to suppress an honest and full expression of public sentiment; and when the republican masses of Nebraska do express their sentiments the corporation politicians will be handled without kid gloves. The temporary advantage which these venal tricksters have gained this fall will not avail them when the political cyclone sweeps over Nebraska in 1882.

The extension of the Burlington & Missouri river road to Denver is bound to revolutionize the coal and iron trade in this state. Colorado now bids fair to furnish not only her own supply of coal and iron but a surplus sufficient for the adjacent states and territories. Large deposits of lignite, which, though inferior in quality are better by far than no coal, have already been quite extensively developed, and the bituminous beds of the Gunnison, La Plata and El Moro regions have been proven valuable for cooking purposes, and therefore almost indispensable to the smelting works in those districts. Quite recently it has been shown that in Gunnison county are deposits of excellent anthracite of sufficient extent to warrant high anticipations for the future. Iron ore of low grade is abundant in many parts of the state, though it is only recently that any beds of sufficient value to warrant the establishment of blast furnaces have been found. The first furnace west of Missouri was lighted at Pueblo, Col., a few days ago and is turning out regularly and easily fifty-four tons of pig iron daily, with a prospect of increasing this output to eighty tons a day. All the iron and coal used are mined in the state, and the product is said to be of good quality.

The indictment against Giteau has been published and is a genuine curiosity in legal literature. It contains six counts drawn up in the old common law form, which is now obsolete in many states. In one count the president is said to have died instantly, in the others the words used are "he did languish and languish did live." The leaden bullet, the pistol of the value of five dollars—held in the right hand, the charge of gunpowder, the depth of the wound, are all specified in endless repetition. The great advantage of law practice under the code in the brevity and clearness of the forms is brought out in strong relief by this instrument. But if the six counts prove sufficient to hang the assassin few will complain of the means which were used to bring about the ends of justice.

The manifesto of the Irish bishops recently issued at Maynooth is a striking tribute to the wisdom of Mr. Gladstone. It declares that the land act is a great benefit to the tenant class and a large instalment of justice,

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS

The demand of the English farmers for a land bill similar in its operations to that passed for Ireland has resulted in the organization of a farmers' alliance, and the drafting of a measure to be presented to the next parliament. The bill aims at establishing complete security for the capital of farmers and immunity from capricious eviction; the right of the tenant to sell his improvements in open market, with the provision that the landlord must accept as tenant for seven years, and at the same rent as that of the outgoing tenant, the person who purchases; and the creation of a land court in every district for the settlement of questions concerning rents and all other disputes. The Pall Mall Gazette thinks the bill suggestive, and says that if the draft is supported by a majority of the farmers throughout the country, and is vigorously used as a means of agitation for reform, the day when parliament must vote urgently for the English land bill is not very far off.

The causes which have led to agricultural depression in England are numerous. Bad seasons, increasing competition from abroad, the rising cost of labor and a gradual falling off in the producing quality of the land have been largely responsible for the troubles of the English agriculturist. The title system also operates to prevent landlords of tenantless farms from working them themselves. The title rent, which is due to the nation, or rather to the established church, has to be paid before the landlord. Being an annual rent charge it amounts in some cases to ten shillings per acre, and on an average to no less than £5, depending on the average price of cereals based on the rental of forty years ago. But if the land is not cultivated no title rent is payable and therefore the landlord declines to rent the farm at a rate which, after the title is paid leaves him but little or no margin. Bedfordshire alone had last spring over 16,000 acres thus derelict, and this fall the area will probably be doubled. In many cases the landlord cannot collect his rent, and still allows the tenant to remain, because he is doubtful about finding a successor, and thinks it better to have somebody to till the farm and pay the title and taxes rather than to allow it to lie waste. Nearly 400,000 acres of farming land in England are now tenantless. The English farmer does not emigrate so readily as the Irish, but in the last ten years the English migration to this country has exceeded the Irish, and been exceeded only by the German. The new land bill will endeavor to apply a remedy for England equally as efficient as that which is now in beneficent operation in Ireland.

The coming meeting of the czar and emperor of Austria is the universal topic of continental discussion. The late interview of the czar with the emperor of Germany has been the cause of great anxiety to Austria. It was believed to portend a Russo-German alliance which would enable Russia to carry out her long cherished plans for annexing the Balkan provinces. To allay the anxiety of his imperial cousin the czar writes an autograph letter to the emperor of Austria, expressing a desire to meet him. Warsaw was finally settled upon as the place and October 7th as the date. There have, however, been some hitches which will delay, if not indefinitely postpone, this program. The German influence at the court, according to a special dispatch to The New York Herald, objected that the emperor was forbidden by Russian tradition to leave his dominions until his solemn coronation at the Kremlin. Alexander affected to be convinced, and said no more of his intention. At the same time, however, he sent an autograph letter to the emperor of Austria, again expressing his wish to meet him, and mentioning the objections urged against his doing so. A dispatch consenting to the interview soon after reached him. The emperor of Austria pointed out in this message that as Alexander III, according to etiquette, owed him the first visit, he would be unable to leave Austro-Hungary, but would be quite willing to arrange for an interview on the frontier. Alexander instantly announced his intention of starting on the 24th instant. On his too zealous courtiers venturing to remark that this left little time to take precautions to insure his majesty's safety, they were sharply requested to mind their own affairs and do as they were ordered. They succeeded, nevertheless, in persuading his majesty to defer his departure till Tuesday. Meanwhile the two confidential dispatches had been published by the papers, and, as nothing assured the emperors that the rest of their private correspondence in regard to the interview had not fallen into the hands of the socialists, the project was abandoned for fear of some criminal attempt during the journey.

The American horses are now first favorites for the two great fall races in England—the Cesarewitch and Cambridgeshire handicaps. Even people who frown upon horse-racing must admire the pluck which enables men to send horses 3,000 miles across the sea to contest with foreign racers for the supremacy of the turf. Thus far this season the English stables of Messrs. Lorillard and Keene have won about \$200,000 in stakes alone, while in bets the followers of "the Yankees" have pocketed a much larger sum.

A Frenchman has collected statistics which show that in Prussia the railways every year kill one passenger in every 21,500,000 whom they carry; in Belgium they kill one in every 9,000,000; in England, one in every 5,250,000, and in France one in every 2,000,000. France thus stands highest for killing. For wounding it ranks second, England being first. England, as will be seen, is second for killing. It is estimated that state and company management may have something to do with these differences.

A monument has been raised in the Shikpa Pass to commemorate the battles which were fought there during the late war between Russia and Turkey. It is said to be a worthy memorial of the thousand of lives, many of them the lives of the bravest of men in the opposite armies, which were lost in the tremendous struggle of Suleiman to force the pass.

Spanish emigration from the Algerian province of Oran since the first of January numbers 24,821 persons, of whom more than half went away after

the outrages under the leadership of Ben Amana. It is estimated that their losses from the outrages will reach \$160,000, which does not include actual money taken from them or the loss of their flocks and herds.

The Pacific Coast.

The people of California and the adjacent States, notwithstanding the existence of "the tie that binds" in the shape of the Pacific railroads completed or contemplated, have some reason in the complaint they sometimes utter that they are practically out of the Union. The construction of trans-continental lines is too generally looked upon as simply a means for increasing the commerce through eastern ports, and but little reliable information exists as to the domestic prosperity and relative progress of the great western coast of the republic. In this connection there is much of interest to be found in the address now made public of Mr. Tevis, the president of Wells, Fargo & Co., before the American Banker's association. It is a thoughtful sketch of the past and present of California, and contains some statistics which are a reasonable foundation for predictions of a prosperous future. Politically, most people will probably be surprised to learn that the new constitution, whose adoption a few years ago was understood to mean the triumph of demagoguery and the turning over of the government to the dangerous class, has proved, in fact, upon trial, a harmless and even beneficent instrument. This is partly due to the document itself, which contains some strange provisions for a communistic platform; such as the property qualification for certain official positions, the disfranchisement of some elements of the more irresponsible populace, and particularly, the regulation rates by a commission instead of by legislative action. But still more is it owing to the decisions and interpretations of the courts. The law is naturally conservative, and the alarm attendant upon the adoption of the new constitution which was placed upon its more objectionable features. It is probably no exaggeration to say that, in respect to its fundamental laws, the government of California is at no disadvantage in the comparison with most eastern States.

The alternations of speculative excitement and depression, except in the matter of mining stocks, have been less general and less severe upon the Pacific coast than in other sections. Those States retaining a currency based upon gold and held convertible were not subject to the fluctuations which disturbed the markets of the East. Their periods of distress were therefore chiefly due to natural causes, and the course of recuperation was more natural and less difficult. A glance backward at the records of the past few years will show that the troubles of California have not been those incident to the chaotic condition of her political views, and the peculiar difficulties which attached themselves to the question of labor. These are now, in great measure, things of the past—once experience of Kearney would teach much duller people than the Californians some important lessons in political economy, statecraft, and practical politics; and the new treaty with China has eliminated, for the present, the element of a possible Mongolian invasion. There seems to be no reason, without or within, why the Pacific coast should not quiet down to a course of steady and quiet development, keeping pace with that of other quarters more widely heralded. And this one State is taken as the type of the Pacific coast, not because the interest of that group of States are identical, which is far from true, but because, by her size, population, and position, she takes the natural lead; and because, when time may have exhausted the resources of States whose prominence is the result wholly of mineral wealth, her soil and climate insure her against possible retrogradation in the race for empire.

The production of the precious metals in the United States will not, probably, owing to improved methods of extracting them from their ores, diminish noticeably, in the aggregate, for many years to come. But California has, meantime, in her agricultural capabilities, a surer guarantee of steady progress, and a safeguard against that future day, when the center of mining operations shall be transferred to regions other than the present. The surplus of her wheat crop for the year 1880, was "more than twice the bullion product of the State, or to put it in another way, the wheat crop of California for 1880, was worth more than half as much as the bullion product of the whole United States." This is but one of the varied kinds of production which her favoring soil and inducible climate permit. The wine crop of last year yielded to grape growers nearly \$3,500,000; and the manufacture of lumber, the production of wool and dairy products, the raising of live stock, and the canning of fruits and vegetables make up a total yearly increase of wealth which affords a basis for estimates of future prosperity by no means inconsiderable. Of course the facility with which these commodities can be placed in the world's markets is an important item, and in this respect California is certainly favored. She is already the terminus of one great trans-continental railway line. The laying of 400 additional miles of track will complete the Southern Pacific, and put San Francisco in direct communication with Galveston and New Orleans. The Northern Pacific in a few years more will tap this coast line at a higher point; and from Maine to Texas on the east, will have its corresponding antithesis, from Tacoma to San Diego on the west. Looking out upon the broad Pacific with the best facilities for commerce with the oldest continent of the world, and with the voyager around Cape Horn always feasible, and the construction of an isthmian canal an immediate probability, it is not easy to see what more bounteous supply of means of communication this section could desire. It is favored of nature; it receives the benefit of the most stupendous undertakings of man; and it is not to be doubted that its citizens will work out their necessary share in the assured prosperity which waits upon industry, economy, and good government. The far future of what was once, and that not long ago, but little more than "the diggings" can not be other than a source of gratula-

tion to all the people of the common country of which it is a part. That it is to participate in the wonderful unfolding of prosperous development which seems now upon us, is beyond the pale of questioning.

KIRKWOOD AND THE SENATE

An Independent Nomination by His Home Paper.

There is a strong probability that Secretary Kirkwood will retire from the cabinet, and, in that event, his many friends throughout the state will insist that he be returned to the United States Senate from which he was called by president Garfield. He was not a candidate for cabinet honors, but yielded to the entreaties of the late chief magistrate to become one of his advisers. It is proper, therefore, that he should be placed in his former position. The republican press throughout the state speaks favorably of the proposition. The Des Moines correspondent of The Chicago Evening Journal says: "It would not be surprising if he were nominated, as he once was for governor, 'in the name of the people of Iowa,' without his knowledge or consent. It would be very like Iowa republicans to do that. Circumstances have altered the case very materially since many of the legislative nominations were made, and instructions given candidates will be considered in the light of existing facts." This no doubt expresses public feeling, and while we appreciate the claims of the distinguished gentlemen who are candidates for the United States senate, we think that Mr. Kirkwood should be chosen to occupy the seat he so reluctantly vacated. As the Republican has not deemed it necessary to express a preference either for Wilson, Gear or Kasson, it can now independently nominate Mr. Kirkwood should he retire from the cabinet. President Arthur cannot find a man who will more economically and efficiently manage the interior department, but if he has determined to make a complete change in the cabinet, Mr. Kirkwood will not stand in his way. The people of Iowa will not allow their faithful public servant to rest very long.

Des Moines Register. The Marshalltown Times-Republican is still eagerly anxious to show that the people of the state cannot have secretary Kirkwood for senator no difference how much they might want him. It says: "When Gov. Kirkwood accepted a place in Mr. Garfield's cabinet, he did a fitting thing. His years, his character, his eminent public services, all pointed him out as the man for the place, and pointed out the position, also, as the place for the man. It was a compliment to him as well as to the state, that he should be selected; he could safely be entrusted with the responsible duties of the place, and the state could be relied upon to furnish a worthy successor in the senate. He, as well as the people of Iowa, accepted the secretaryship as an honorable closing of an honorable career in the public service, clearly indicated by his advancing years. It was no fault of his nor of the people that this should have been accepted and acted upon in good faith, nor that all the well-grounded hopes and expectations of a longer career for Mr. Kirkwood should have been dashed to the ground by the hand of the assassin. But the facts stand out clear that he accepted the secretaryship as a total withdrawal from the candidacy for the senate, and that the people accepted it in the same way, and proceeded to make a choice of a successor.

This is all very softly spoken indeed, but it flies a trifle wide of a few pretty well known facts. It is true, however, in the broadest sense, that when Secretary Kirkwood entered Garfield's cabinet "he did a fitting thing." He was a representative Iowa man, in harmony with the sentiment of the state in the position it took in the great contest inside the party in 1880, and which made Garfield's nomination possible. It would not have been such a fitting thing for a man who had not been in harmony with the Iowa republicans to have gone into the Garfield cabinet as their representative. Of the men who could go with such manifest propriety Governor Kirkwood was among the foremost, and the demand was therefore made upon him. He had in the senate a position much more agreeable to him than any in the cabinet, and especially more so than the laborious and trying post he was offered at the head of the interior department. This is generally conceded to be one of the most difficult places in the government to fill. More than one able man has given it up in despair. Gov. Kirkwood was asked to give up his serene place in the senate for this trying position. Iowa was represented in the cabinet, and above all the rugged honesty, ability and energy of Gov. Kirkwood were wanted in the interior department. Accordingly he made the sacrifice and gave up his seat in the senate. It is a trifle humorous to represent a man giving up a seat in the senate which he might have for an indefinite time, along with the general respect and confidence of the people, in order to round out his public life in a comfortable fashion in the most perplexing, trying and laborious position in the cabinet. Senators have made this change before, but always they have had some other end in view than ease and comfort. Speaking of how this matter is understood at Gov. Kirkwood's home, The Iowa City Republican says: "He was not a candidate for cabinet honors, but yielded to the entreaties of the late chief magistrate to become one of his advisers."

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