

The Omaha Bee

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

POLITICALLY this seems to be a year for dark horses. Colorado aspirants are convinced of this fact.

MORE corn and plenty of hogs will be the order of the season next fall if planting reports are not deceptive.

GOVERNOR NANCE think it is better to be a railroad governor than a third-class lawyer.

JAKE SHIPPERD is about on a par with Oakes Ames as far as honesty is concerned, with 75 per cent. less shrewdness.

ANOTHER appropriation has been asked from New York for the East river bridge. As far as Brooklyn and New York tax payers are concerned it is certainly a bridge of sighs.

NEW appropriations are asked for the naval observatory which contains the largest telescope in the United States. It ought at once to be put to the service of attempting to find our navy.

THE Aurora Borealis of Sunday morning was the most brilliant ever witnessed in this country since the wonderful spectacle of the same nature in February, 1872. Scientists formerly differed as to the cause of the phenomena, but common consent now attributes them to electrical disturbances in the highly rarified atmosphere at a height of some forty or fifty miles above the earth's surface. A connection has also been established by Prof. Loomis, of Yale, between the occurrence of sun spots and the periodic reappearance of the Aurora, which makes it probable that during the present and ensuing year, auroras will be frequent and brilliant. In early times auroras like comets were held to portend some great disaster. Now they are known to occur in their most brilliant forms at intervals of eleven years, when the displays are more widely visible and reach over a greater circle of the horizon. The auroral display of '72 was observed throughout Europe and America, and was visible at the furthest eastern points at Bombay and Calcutta.

In the North American Review for May, Carl Schurz, treating of "Party Schemes and Future Problems," presents many well-considered observations which cannot fail to interest in the highest degree that large and growing class of citizens who refuse to be influenced by obsolete party crises. "Days with Longfellow," by Samuel Ward, contains personal reminiscences of the beloved poet just deceased, extending over a period of forty-five years. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, in an article entitled "What does Revelation Reveal?" seeks to prove that the objections brought against the Bible by modern unbelievers are based upon a misconception of the true intent and scope of the sacred volume. Lieutenant-Commander Gorrings writes of "The Navy," with abundant knowledge of its needs, and with a degree of frankness almost, if not quite, unprecedented in the naval service. W. H. Mallock, the well-known English essayist, in the first of a series of "Conversations with a Solitary," very ingeniously contrives to put the advocates of democracy and modern progress on the defensive. Finally, Gail Hamilton contributes a paper, "The Spent Bullet," in which science, the pulpit and the law are with exquisite wit taken to task for the part they respectively played in the Guitteau-Garfield tragedy.

It is positively asserted in Washington that Mr. Blaine will be a candidate for a seat in the Forty-eighth congress. His decision on this point has been reached, according to his friends, with a view to helping out the party in Maine, where all four of the next congressmen will be elected on a general ticket, owing to the failure of the legislature to redistrict. As the state at large is very close, it is believed that Mr. Blaine's name will be absolutely needed to assure party success in the coming election. The republican party throughout the country will rejoice in the day which sees James G. Blaine on the floor of the house. To-day it is practically without a leader. The speaker is the weakest who ever sat in the chair honored by Blaine and Randall and Robeson who aspires for leadership on the floor, and is too unsavory to gather around him a following. There was never a better opportunity for a strong and aggressive leader than to-day. And such a leader James G. Blaine has always been.

MAYOR AND COUNCIL.

The government of this city is vested in a mayor and city council. The charter gives the mayor the power to nominate, and, with the advice and consent of the council, to appoint certain city officers that are not elected by the people. The power of the mayor to nominate is absolute. In other words, the mayor may suggest any names to the council for appointment, but the council may either ratify or refuse to ratify these nominations. The plain purpose of the framers of the law was that the council should review the mayor's choice and be held responsible with him for every officer he commissions.

The mayor is not supposed to be infallible. He may make blunders in presenting candidates to the council, but every councilman is in duty and honor bound to veto any nomination that they would not individually endorse. This veto power given to the council is no more to be regarded as a menace or insult to the mayor than the mayor's veto power when he refuses to sanction an ordinance passed by the council or even a single item of an appropriation. It is a common thing for presidents to send nominations to the senate that are rejected because the senate regards the parties as unfit for the places named. The senate very often has information about the men nominated by the president which the president does not possess and hence they only act in accordance with their sworn duties when they refuse to confirm men whom they do not want to intrust with positions in the public service.

There is no reason why a mayor should feel slighted by the action or refusal of any councilman to go on his bond to the people as endorser of any man who is disqualified by reason of bad habits, disreputable conduct, or incompetency.

The citizens of Omaha will hold every councilman individually responsible for his vote in confirming the mayor's appointments and we say to them, act prudently, don't foist officers on the tax payers of Omaha whom you would not employ for your own business. Endorse no man who has an unclean record as a jobber or spokesman for jobbers. Let us start out with a clean sheet this time. Give us good government, competent, honest and sober officials, and your constituents will say "Well done, good and faithful servants." Each of you is as intelligent and competent to judge of the fitness of men as the mayor himself and if he makes a mistake and you know it, it is your duty to correct it.

THE BANKRUPTCY BILLS.

The bankrupt bill reported by congress is met by a howl of indignation from eastern merchants. It is claimed to be inferior in every important particular to the measure drawn up by Judge Lowell, of Massachusetts. The New York board of trade and transportation have passed resolutions denouncing it as "a law for lawyers, receivers and dishonest debtors" while the Lowell bill is characterized as "a law for the honest creditor and the honest but unfortunate debtor."

The objections to the "Equity Scheme" as the house bill is called in distinction from the Lowell bill are stated as follows by the special bankruptcy committee of the board of trade and transportation: With respect to handling the assets, the creditors, under the Lowell bill, would select their own assignee, and appoint, if they saw fit, a committee of three to supervise the disposition of the assets and the incurring of expenses. Under the equity scheme the court would appoint a receiver. Under the Lowell bill three creditors would be required to file an involuntary bankruptcy petition; under the equity scheme any one creditor could do so. Under the Lowell bill all fees, so far as possible, would be abolished; all officials would be salaried, and a percentage charged to cover other expenses, with an entrance fee to compensate the government. Under the equity scheme the fee system would be preserved and opportunities afforded to exact more fees than were collected under the act of 1867. Under the Lowell bill the amount of property exempted from its operation would be substantially uniform for all traders in the United States; under the equity scheme the unequal State exemptions, which in some States impair the credit of traders therein, would be preserved, and would virtually defeat the ostensible object of the law. Under the Lowell bill the rights of creditors would be guarded by requiring a three-fourth majority of value to accept compositions; under the equity scheme a large majority in number and amount would be sufficient. Under the Lowell bill an honest debtor would be discharged by the law; under the equity scheme the debtor could be discharged only at the discretion of the court, and an honest debtor might be held or a dishonest one discharged. Under the Lowell bill preferences and conveyances in fraud of creditors could be prevented or annulled; under the equity scheme such fraud is so poorly guarded against that opportunity would be offered the dishonest debtor to evade a surrender of his property in the Lowell bill crimes are design-

nated and adequate punishment provided for fraudulent bankrupts and their confederates; the equity scheme contains no penal remedies against fraud or collusion with fraud. The provisions of the Lowell bill are such as would expedite business; those of the equity scheme are the reverse. Under the Lowell bill the courts would have power only to aid the law by making necessary rules of practice; under the equity scheme the courts would have power to fix the fees and costs. Under the Lowell bill a number of decisions under the act of 1867 would prove highly valuable in guiding and expediting proceedings; under the equity scheme, so radically different from codified law, the value of past decisions would be small. Finally, there is no question about the constitutionality of the Lowell bill, and there is a question of the power of congress to confer upon the courts the authority to make a part of the law, as supposed in the equity scheme.

AS TO WALSH.

Ever since the strike the organs of the railway corporations have made it their special business to assail and abuse every man that was in any way considered a leader among laboring men. Like the Irishman at Donnybrook fair—wherever they saw a head they struck at it. At the outset they attacked not only the head of the Protective Labor Union, but the heads of every trades union and every labor organization. It was mainly at their instance that Douglas County was put to the needless expense of a special grand jury, and at their instance not only Ed. Walsh, president of the laborers union, but also half a dozen other officers of trades unions were indicted on a charge of which no jury will convict them.

Later in the day, just before the spring election, they sought to create a diversion by concentrated blows at Walsh, and by dealing out taffy to Knight and several other indicted trades union leaders who had suddenly been transformed from dangerous rioters to highly respectable mechanics. The attempt to divide the workingmen failed, and Dr. Miller's and Thurston's bogus citizens' movement was defeated at the polls. Then the cry of fraud was raised by the political dead ducks to cover their mortifying defeat, and the charge against Walsh, who was the prime cause of their woes, was renewed with vindictive fury.

During all these weeks this paper has taken no notice of the tirade against Walsh and no attempt has been made to defend his character or his course. On the one hand we have never sought to refute what was known to us to be baseless slander, and on the other hand we have treated the silly attempts to make Walsh a candidate for congress with silent contempt. But the persistent effort of the Herald and Republican to sow discord and dissension among workingmen by constant repetition of downright falsehoods and by charges that cannot be sustained compel us to say a few words as to Walsh. At the outbreak of the labor troubles the charge was made and has been repeated that Walsh was a vagabond, a loafer and reckless incendiary. Our acquaintance with Mr. Walsh does not date back of the strike, and the only information we have concerning him comes through other parties. It is a fact that Dr. Miller cannot gainsay that Walsh is a skilled bricklayer, who for several years has not only been working for contractors, but has taken contracts and employed mechanics himself. A mechanic who works at his trade during every season cannot be called a loafer or vagabond. From personal knowledge we can vouch that Mr. Walsh has at no stage of the labor troubles advised violence or incited riot. The charge has been made and repeated by the Herald, that Walsh is so disreputable that no respectable mechanic will work with him—when as a matter of fact Walsh has had some of the bricklayers whom Dr. Miller has classed as extra respectable, working under him in our city. Those who have read about Walsh in the corporation papers would naturally believe that decent mechanics refuse to work with him because he has committed some terrible crime; when in fact the cause of trouble in the particular instance, which the Herald so often refers to, was that Walsh, as foreman for a contractor, had displeased some of the workmen because he insisted on doing work in a manner which did not suit them. It is charged that Walsh was a partner of Wincit, an absconding contractor, which is false. Walsh was simply a sub-contractor, and one of Wincit's victims.

But suppose it had been true that he was the partner of a man that absconded; would that make him a swindler and defaulter? Old settlers of Omaha remember a highly respectable firm, of which Dr. Miller was partner that built the old Herndon house, and settled their debts with scrip that netted workingmen ten cents on the dollar. That firm is wealthy and highly respectable now, and answers at mechanics that pay their honest debts.

In a late number of The Herald workingmen are informed that two hundred dollars of the money which had been contributed for the support of the famished strikers were paid to Cowin and Smythe as attorney fees for defending Walsh and the other so-called rioters. Now who contributed this money? Was any of it donated by the honest builders of the old Herndon house?

Could the workmen with any self-respect refuse to hire competent attorneys for the defense of their indicted leaders, and would Dr. Miller ask that Walsh and others go to trial without attorneys. Another terrible charge is that Walsh is drawing \$12 a week salary for doing nothing. Upon enquiry we find that Walsh has drawn fifty-one dollars for services and incidental expenses during the period since the strike. He is drawing no salary now, and does not depend on the workmen for support. We presume, however, that The Herald and Republican will continue their daily tirade against Walsh, but we apprehend they will meet with no better success in creating discord among workmen than they have met this spring.

ENORMOUS IMMIGRATION.

Last year's immigration was unparalleled. This year's promises to outdo last seasons numbers. The rapidity with which the thousands of Europe's population are swarming to our shores would be alarming if the power of our country to support countless numbers of additional settlers, laborers and mechanics had not been tested so satisfactorily and so repeatedly. A single line of steamers in New York is discharging passengers at the wharves at the rate of 5,000 a week while the arrivals at Castle Garden average nearly 3,000 daily.

Six hundred and seventy thousand emigrants landed at our ports in 1881. The estimates for the present year place the number whom we may expect at a million and a quarter. This great multitude are seeking homes in a new country where all are welcomed without regard to nationality or religion. There is room enough for all. Millions of acres of the public land lie open for settlement and may be had almost for the asking.

Developing industries, great private and public improvements and the rapidly increasing demands of the trades will furnish ready employment for all who seek work. There is no lack of occupation. In the west every able-bodied, industrious and thrifty emigrant will find plenty to do, either in breaking new farms, working on old ones or assisting others to build up towns and villages. Nor is the emigrant suffering from an over supply of labor. The superintendent of the Castle Garden labor bureau, a few days since remarked: "Just now there is a very urgent demand for all sorts of labor, skilled and unskilled. We are sending men out to farmers all over the country. We are having many applications also from cigar makers, carpenters, cabinet makers, blacksmiths and other mechanics. Since Monday morning nearly one thousand persons have obtained employment through the bureau, most of them being German, Irish and English. This morning we sent off a lot of farm hands to Cleveland, O., where they will get \$22 per month. Farm help in New Jersey receive from \$12 to \$16 per month. Massachusetts is asking for blacksmiths, locksmiths, etc. Women are in demand also. Girls need not leave New York city, as plenty of situations are ready waiting them at from \$10 to \$14 a month. German, Irish, English and French have the preference. Very few Italian women find employment here as servants."

There is a value to every new settler which can scarcely be estimated in dollars and cents. The vigor and energy infused into communities aside from their mere labor, by earnest and industrious men and women, is above price. Scattered throughout our states and territories, working hand in hand with native Americans in making and enforcing laws, in maintaining educational institutions for their children which shall fit them to be better citizens than their parents, our immigrant settlers have always proved one of the chief factors of a sound and industrious element of our society.

Then the more merrier. The hundred thousand Germans of last year may safely be swelled to double that number this. They will find in America a new Fatherland. England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, which in 1881 sent 153,000 emigrants to seek homes in a new land, need not be afraid of overcrowding us by still further increasing the number, while to all people of all climes the United States sends the greeting of the old song:

"Welcome all, welcome heartily, Heartily welcome, welcome all."

That there is a strong opposition in congress to the national banking system is shown by Monday's vote on Mr. Crapo's resolution to make a bill, extending their charters the special vote for April 25th. Eighty-nine votes were recorded against the proposition, defeating the resolution and relegating it to its regular place on the calendar.

Perkins & Lear, 1416 Douglas street, buy and sell Second-Hand and New Furniture. april-5t

POLITICAL NOTES.

Already ex-Governor Fairchild, of Wisconsin, ex-minister to Spain, is mentioned as a candidate for the United States senate in 1885.

The Pennsylvania greenbackers are trying to make a trade with the republicans or democrats, by whom they shall get one place on the state ticket.

Mahone's attempt to hold up an administration party by the tail in Virginia appears to have met with an unexpected difficulty. The tail has given way.

The wife of Dr. Felton, of Georgia, is said to be the best politically informed woman in the south. She is her husband's most intimate political adviser, and accompanies him on his canvassing tours.

At a special election in Louisville, Ky., the people have ratified by a large majority the ordinance of the city council appropriating \$1,000,000 to the state as an inducement to locate the capital there.

The Boston Journal would very much like to see Mr. Blaine in the house again. There is a better opportunity there for really great leaders to render the country and the party service than in any other branch of the government.

The New Hampshire Republicans are delighted that New England has secured a Cabinet officer of Chandler and Rollins, who have been at variance, have settled their difference and it is already agreed that Chandler is to be elected Senator in Blaine's place in 1885.

The republican state convention in North Carolina, which will be held in June, will have an additional importance on account of the congressmen-at-large to be nominated. On the result of this election the republicans will base their hope of carrying the state in 1884.

Third terms are not relished by the democrats any more than the republicans. Mayor Nolan, of Albany was elected and re-elected by 6,000 majority, and pending his term of office elected to congress. He presumed on this to stand a third term and barely guessed through by 190 votes.

There are five members of the United States Senate who are citizens by adoption, namely, Chas. W. Jones of Florida, James G. Fair of Nevada, and William J. Sewell of New Jersey, born in Ireland; John P. Jones of Nevada, born in England, and James B. Beck of Kentucky, born in Scotland.

The success of the Democrats in the Indianapolis township election last week has led them to believe that they can carry the district on Congressmen. The Republicans carried it in 1880 by 805 majority. The present Representative is Stanton J. Peelle, who will probably receive a nomination. His opponent, as it looks now, will be Will English, the son of William H. English, the late Democratic candidate for Vice-President. The contest promises to be a vigorous one.

The appointment of a new collector of the port at Boston will probably give an additional interest to the coming campaign in Massachusetts. This will be manifested more in the choice of the next legislature than in the contest for the governorship, for upon the legislature will devolve the election of a senator to succeed Mr. Hoar. A member of the republicans at committee is quoted in The Herald, of Boston, as saying in reference to the appointment of Mr. Worthington that "the objects of the game are three: The first is to build up the stalwart wing of the party in Massachusetts. The second is to make Mr. Boutwell successor to Senator Hoar next spring. The third is to send a strong message to the next republican national convention. The game is a bold one, and there is an even chance of its succeeding."

Grateful Women.

None receive so much benefit, and none are so profoundly grateful and show such an interest in recommending Hop Bitters as women. It is the only remedy peculiarly adapted to the many ills the sex is almost universally subject to. Chills and fever, indigestion or deranged liver, constant or periodical sick headaches, weakness in the back or kidneys, pain in the shoulders and different parts of the body, a feeling of lassitude or despondency, all are readily removed by these bitters.—[Courant.

The Way to Victory.

Franklin (Neb.) Guard. Nebraska politicians are actively at work preparing for the coming contest. Many of them are anxious to serve the state in some official capacity, while others have friends they would push into paying positions. This is right. It is honorable to be able and willing to serve the public. The old and exploded idea that the office should seek the man did well enough in the day of the slow stage coach, when men of sufficient education and practical experience to hold the office of constable were exceptional, and when to be justice of the peace was considered a mark of rare distinction; but now, in this age of steam and electricity, when men competent to fill the presidential chair can be found in every thriving and well regulated community, the reverse is true. Then, perhaps, it is proper to assume a dignified and disinterestedness in all earthly affairs, but now it won't do. The man who does not deem the position to which he aspires worthy of seeking for, is very likely to experience a realizing sense of the fact that the people do not judge him worthy of their suffrage.

Our state politicians are not in much danger of losing vantage ground on the score of not asking, for they seem to understand that point very well. What they most need is a little more light on the question of what shape will the campaign assume two or three months hence. Labor and wages, tariff and revenue, taxation and freight rates, are all questions of great moment, involving, more or less, the future welfare of our commonwealth, and all pressing for immediate consideration, cause the politicians to hesitate and waver, and wisely postpone before launching their frail craft upon the troubled waters. They see full well that success is uncertain unless they can strike the popular chord and pursue a course approved by the masses.

The republican party, with its twenty-five or thirty thousand majority, should, and no doubt will, win, but it must place men in nomination who are fully in sympathy with the people. A different course might lead to disintegration and ultimate defeat. Party lines cannot be drawn so closely as in former years. The people are daily becoming more and more estranged from old party affiliations, and while it is undoubtedly true that many will "rally around the old flag," some will go out after strange ideas. This must be guarded against. Leading issues must be met with fairness and in good faith. In the future, as in the past, the republican party must champion the cause of human rights; it must wisely voice the interests of all our people. This is the way to victory.

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