

THE OMAHA BEE.

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Fremont ought to be satisfied with the next Grand Army reunion, and not ask for a congressman.

The Union Pacific has gone "out of politics," but Mr. Kimball keeps his Italian hand in practice through the political columns of the Republican.

Prof. Sullivan is in San Francisco. His first performance was before a light house. High prices and reserved sections were responsible for the poor receipts.

The latest Denver sensation is the absconding of a vinegar manufacturer. Had he been engaged in the manufacture of distilled spirits there would have been no need of his running away.

The pressure for Senator McMillan's appointment to the judgeship vacated by Judge McCrary, does not come from Senator McMillan or his political friends, but from leaders who have their lightning rods up for senatorial positions.

The location of the next Grand Army reunion at Fremont is not only a good thing for Fremont, but also for the reunion, as the large attendance from Omaha will make it success financially as well as in every other respect.

The explosion which was expected to take place in the senate when Sherman's outrage resolutions were brought up did not occur. The democrats reserved their powder for some more promising occasion.

The Cuban revolutionists in New York are highly indignant over the arrest of Col. Carlos Aguero, at Key West, on the charge of being a bandit. They have passed resolutions endorsing him as a patriot and denouncing his arrest.

The Iowa legislature was bound to give Mr. Allison a clear title to his seat in the senate. They had some doubt about the law regulating senatorial elections, and so they elected him the second time in order to prevent his being counted out. It is to be hoped now that no Iowa democrat will try to contest his seat.

In a speech delivered at anti-slavery meeting in Syracuse, N. Y., thirty years ago, Fred Douglass, in touching on the subject of miscegenation, said: "If a black man burns his feet by marrying a white woman, he must expect to stand on the blisters." Fred has applied a mustard plaster, and will soon be dancing around with a blister.

An Associated Press dispatch informs us that twenty-seven men, of Greensburg, Pennsylvania, have formed a secret oath-bound brotherhood not to buy French goods, and to boycott all dealers selling them until the embargo on pork is taken off. That settles it. France will now remove the embargo on the American hog.

The Philadelphia Call thus hits the nail squarely on the head: "The railroad argument is: No. 1. That congress has no power to interfere in any way with the chartered privileges of the corporations in the several states. No. 2. The state legislatures have no power to amend or modify charters which have not been abandoned or exceeded. No. 3. Nobody has any power in the matter."

The Montana constitutional convention had a very lively debate over a resolution having in view the prohibition of state officers and members of the legislature receiving railroad passes. The resolution was voted down, probably because the members of the convention not only had their pockets lined with passes but because they also entertained hopes of some day being officers of the state of Montana to be. The railroads have never been known to overlook a constitutional convention.

The Hackensack cemetery company, of Trenton, New Jersey, drew the color line pretty strong when it refused to allow the burial of a colored man within its cemetery. This action so incensed the governor that he sent a special message to the legislature, recommending the passage of a law making such a refusal based on color, a criminal offense. The governor holds that a corporation whose existence depends upon the legislature's will, and whose property is exempt from taxation because it is for religious purposes, should not be permitted to make a distinction between a white and a black man. Under the present ruling of the Hackensack cemetery company Fred Douglas and bride could not be buried together in that graveyard.

THE LATE CONGRESSMAN MACKAY.

The death of Congressman Edmund M. Mackey, of South Carolina, on Monday last was very sudden and unexpected. On Thursday, of last week, while in apparently good health and attending to his duties, he was suddenly prostrated, and after four days illness he died. The sad announcement caused general surprise, as no one for a moment supposed that he was dangerously ill.

Mr. Mackey was a native of South Carolina, having been born in Charleston on the 8th of March, 1846. He was a man of fine intellectual attainments. He identified himself with the republican party at the close of the war, and was prominent in politics to his death. He was admitted to the bar in 1868, but continued active in politics, being elected to various municipal, county, and state offices. In 1874 he was elected to congress from the Charleston district. He was speaker of the lower house of the republican legislature of South Carolina in 1876 during the controversy in that state over the election of Hampton or Chamberlain as governor, and over the electoral vote. The compromise subsequently entered into gave the state legislature to the democrats and the electoral vote to the republicans. He was a candidate for a seat in the forty-sixth congress, but was defeated, and, though he contested, never received the seat. He was elected to the forty-seventh and forty-eighth congresses. Mr. Mackey's death will be a great loss to the republican party of South Carolina. He was regarded as one of the shrewdest politicians in either party in his state. In the present congress Mr. Mackey was the only republican congressman from the south, the only other republican representative being a colored man with the Irish name of O'Hara, of North Carolina, who made the announcement of Mr. Mackey's death.

The death of Mr. Mackey makes the sixth that has occurred in the house of representatives since the election of the forty-eighth congress a year ago last November. Those who have died are Herndon, of Alabama, who died before the adjournment of the forty-seventh congress; Cutts, of Iowa, who died during the vacation; Haskell, of Kansas, who died shortly after congress convened, Heron, of Louisiana, who also died last summer, and Poole, of South Carolina, who died before the assembling of congress.

The senate having voted a thousand dollar clerk to those senators who are not chairmen of committees, the house is now discussing the proposition to provide its members with private secretaries. A great many of the representatives, who are really in favor of the measure, dare not vote for it, as they are afraid that their constituents will look upon it as a salary grab. "It is all very well," said Representative Dockery, of Missouri, "and very true that it would be public economy to provide every member with a clerk, but it would take more time and money for me to make my constituents understand that fact than it would to do my own work or hire it done, consequently I shall not vote for the proposition if it offered." This is the general feeling among members. The fact is not widely known that a large number of representatives already have clerks at government expense. They provide for a departmental clerk for the consideration of his services evenings and mornings, as needed. The clerk is borne on the rolls of some executive department, but performs very little of the legitimate labor of the office, being compelled to get out his patron's letters at his official desk. The scheme does not work so well since the second advent of civil service reform, as such places can not now be had for the asking. The main reason that the representatives do not feel inclined to vote for this measure is that they are elected by the people every two years, and they do not feel like making explanations to their constituents. The senators, on the other hand, are elected by the legislatures for six years, and, consequently, are more independent.

In the matter of filling vacancies President Arthur is proceeding altogether too slowly to suit the average congressman. The trouble is that the president finds it difficult to select from the army of applicants men who would satisfy everybody. It is probably his desire to please everybody that causes the delay. There are a number of important postoffices, the terms of whose incumbents have expired, but under the law the incumbents are entitled to act until their successors are appointed and qualified. There has been for several weeks a vacancy in the Eighth United States judicial circuit, but congressmen who have interested themselves in securing a successor are unable to obtain information as to the time when he will be appointed.

The latest aspirant for the judicial shoes of Judge McCrary, is Judge David Wagner, of Missouri, whose appointment is being urged by the entire congressional delegation of that state, but inasmuch as Missouri has no electoral votes to give to the next republican nominee for president, it is not likely that Judge Wagner will ornament the bench in the eighth judicial circuit.

What show will the American hog have to travel abroad, in this embargo business keeps on? Even little Portugal now puts on airs and sticks up its nose at our pet product, and says that it shall not enter that country. As a measure of retaliation it is suggested that we put an embargo on the importation of cork from

Portugal, of which \$500,000 worth is brought to the United States annually. But we advise congress to go slow in this matter. Does congress want to assume the responsibility of an advance in life preservers and bottled beer stoppers? This embargo on cork is too serious a matter to trifle with.

According to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, Senator Manderson is urging the reappointment of Henry M. Atkinson as surveyor general of New Mexico. Senator Manderson might just as well endorse Star Route Dorsey for the position. If he knew as much about Atkinson and his work as we do, he would keep his hands off from any paper endorsing him.

Another telegraph company has been organized with an alleged capital of \$13,000,000, with the privilege of watering it to the extent of \$7,000,000 more.

Mr. Hewitt has introduced a bill authorizing the title of newspapers to be copyrighted. Perhaps Mr. Hewitt has his eye on some paper that can't read its title clear.

GEOLOGICAL MAP OF THE WEST.

Quite an important scientific work has recently been completed by the United States geological survey. It is the publication of a map showing the extent of the exposed areas of the principal geological formations in the region explored by the Hayden survey between 1869 and 1880. The colored portions embrace the whole of Wyoming and Colorado, the western parts of Dakota and Nebraska, the eastern portion of Utah, the greater part of Montana, and a piece of eastern Idaho. The Philadelphia Press in describing this map says:

The most extensive, and indeed most interesting formations since it is from them that the rich fossil fauna, described by Leidy, Cope and Marsh, has been obtained, are the various horizons of tertiary, the Laramie, or post-cretaceous, and the cretaceous. The map shows a large mass of tertiary strata occupying almost the whole of western Nebraska, and extending into eastern Wyoming. To the west of the Rocky Mountains, in the elevated plateau of the Great Basin, another considerable area of tertiary strata covers southwestern Wyoming and northern Colorado, grouped around Green River. The most remarkable of the formations is that known as the Laramie. One of all the numerous fossil animals found in this formation not a single one is known to be identical with those found in the tertiary, and three that still exist. This extensive area is the battle ground of the paleontologists, whose opinions are divided as to whether it is cretaceous or tertiary. These Laramie, or post-cretaceous, beds cover the greater part of Western Dakota and Eastern Montana, from whence they run north into British America. A tongue from this mass runs southward into Montana and bends westward along Wind River. Further to the south detached areas occur in Wyoming and Colorado; a large mass exists in the northeast of the latter state, and in the southeast is another area, extending into New Mexico. Similar beds appear to occur in Mexico, West of the Missouri, in Dakota, and extending westward around the Black Hills, is an extensive bed of cretaceous. Similar beds occur upon the opposite side of the Missouri, running up into the British possessions. Central Montana contains a mass of cretaceous, and along both sides of the Rocky mountains isolated patches are found, the largest in the south of Colorado. A connected account of the plants and animals that in former ages existed in this region has yet to be written, but the materials for it exist in the bulky quartos of the geological survey.

The mountain masses consist of volcanic and metamorphic rocks, uplifted against the sides of which occur silurian, carboniferous and other ancient stratified rocks. No workable coalbeds have yet been found in the carboniferous beds west of the 104th meridian.

WEST OF THE MISSOURI.

The people of Seward are not easily satisfied. They hanker for another railroad, they have been offered one, and still they are not content. A few weeks ago they decided to invite the Union Pacific to build to the town, and a committee was appointed to investigate and report on what terms the coveted boon could be secured. Meanwhile the notorious Claudius Jones hurried to the U. P. headquarters, consulted with some of the officials, and telegraphed the committee to stay at home. While the veteran railroad capper was in Omaha he secured admission to the extension ring, and in a few days the Omaha, Seward & Republican Valley railroad company was organized and ready to receive donations. It was expected that "Seward" in the title would be a taking card with the townspeople. And then you know it would be entirely new, a kind of nickel-plate anti-monopoly road built for the good of the people. Bonds would easily carry, and they could be taken over to the Union Pacific without a contest. Claudius and Carns would get a good "rebate" and possibly the general management of the line in political campaigns. It was a bold, cheeky plan, but it did not carry.

The fact is, that Claudius and Carns know the producers of Seward county will not vote bonds to the Union Pacific nor to any other road. It would be folly for them to mortgage themselves to help build a railroad in the hope of getting competition—an article that has been banished out of the Union. At every point touched by the B. & M. and the U. P. the tariff of both are the same to given points, and there is no such thing as competition.

While another railroad through Seward county would benefit some localities, it would not pay to give \$75,000 for it. The Jones family are interested, however, and it would not be surprising if they succeed in feathering their nest some future day.

The Burlington has already commenced work on the extension to Grand Island. It is reported that a contract for thirty miles of the road has been let, the work to be completed by May 1st. This fact will give Grand Island an unexpected and agreeable boost on the road to prosperity. The boom has created some little interest in this city, and many speculators are already in the field with cor-

ner lots and highly colored pictures of future success. Several young local capitalists of this city have about decided to start branch houses there.

Plattsmouth is on the anxious bench. Railroad rumors are a constant source of irritation and a surveyor's flagstaff is the nightmare of the city. The B. & M. shops there give employment to a large number of men, yet the town would rob Creton if it had half a chance. The latest scare is based on the arrival of a surveying gang whose movements are watched with the keenest interest. They have commenced at the bridge, and are setting stakes directly west. Some people believe it means the abandonment of the river line, and the construction of a cut off which would carry the main line beyond the Platte bend and avoid the danger of the position of the line. This is hardly possible, as it would lengthen the Omaha line and make it an undesirable roundabout route for passengers going west. It is well known that the yards of the company in the city are too cramped—hugged in by the river on one side and high bluffs on the other. The tortuous route to the bridge is also a dangerous and difficult piece of road which the company desires to remedy. Hence if a route can be found among the bluffs on the west side of the city, connecting with the present line near Orestopolis, it will doubtless be built, and Plattsmouth can possess its soul in peace.

Times are hard in Salt Lake, according to The Tribune. "The action of the railroads has flooded the town with goods, drained the town of money in paying freights, and prevented the farmers from selling the more valuable products of the soil. By the policy of the Union Pacific and its branches, the trade which Salt Lake built up in Idaho and Montana has been taken away."

The Tribune urges on the business men of Utah, to give an equal chance for the trade of the adjoining territories by which those who have been placed in high position by the people, seek to prolong their official career by coercion and undue influence. E. K. Valentine, prior to his last election, grossly abused the power placed in his hands, with a view to secure a re-election. Both the land offices and postoffices of his district were used by himself in some instances and by his over zealous friends in others to coerce the people and to subsidize the press. A republican paper in Boone county was notified that it could have no land office printing because it opposed the nomination of Valentine. We were told by B. F. Chambers, of Niobrara land office, that if we would publish a republican paper he would give us a share of the land office printing. We told him that was the kind of a paper we were printing, to which he replied, "Oh, no, anti-monopoly." We asked him if, as a republican, we had not a right to entertain anti-monopoly views. He said we would have to drop the anti-monopoly before he would give us any land office printing. This was prior to the convention and we understood his meaning. We must either turn in with The Omaha Republican, then owned by the U. P. railroad and help to nominate Valentine or go without land office printing. Chambers, however, found that we were not to be bought in that manner and the people of Holt county gave Turner a plurality vote at the polls. Some time prior to the republican convention last fall, all of the members of the republican central committee of this county signed a petition to the Niobrara land office asking that a share of the land office printing of this district be given to The Banner, which petition was wholly ignored. After the election, all of the republican county officers elected, joined in a petition to the same Niobrara land office which was signed by the chairman and five other members of the new central committee, and by all of the republican members of the O'Neill bar, and fifteen other prominent republicans, asking that half of the land office printing which by law might be given to O'Neill papers, be given to the Holt County Banner. This petition was sent in several weeks ago with a special request that an answer be given as soon as convenient, whether or not the prayer of the petition will be granted. The officers of the land office do not design to reply. What care they (they say by their actions) for The Banner (which they cannot control) or the friends of The Banner, or the leading republicans of Holt county, county officers, central committee, bar and all. If we would promise to support Valentine for re-election next fall we have no doubt the land office would be both just and generous to this paper, but we regard Valentine as a heavy burden to the republican party of this district and as being either incompetent or unwilling to discharge in a creditable manner the duties of his office, and such a man we cannot support. Neither can we renounce the position we have honestly taken on the anti-monopoly question.

Machine Politics Within the Republican Party. Holt County Banner. Nothing so seriously threatens the future success of the republican party in this state, and especially in this part of the state, as does the machine methods by which those who have been placed in high position by the people, seek to prolong their official career by coercion and undue influence. E. K. Valentine, prior to his last election, grossly abused the power placed in his hands, with a view to secure a re-election. Both the land offices and postoffices of his district were used by himself in some instances and by his over zealous friends in others to coerce the people and to subsidize the press. A republican paper in Boone county was notified that it could have no land office printing because it opposed the nomination of Valentine. We were told by B. F. Chambers, of Niobrara land office, that if we would publish a republican paper he would give us a share of the land office printing. We told him that was the kind of a paper we were printing, to which he replied, "Oh, no, anti-monopoly." We asked him if, as a republican, we had not a right to entertain anti-monopoly views. He said we would have to drop the anti-monopoly before he would give us any land office printing. This was prior to the convention and we understood his meaning. We must either turn in with The Omaha Republican, then owned by the U. P. railroad and help to nominate Valentine or go without land office printing. Chambers, however, found that we were not to be bought in that manner and the people of Holt county gave Turner a plurality vote at the polls. Some time prior to the republican convention last fall, all of the members of the republican central committee of this county signed a petition to the Niobrara land office asking that a share of the land office printing of this district be given to The Banner, which petition was wholly ignored. After the election, all of the republican county officers elected, joined in a petition to the same Niobrara land office which was signed by the chairman and five other members of the new central committee, and by all of the republican members of the O'Neill bar, and fifteen other prominent republicans, asking that half of the land office printing which by law might be given to O'Neill papers, be given to the Holt County Banner. This petition was sent in several weeks ago with a special request that an answer be given as soon as convenient, whether or not the prayer of the petition will be granted. The officers of the land office do not design to reply. What care they (they say by their actions) for The Banner (which they cannot control) or the friends of The Banner, or the leading republicans of Holt county, county officers, central committee, bar and all. If we would promise to support Valentine for re-election next fall we have no doubt the land office would be both just and generous to this paper, but we regard Valentine as a heavy burden to the republican party of this district and as being either incompetent or unwilling to discharge in a creditable manner the duties of his office, and such a man we cannot support. Neither can we renounce the position we have honestly taken on the anti-monopoly question.

The sheep men of Colorado have raised their voice for the old tariff on wool. One of the reasons for this cry is given by a prominent herder. He says: "Something must be done at once by congress or the sheep interests will be ruined in Colorado, owing to the heavy expenses in feeding entailed upon all raisers during this winter. The snows have been so deep and the weather so cold that great losses have been sustained, and it often costs about thirty cents per day for each head, for hay and oats. The snow is three feet deep on a level on all the ranges, and it is impossible to graze. Snow has been falling on snow since December 5, on which date the growers commenced feeding hay, continuing ever since. The losses in herds have also been discouragingly large. Wholesale deaths are reported on every side from freezing. In one case, out of a herd of 600 sheep, 320 have died; in another instance 700 lambs out of a herd of 800 have perished from snow and cold. Of course these losses are not equalled on all ranges, but it is estimated that in the vicinity of the Kiowa 3,000 out of 50,000 animals have died."

This is a new and novel call for protection, and will evoke the sympathies of every man, woman and child who wear woolen goods. It would be so generous of the nation to levy a tax on nine-tenths of the people, to rescue the other one-tenth from bankruptcy or losses caused by winter weather.

In a liberal mood Uncle Sam might be induced to build a shed for Colorado and feed the shorn lambs on buckwheat cakes and rams' horn soup till the spring thaws set in.

The constitutional convention of Montana is not a noisy body. It is so non-locally weak that the youthful statesman cannot be heard beyond Poverty gulch. A majority of the members elected last fall were democrats, but the fact that the positions were without pay or prospective emoluments quite a number resigned or failed to qualify. A great many look upon the convention as useless at the present time. There is no prospect of securing admission into the Union the present year. The plan is to prepare the constitution, submit it to a vote of the people next fall, and then press the claims for statehood on congress. It is believed that after the presidential election congress will drop political considerations and pass upon the claims of both Dakota and Montana purely on their merits and population.

The materials thus far submitted for incorporation in the constitution show quite conclusively that the delegates have an earnest purpose to frame an organic law in the interest of labor, against the aggression of capital and corporate monopoly. Bonds have been held untrammelled, where they have held untrammelled, away, constitutional provisions have been adopted to correct the evils brought about by that malign influence, and to protect the weak against the tyranny of the strong. The most liberal of these provisions are selected from the proposed organic law, and it is reasonable to believe that the constitution of Montana, framed by these two scores of miners and lawyers, will be worthy the adoption of the people for whom they act, and will be as wisely designed to promote the welfare of society and secure even-handed justice to all classes as any of the thirty-eight constitutions that form the basis of written law.

The question of fuel supply is one that comes directly home to the people of the treeless west every winter. The main sources of supply in Wyoming and Colorado are controlled by corporations—the Union Pacific, the Burlington and the Colorado Coal and Iron company. The mines in Wyoming, from which Nebraska is principally supplied, are enormous in area and practically inexhaustible, yet it is impossible for any other individual or company to mine coal in the territory and find a market for it on the railroad. Hence, the company has a complete monopoly which will continue until another railroad from the east reaches the terri-

tory. As a general thing, purchasers do not complain so much of the price as the quality of the coal furnished and the insufficiency of the supply. In this city every ton of coal sold for the last six weeks was fully one-fourth dust, or the refuse of the mines, and the delivery has frequently been four days behind orders. At many towns 100 and 200 miles west of this city the price is the same as here, while on the branch lines it is higher and the supply short. The company has undertaken too much of a job, but it pays so well there is no danger that it will loosen its grip and permit others to enter the business.

The company operates twelve mines in Wyoming and one in Utah, which, in the aggregate send out an average of 4,100 tons of coal per day. At Carbon three mines are operated, turning out 1,300 tons daily: Rock Springs, five mines, 1,500 tons; Almy, two, 800 tons; Union Creek, two, 300 tons; Grass Creek, Utah, one mine, 200 tons. These mines give employment to about 2,200 men. All these mines except those at Twin Creek supply the market with coal as well as supplying the road. The Union Pacific also does much in the coal business in Colorado, operating two mines at Erie, two at Como, one at Baldwin and one at Louisville, the total daily output being about 1,300 tons. This great industry is all the time becoming greater, the demand increasing with every new settler, increase of business on the roads and extension of country supplied through opening new lines of communication. Portions of both Idaho and Montana now draw supplies of fuel from Wyoming.

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