

THE DAILY BEE.

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THE ROCK SPRINGS RIOT.
The attempt of the Union Pacific managers to evade responsibility and hold themselves entirely blameless for the massacre of Chinamen at the Rock Springs coal mines will not be successful with the thinking people. While it is true that the prevailing system of coal mining in Wyoming was begun years ago under the Gould and Dillon administration, the present managers cannot plead ignorance of the abuses to which miners have been subjected.
The officials assert that the mines are operated by contractors, who employ the miners, and therefore the railroad company is not responsible, as it has nothing whatever to do with the men. It transacts its business simply with the contractors. Even if that were the case, the Union Pacific cannot absolve itself from a share of responsibility in permitting the contractors to continue the employment of Chinese and steadily increase their number.

But let us look at the facts in the case. According to the statement of a reliable man, who spent a number of years at Rock Springs, the contract with Beckwith, Quinn & Co. to furnish coal to the company at so much per ton, and supply all the necessary machinery and labor, is a mere subterfuge. The contractors are simple agents or superintendents, behind whom the Union Pacific operates, in order to prevent the government from interfering. The Union Pacific pays the miners, furnishes the machinery, and holds itself responsible for all the running expenses of the mines. The company also maintains the system of dealing out supplies from its stores to the miners. This is simply an ingenious method of robbery, which was so prevalent in Pennsylvania, Ohio and other states until the last year or two, when the legislatures of some of these states passed laws making it a penal offense. In Wyoming, as it was in Pennsylvania, the coal miners are compelled to trade at the railroad company's stores, operated by Beckwith, Quinn & Co., by whom they are charged exorbitant prices. Not satisfied with having a monopoly in the coal trade in that territory, the greedy corporation maintains a monopoly on the merchandise trade in all its tributary mining towns. Between low wages for labor and the outrageous prices for provisions and other necessities the miners are ground down until they find it difficult to live even if with the strictest economy. None but Chinamen can stand any such pressure. As they can live on almost nothing, they can afford to work for the Union Pacific contractors at low wages and pay high prices for what little they buy and consume. Under all these circumstances the white miners have been driven to desperation, and becoming convinced that the Union Pacific was attempting to either reduce them to the level of the Chinese, or gradually freeze them out altogether by the importation of Chinese, they resorted to force to expel the obnoxious element.

Who was mainly responsible for the massacre? The maddest miners' mob, or the men who got up the system that drove these men to murderous desperation? The agents of the company have at all times encouraged Chinamen, as well as Mormon miners, and in this way have held down all others as with a rod of iron. That the Union Pacific contractors have systematically tyrannized over the white miners and treated them like slaves, and subjected them to all sorts of annoyances and indignities, there is but little doubt. We have denounced in unmeasured terms the action of the white miners in slaughtering the Chinese, because the Chinamen were not responsible for being alive nor for being employed in the mines. But the incentive for the crime was furnished by their employers and a giant monopoly, which has destroyed all possible chance for competition and fair dealing in Wyoming. The lesson taught by the desperate miners, bloody though it was, should not go unheeded by the Union Pacific. That company should as soon as possible abandon the employment of Chinese, and if it will persist in monopolizing the coal mining business, let it at least have the decency to do away with its stores and permit competition in the necessities of life and miners' supplies. Give the white miners a chance to buy where they can buy the cheapest, and there will be less cause for complaint.

The Rock Springs massacre presents another phase which calls for serious reflection. At the instance of the railroad, which has had a mortgage on nearly every governor of Wyoming, federal troops have been called for to suppress the insurrection, and to prevent a further outbreak. No sooner did the troops put an appearance than the company resumed its tyrannical policy, and the announcement was made that the coolies will be put to work again under the protection of Uncle Sam's bayonets.
Now while it is the duty of the government to suppress insurrection and rebellion, and enforce law and order in the territories, it becomes a serious question whether the army is to be employed as a police at the dictation of a corporation, which was mainly instrumental in causing the outbreak by a lawless system which is unrepentant and contrary to the spirit of our institutions. Is the army to be degraded into a sort of slave-driver? The slave-drivers in the south in their palmy days never presumed that the army should be employed as a posse to be placed over their chattels and keep them from mutiny.

We never belittle enterprise, and hence the Bee, without reserve, complimented the Herald on the excellence of its Sunday issue. Whether the matter in the paper was entirely original or partly made up of reproductions from other sources, is of little concern to the patrons of that journal. No daily paper can be entirely original. It is essential that a daily paper should contain not only the news of the day and original editorials, but also the best features of its exchanges. It is purely a matter of taste on the part of the editors, who desire to cater most successfully to the public, as to what the quantity or quality of the varied contents of their paper shall be. If a cook gets up a good dinner, nobody cares whether he borrowed his recipes from a cook book or whether his dishes were entirely original. The petty and spiteful effort of the Republican to disparage the efforts of the Herald only shows that it is a great deal easier for some persons to run down the productions of others than it is for them to excel by their own efforts. The efforts of the Republican to be a monitor of Omaha journalism are simply impotent.

The rainy weather which has so seriously interfered with the opening of the Omaha exposition shows that it is very foolish to limit an exposition to four or five days. The time is altogether too short, and makes the success of the exposition almost wholly dependent upon the weather. One or two rainy days knock the programme sadly out of joint. We would suggest, under the circumstances, that the full programme of the exposition be carried out, commencing on the first favorable day, and that in the future the time of the exposition be made to cover two weeks at least. If the exposition was of two weeks duration two or three rainy days would not interfere to any serious extent.

WISCONSIN'S census shows a population of 1,963,930. This is a gain of 21 per cent over 1880. The development of the lumber interests and the building of railroads in the northern half of the state are the main causes of this large increase in that old state. Some of her northern towns have had a most remarkable growth during the last five years, increasing from small villages to the proportions of good-sized cities, finely built, and equipped with all modern improvements and conveniences. Wisconsin is one of the best states in the Union, and her many sons and daughters in Nebraska will rejoice at her continued prosperity.

POETRY is by no means a royal road to wealth. Wait, Whitman, whom some people rank as a poet, has just received from his American publisher the royalty for six months on his productions. It amounted to \$22.06. We are not surprised, therefore, to learn that Mr. Whitman, whose works find quite a number of readers in England, has manifested his willingness to gratefully accept anything that may result from the English movement to raise a testimonial for him.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.
The business situation throughout the country, particularly in the large commercial centers, continues to improve with the advancement of the fall season. According to the New York bank statement of last Saturday there was an increase of over \$4,700,000 in the loans, while there was a falling off in the deposits. The immense surplus reserve, which was indicative of a stagnation of business, has been decreased nearly \$13,000,000 since the 1st of August. These facts are taken as conclusive evidence of the revival of legitimate business, as most of this money has been called for to be used among merchants and manufacturers, whose testimony is to the effect that business has improved, and their opinion is that it will continue to increase in volume. Affairs in industrial circles are certainly very encouraging. The textile mills of the east, which have been pursuing a very conservative course and carefully feeling their way by running on half or three-quarters time or with a reduced force, are now nearly all working on full time with the usual number of operatives. The woolen mills are reported to be having all they can do, and some are even reported to be so overcrowded with work that they will not accept orders for immediate execution and delivery. In various other branches of industry there seems to be considerable activity, and altogether the outlook is quite encouraging. The railroad situation, however, is complicated with other great matters, two of which—grain and coal—are now particularly discouraging. If it were not for the surplus from the harvest of 1884, our wheat crop of 1885, with a good European demand, would have to be counted a disastrous failure—the worst for many years. But having that surplus, and the European demand being tight, it results that our wheat has fallen to prices that in the long run would be ruinous to the mass of farmers. At such prices our usual export of wheat would count us comparatively little in our balance of account abroad, while unfortunately the quantity which we can market is diminished. The danger of war between England and Russia is entirely past for the present, and the Russian crops will come forward freely through the open ports of the Black Sea, while no threat of attack upon the Suez canal discourages the free movement of India wheat by that route to the English markets, and the quantity coming is larger than ever. The harvest in Great Britain is fairly good—the acreage being somewhat reduced, but the yield per acre an average one—while the Hungarian crop is reported excellent.

The coal business is in bad shape. The Philadelphia American says: The combination of anthracite coal miners is practically dissolved. The quantity mined this year will be two, possibly three, millions of tons less than was proposed, yet the market is full, and all storage room awaiting the market is forged. It is the testimony of all who know the facts that never was there

so much unsold anthracite above ground. And yet, with the certainty thus afforded that thirty-one or even thirty millions of tons cannot be marketed, it is well known that the necessities of some of the parties to the combination forbid to consent to a reduction of their shares. It seems certain that anthracite mining will not be made profitable for some time to come, that prices must be low, and that railroad tolls on coal must decline rather than advance.

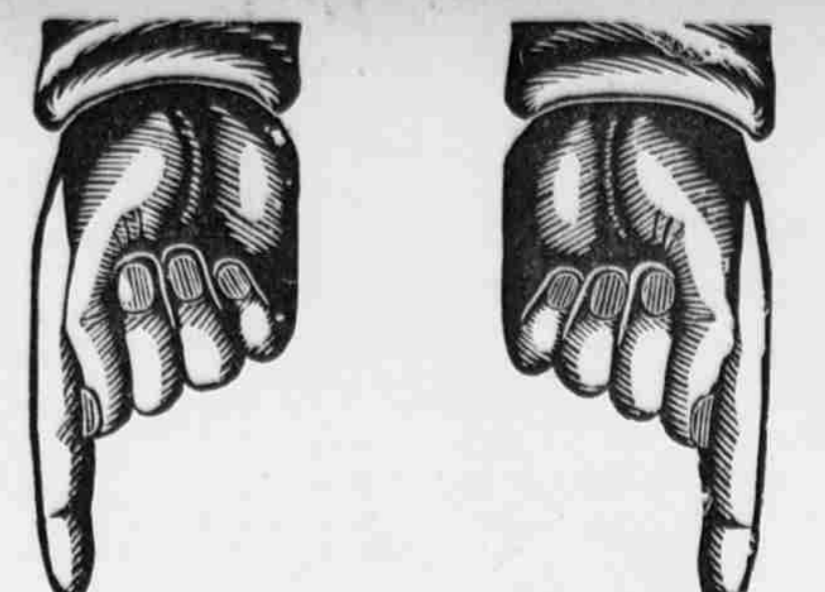
ROSH HOSHONAH.
The New Year 5646 of the Jewish Calendar—The Day and Its Observance.
To-day at sundown the Jewish people throughout the world will celebrate the advent of the year 5646. This being the seventh Jewish month—"Tishri"—there occurs some of the most important festive days celebrated by that people. New Year is the holiday commencing the first of "the Ten Days of Penitence," and "Yom Kippur," is the last of these days. To explain the object of celebrating the new year in the seventh instead of the first month "Nisan," it may be said that in accordance with the Jewish tradition the world was created in the month of Tishri, whereas the first month is only commemorated as the period of their independence by being delivered from the Egyptian bondage.
The object of the Jewish Sabbaths, holy and festive days commencing always at sundown is based upon the theory in accordance with biblical quotation, "It was evening and morning," hence the Hebrew day ends at six o'clock, instead of twelve o'clock, and the time after belongs to the succeeding day. A noticeable feature upon these two important days is the entire suspension of business, and every Israelite repairs to his house of worship, and there devotes his time to moral reflections. This is more perceptible on the "Day of Atonement," where every adult fasts from evening to evening, and devotes the entire day in the sanctuary.
The divine services at the synagogue during these occasions are awe-inspiring and edifying to the Hebrew, and both solemn and instructive to even those not belonging to this faith. The music on these occasions are traditional selections. Rabbi Benson will lecture tonight upon the subject of "The Reflections of the Hour," and in the morning upon the subject of "The Proper Computation of Time."
In this city the day will be observed by a general closing up of business houses, and in attendance upon the divine services at the synagogue.
Services will commence this evening at 7:30 o'clock. A cordial invitation is extended to the public.
The Jewish society, "Chevra Bikur Cholim," will hold services at Lytle's hall this evening and Thursday and Friday morning.
—The hackmen and cabmen occupy the choice place at the depot "stand" now, while the poor expressmen are driven out into the mud.
—Judge Brandies last night married B. H. Dickerson and Mrs. Eddie Davis.
—The overload train on the Union Pacific came in yesterday an hour late.

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I am selling more of this Cuticura Remedy for diseases of the skin and blood than any other. The Cuticura Soap, as its first-class quality deems it, is in all its ways in demand, both as a toilet soap and as a beautifier and protector of the skin.
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SEND FOR "HOW TO CURE SKIN DISEASES." PIM FOR EYES, Blackheads, Skin Eruptions and Itchy Humors, use Cuticura Soap.
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R. R. GROTT
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- That elegant satin lined suit for \$20 is sure to catch you, it was made to order by a merchant tailor for \$45. For your interest come to the Only Misfit Clothing Parlors, 1119 Farnam street.
- That \$15 Overcoat made by a merchant tailor for \$30 would prove a capital investment should it prove your size; see it and others at the Only Misfit Clothing Parlors, 1119 Farnam street.
- That Prince Albert suit which was made by a merchant tailor for \$70 to be sold at the Only Misfit Clothing Parlors for \$32 50 is one thing which will quander the people to know how it can be sold for such a price; to satisfy any curiosity visit 1119 Farnam street
- And when you see that elegant Astrian Beaver Overcoat lined all through with raw silk, made for \$85 to be sold for \$35 you will have no hesitancy in saying we have genuine bargains in fine clothing at the Misfit Clothing Parlors, 1119 Farnam street

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