THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER: EDITOR.

AND now, Senator Conkling, what do you propose to do about it?

THERE is a difference, after, all between the White House and the Custom House.

"IF it were Grant himself he could not be more stalwartly obstinate."—Roscoe Conkling.

THE bourbons are desperately hard up for anti-administration ammunition when they attempt to distort a three-line note asking "what the departments are doing" into a divide with the star route contractors.

MR. GLADSTONE has moved a monument for Lord Beaconsfield in Westminster Abbey. The late earl longed during many years for an opportunity to perform that service for his great rival.

MR. PARNELL proposes to fight the land bill. In the language of Justin McCarthy, "it will be the sarcasm of fate if the first great statesman who attempted to rule Ireland on Irish principles, is slaughtered by the votes of Irish members."

THE tables are turned and woman's rights assert themselves once more. A French actress has eloped with a handsome young man. Usually it is a handsome young man that elopes with a French actress.

THE terrible bomb shell, which the guilty Star route contractors have been threatening that they would explode in front of the White House, has been thrown. It proves to be a Fourth of July torpedo of the smallest dimensions.

THE brutal treatment of prisoners in the county jail is approved by the *Herald*. If the men, maltreated there without any justification by law, had been dogs, cats or even swine, the president of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals would have raised a terrible howl and given a double leaded editorial on the subject.

THE Chinese treaties which were favorably acted upon by the senate, are two in number. The first or "Emigration Treaty," so regulates emigration as to leave communication open between the two countries for all purposes of travel, for pleasure, business or study, while leaving to the two countries authority to check it where it interferes with labor. The other treaty gives to this country great commercial advantages and is expected to open new fields to American enterprise.

ANOTHER onslaught on the mayor and council of Omaha and the editor of this paper is made annoymously by some party pretending to represent the ladies' relief society. Now we have little aespect for anybody, man or woman, that has not the courage to assert their views over their proper name, and it is not altogether certain that the person who makes this onslaught was animated by a spirit of christian benevolence, or in fact has any other motive but to fling slurs at people whom they dare not face. The only reason why we notice this bushwhacker, is the fact that he seeks to create the impression that this paper is inconsistent and malicious in its course towards the Ladies' Relief Society. This pretended friend and supporter of the Ladies' Relief Society, says:

The course of THE BEE in this matter is without warrant in the facts, and could only emanate from a vulgar and low bred man, such a man as Mr. Rosewater notoriously is. Under cover of pretended friendship, and support he suppressed essential facts, imputed low motives to the society, and positively lies in his effort to screen Mr. Boyd and others in their shabby treatment of its members. Giving THE BEE full credit for all it may have done in the way of "ample recognition and generous encouragement," there remains the ugly fact that THE BEE is the only paper in Omaha which has ever demanded pay of the society for its "generous" services.

Now Rosewater may be notoriously vulgar and low according to the standard of the codfish aristocracy, but inasmuch as a good many of the codfish aristocracy of Omaha were not many years back dirt shovelers, hod-carriers, brakemen, porters, ranchmen, bar-keepers, sutlers, chambermaids, "pot wrastlers" and maids of all work, Mr. Rosewater considers it a compliment if he is rated as "vulgar and low bred" by such competent judges of manners and etiquette.

The statement that THE BEE has ever demanded from the society anything for advertising, is simply false. And right here let us say that the only medium through which the Ladies' Relief Society has been able to reach the people of Omaha, has been THE OMAHA BEE. Neither of the other so-called newspapers has more than five hundred subscribers on its list in Omaha, whereas THE BEE prints over twenty-six hundred dailies for circulation within our city limits. It is equally false that THE BEE has wilfully misrepresented the society, Mr. Boyd or the council in this matter. We have taken the position from the outset that the mayor and council have no right to donate the property of the city to private benevolent associations. THE BEE did not endorse the proposition to donate any city lot by nominal lease for twenty-five years or any other period. We stated that the society ought to have been satisfied with a twenty-five year lease and deprecated the hasty and uncalled for disbandment of the society because they could not get a building of their own, when they were amply able to secure money for rentging a building if they needed one. This was the position of THE BEE as an exponent of public sentiment, and lampooning or blackguarding the editor is hardly becoming to ladies who claim to represent the most refined element of our society.

THIRTY-EIGHT PRESIDENTS.

The national constitution vests the executive power of this government in the hands of one chief executive, under the title of President. To him the sole power of appointing foreign ministers, judges of our federal courts, revenue officers, and all other officials in the civil service of the government, is delegated. The Senate of the United States is required to pass its judgment upon the fitness and competency of presidential appointments. If, in their judgment, the President has made any appointment that is unfit to be made, it is their privilege to reject the nomination and the President is compelled to name another.

The responsibility for all federal appointments and incidentally for the conduct of these officials is with the president. To deprive the president of the power of appointment and still hold him responsible is no less unjust than unconstitutional. It would reduce him simply to the level of a mere figure head.

The Senate of the United States has been in session ever since the fifth of March under a call of the president requesting them to consider executive appointments, and ratify several important pending treaties. After two months of fruitless wrangling over the reorganization of the senate, a majority of that body has finally agreed to consider the business for which the senate was convened. Before reaching that decision, however, the republican senators under the lead of the imperious senator from the Empire state, Mr. Conkling, have bound themselves through their caucus to certain formalities of procedure, which would reduce the President of the United States to a mere clerk of the Senate, and strip him of the most important prerogative with which he is vested by the national constitution. Under the pretext of enforcing senatorial comity, the Senate of the United States is about to arrogate to itself powers which would transform it into a body of partisan dictators. They have made a compact that binds them to refuse consideration of any nomination made by the president whenever objection is raised to the nominee by the republican senator representing the state from which the nominee hails. In other words, no matter how competent the man may be whom the president nominates for any office, no matter what the urgency may be that impels the president to make the appointment, all that there is needed to withhold approval of such an appointment is the imperious vote of one senator. A vacancy caused by death or disability may exist in the public service and the wheels of the government may be clogged by the want of a competent officer to discharge the functions of the office, in the civil service, upon the supreme bench, or in the army or in the navy, and the president is estopped from filling the vacancy because one out of the seventy-six senators has seen fit to raise objection.

This simply means that this nation instead of having one administrative head shall have thirty-eight chief executives, responsible to nobody and accountable to nobody. If this invasion of the rights of the president is tolerated and submitted to this country will soon have to decide whether they will not abolish the presidency and abolish a many-headed dictatorship which sooner or later would lead to anarchy and a system of government akin to monarchy. This dangerous departure from the fundamental principles upon which this government is founded meets with proper and dignified resistance from President Garfield, who has shown commendable back bone in accepting the gage of battle thrown down by Mr. Conkling, by not only refusing to withdraw Judge Robertson's nomination, but by carrying the war into Africa in withdrawing all the other nominations made in Senator Conkling's interest.

Mr. Conkling's course outlines a rule or ruin policy and the president could not with self-respect submit any longer to dictatorial insolence that sought to humiliate him in the eyes of the whole country and all other nations. As long as we are living under the present constitution, one President acting as chief executive, and responsible directly to the people for the efficient and economic administration of the government, will meet all the wants of this intelligent republic. If the Senate of the United States is to force thirty-eight presidents upon the country, whose only aim is personal aggrandizement and a distribution of federal patronage among henchmen who are to manipulate legislatures and keep them in power, the country will speedily conclude that the senate has outlived its usefulness and had better be dispensed with.

THIS paper has always been in favor of rigid economy in the management of our city affairs and the lopping off of needless supernumeraries. There is however economy in employing competent men to maintain a system of accounts that will enable the city to ascertain at any time the true condition of its finances and the income from any source. The work of the city clerk is necessarily laborious and it is almost impossible for him to keep track of the public property and exercise a proper check upon the treasurer's office. We need an auditor of public accounts thoroughly competent to compile all statistics, examine vouchers and supervise and check the disbursements and receipts. Such a man would save a great deal more to the city than his salary every year. We also need a clerk for the police court to keep a full record of all proceedings and render an account to the city of all fines and costs imposed. The judge has too much on his hands, and very frequently has to defer making his entries in the books. A competent police clerk would also be invaluable in reporting evidence in criminal cases for the higher courts.

OCCIDENTAL JOTTINGS.

Wyoming.

Town lots in Laramie are in great demand.

Sixteen of the Cummins City mines have been consolidated.

The Betsey Jane mine at Cummins, is shipping ore to Denver.

There is talk of erecting a woolen mill on the Laramie Plains.

By the new stage line from Laramie to Teller the time will be 15 hours.

Two companies of the third cavalry have been ordered to White River.

A mysterious murder of a Chinaman is reported from near Rock Springs.

The copper mines discovered near Rawlins assay $129 per ton at Baltimore.

The gold and silver mine at Jelm mountain is increasing in value every day.

Jackson county has been organized, divided into six precincts and cast 456 votes.

The Union Pacific railroad company paid $10,000 for the Bell Bros'. coal claims on Ham's Fork.

The Stock Growers association of Wyoming, Nebraska and Colorado have been consolidated.

Laramie has paid $2,000 for aiding a stage line to run between that city and the North Park.

The country now looks exceedingly well. Grass is as high as it was on the first of June last year.

A section foreman on the U. P. near Bitter Creek pounded a Chinaman to death with a crowbar.

The Union Pacific division machine shops at Green River were destroyed by fire on the 29th inst. Loss, $20,000.

Four hundred wagons and teams have been chartered in Nebraska for work on the Oregon extension of the U. P. from Ham Fork.

Cattle and sheep are now looking and doing well. The losses are not as great as was at first anticipated, although summer and fall calves suffered heavily during the extreme cold weather of last November.

A line of freight wagons, under the management of the Union Pacific company, will soon begin making regular trips between Evanston and Cokeville, to supply the graders and large force of men at work on the Twin Creek tunnel.

Utah.

At Logan peach trees were in bloom ten days ago.

Order once more prevails at the Silver Reef mines.

Building is rapidly progressing in Salt Lake City.

The Ontario mill shipped $207,411.34 of bullion during April.

Salt Lake is considering the subject of establishing white lead works.

Twenty-three new engines are building for the Utah Northern railroad.

It is expected that the Utah Eastern will shortly be connected with Salt Lake.

Work on the Mormon Temple at Salt Lake is being rapidly pushed forward.

A kind of sandstone strongly impregnated with petroleum has been discovered in southern Utah.

The bogus Lord Beresford, who escaped from the officers of the law recently, has been recaptured and ironed.

The Utah Southern extension will be pushed forwards and an early connection between Salt Lake and San Bernardino is expected.

The question agitating the minds of the territorial railroad contractors now is where to get men and teams to do the work on their contracts.

Colorado.

Pueblo has a new daily paper.

Denver had a carnival of authors last week.

There are now forty-five buildings in Baxin City.

A large sorghum mill is to be erected at Longmont.

The U. P. are surveying for a new railroad up Boulder canyon.

The new union depot in Denver will be occupied next month.

Silver Cliff booms with the success of the new Silver Cliff mill.

Prospectors are fitting out at San Diego for a trip 100 miles into Mexico.

The Little Chief Mine, on Battle mountain, near Rock creek, is said to be surprising even its owners by the extent of its ore body.

Leadville has a company formed for the purpose of lighting the city with electricity. The capital is $100,000, in 2,000 shares at $50 each.

Another shipment of silver bricks has been made by the Silver Cliff company. They were two in number and weighed about 250 pounds.

The Twenty-Six mine, near Silver Cliff, is producing two tons of ore per day, the first class of which yield 250 ounces of silver to the ton.

The San Juan Prospector says that a new mining camp is springing into existence between Summitville and Pagosa Springs. Several men are at work, and are following up the mountain as fast as the snow disappears.

Monarch district, in Chaffee county, is attracting considerable attention from the mining men, and doubtless the approaching season will witness extensive developments there.

It is probable that reduction works will be planted at the base of Mount Princeton during the present season. There is sufficient ore in this locality to warrant such a venture, the productive Hortense mine being on this mountain.

The Shively mine, Clear Creek county, continues to improve as depth is gained, the lode being more regular, the ore vein more continuous and the grade quite as high as that of the ore taken from the upper workings.

The Boston and Colorado smelting works, at Argo, have shipped for the first quarter of the present year bullion to the amount of $665,000, as follows: Silver, $438,000; gold, $108,000; copper, $108,000. This amount will be increased during the second or present quarter.

New Mexico.

Lots in the new town of Socorro are selling from $100 to $200 apiece.

Prospectors are numerous in the Black Range and reports of new strikes are numerous.

At El Paso recently 60,000 pounds of giant powder was exploded at once in the big railroad cut.

Gov. Wallace has offered a reward of $2250 for the capture of the gang of desperadoes against whom indictments are now pending in the district court of Rio Arriba county.

Nevada.

Small-pox has appeared at Eureka.

Times are dull in the Tuscorora district.

A gold and cinnabar mine has been located some six miles from Eureka.

The Wood River emigration is drawing hundreds of miners from the state.

Work on the extension of the Eureka & Palisade railroad will be rapidly pushed forward.

The camp at Belmont is enjoying a boom consequent upon the opening of the Monitor Belmont mill.

The bonanza kings are hastening back to Nevada consequent upon the new discoveries on the Comstock lode.

The trains of the Nevada Narrow-Gauge railroad now make close connections with the Central Pacific at Colfax.

The new pumps in the Comstock are working admirably and stocks are booming accordingly. Good times are in view for Virginia City.

A farmer in Sierra valley says that there are millions of grasshopper eggs in that locality. Every egg contains a "snap," which indicates that it is healthy and will in due course of nature hatch out a tough little pest.

California.

Farmers are jubilant over the crop prospects.

A state Miner's Home was established by act of the last legislature.

The anti-monopoly movement is gaining headway throughout the state.

Over 60,000 pounds of cheese was shipped from Gilroy during last month.

A narrow guage road is to be built from Oakland, by way of Modesto, to Nevada.

The citizens of Colusa warmly advocate the building of a bridge over the Sacramento river at that point.

While in the act of robbing a stage a highwayman was shot and killed last week by Sheriff Smiley, of Trinity county.

Since the 1st of February one nursery near Bakersfield, Kern county, has shipped 120,000 eucalyptus and acacia trees.

Seal hunting is becoming one of the industries at San Diego. Within a year past over $100,000 has been realized from that source.

Work is progressing rapidly and thoroughly on the California Southern railroad. From 1500 to 2000 men are employed, and they are nearing San Louis Rey at a good rate of speed. The wharf at National City is soon to be completed, and preparations for building are active. At San Diego the business of furnishing supplies is brisk and freighting is becoming lively. Five ships heavily laden are now on the way to that port.

Oregon:

Salmon are running plentifully.

Portland is to have another church.

Lake county horses have the epizootic.

Encouraging crop reports come from Yemhill county.

There is talk of a large woolen mill for Marion county wool growers.

Surveys for the extension of the Oregonian railway are being made.

Vigilance committees are ridding the state of suspicious characters.

Fruit of all kinds will be abundant, especially in the Upper Columbia region.

Twenty-five men are engaged on the government improvement of Yaquina bay.

The coming Mechanics' fair at Portland will be more extensive than any of its predecessors.

Stock dealers from the east are buying all the surplus cattle on the ranges of the John Day river.

The farmers of Marion county are very much incensed at the Narrow-gauge railroad company, for the reason, as they assert, that the charges for transportation are ridiculously high.

In the mountains back of Pomeroy some millmen have found a deserted camp, and the peculiar manner in which the articles around and the singular camping place have given rise to suspicions of foul play. Guns, ammunition and clothing were lying loose on the ground. The mill hands have searched the country for miles around and can form no idea as to whom the things belonged to or who composed the party.

Washington Territory.

The Skagit mines have been abandoned.

Large booms of logs are being floated down the river to the sound.

A church is to be built at Yakama City for the Christian denomination.

The sawdust thrown in the North Palouse by the various mills is killing the trout.

Six parties of surveyors are working westward in the interests of the Northern Pacific.

A great many dead cattle are reported along the line of the O. R. & N. from Texas Ferry to fifteen miles out.

It is reported that the grain acreage of the Palouse country this season will almost double that of last year.

Railroad lots in the addition to Spokane Falls have been nearly all sold, and there is a lively demand for more.

The railroad to Baker City is being pushed rapidly. Grading is progressing near Pendleton. In thirty days there will be Pullman sleeping cars running between the Dalles and Walla Walla.

The Delaware beet sugar works at Riverside have closed for the season, having exhausted the supply of beets. During the season it used 1,100 tons of beets and turned out from 100,000 to 120,000 pounds of sugar and fifty hogsheads of molasses.

The Seattle Post says that there has not for years been a time upon the Sound when men were so generally engaged as the present. All the mills are short of help and it seems almost impossible to obtain laborers. The logging camps and even the steamboats are short. The surveying parties and railroad companies are without the assistance required. Price of unskilled labor has gone up from $5 to $10 per month. There is not an idle man about Seattle.

Montana.

Tailors are scarce in Helena.

Claim jumping is lively at Butte.

Northern Pacific engineers are surveying on the Little Blackfoot.

The Alice mine pays out $40,000 in dividends this month.

Northern Pacific engineers have reached Sweet Grass, on the Yellowstone.

The Alice mills, at Walkerville, are producing $4,000 worth of bullion per day.

Lines of survey on the Utah and Northern will be run to Helena this year.

Cinnabar has been discovered on the extension of the Utah & Northern.

An exceedingly rich strike has recently been made on the Alconquin, at Philipsburg.

There is some excitement in Silver Bow concerning quartz discoveries. Gold rock has been found assaying $15 per ton.

The quartz mines at the head of Brown's gulch are improving as development progresses, and the district promises to show up some valuable property.

Sixteen hundred dollars have been raised for the new M. E. church at Stevensville, and the contract for the building will soon be let.

Placer mining has begun all over Montana except in the high gulches. The warm weather of March and April has set the water to running in all of the streams.

The shipments of silver bullion through the express office at Butte, for the week ending Saturday, April 23rd, aggregated 3208 pounds, valued at $51,328.

The Atlantis mine at Lion City, Beaver County, has been worked to a depth of between 1300 and 1400 feet on an incline, or horizontally over 1100 feet deep. This is the deepest mine-opening in Montana territory.

In a circuit of 25 miles, with Helena as its centre, there are over 3000 recorded ledges, carrying gold, lead and silver, copper and silver, or silver. On several hundred of these ledges U. S. patents have been obtained, and on most of them patents could be obtained, if the owners so wished.

Stalwart Saunders.

Lincoln Democrat.

"Stalwart" Saunders is the way The Omaha Republican new calls him. It is not over six months ago that the columns of the same paper classed him among the anti-stalwart republicans and bosom friends of that notorious fraud, R. B. Hayes, whose political memory is so dear to The Republican. The stuff out of which the editors of that sheet are made, strikes us, as being of the most inferior kind and they belong to that despicable class of human beings who sell their abilities to the highest bidder; there are no men more dangerous to the welfare of the people, none so very detrimental to the pestige and usefulness of the press. Daub him over; slobber over him, oh you, whose carcasses are festering proud flesh, but do get out of the editorial chair when you sell yourself to the powers that be!

The Water Routes to the Seaboard.

New Orleans Times.

The movement of western grain from the interior to the seaboard by way of the Mississippi river is the chief topic discussed by the leading journals of the country. It is almost impossible to find any newspaper in the north, south, east or west that does not speak of it in some way or other. All of them recognize the advantages of the Mississippi route, all of them, with few exceptions, rejoice that an outlet for the products of the west has been made available that greatly lessens the cost of marketing these products. The few exceptions are found in Chicago and New York. Chicago fears that the new route will deprive her of her supremacy as a grain market, and New York is apprehensive that she will not only lose her grain trade, but that she will cease to be the importing point for the west. Both cities, with characteristic energy and enterprise, are trying to discover some way to avert the threatened danger. It may be safely stated, perhaps, that if they could have foreseen the results that would follow a deep channel at the mouth of the Mississippi river they would have exerted themselves to the utmost to prevent an appropriation for the building of the jetties. Chicago, however, hasn't so much cause for alarm as New York. The former city is now seriously discussing a plan for connecting herself with the Mississippi river by means of a canal and the Illinois river. If this project is carried out Chicago may continue to control a very large portion of the grain of the west. The grain, however, will not go to New York. It will come to New Orleans. New York hasn't so promising a prospect for averting the danger to her trade. She is threatened not only with the Mississippi river, but also with the Welland canal. That canal will be completed in a few months. It will be of immense capacity. Vessels of fifteen hundred tons burden will be able to load at Chicago and reach the docks at Liverpool without breaking bulk. How does New York propose to protect herself? Several plans are discussed, all of which are connected with the improvement of the Erie canal. It is first proposed to remove the constitutional restrictions on the canal and make it free. As the law now is the only money that can be spent on the canal is that which comes from the tolls. The trade wont bear an increase of tolls and the receipts, at the present rates, are not sufficient to make the needed improvements. If the canal is made free, one plan is that the state shall widen and deepen it so that it shall accommodate a much larger class of vessels than at present. It is also proposed to lay a railroad track on the berme bank and use steam instead of mules as the motive power. Another plan is to turn the canal over to the federal government and urge its improvements as a national highway. Some of those who opposed government aid for the improvement of the Mississippi river find no difficulty in the way of taxing the national resources in behalf of a canal which lies wholly within a state where their interests are at stake. In view of the position which many of the New York papers took on the Mississippi appropriation bill, it will be interesting to see what arguments they will use in support of the Erie canal scheme. In connection with the improvement of the Erie canal a plan to cut a canal across the southern portion of Michigan is talked of. Such a canal would lessen the distance between New York and Chicago, by water, at least a thousand miles. Even if New York succeeds in her plans for getting an improved and shorter water route to Chicago it is doubtful if such a route will be able to complete successfully with the Mississippi river. It will take years to complete the proposed system of canals, and in that time the interests of the west will become so identified with those of the south that it will be difficult, if not impossible, for New York to recover her lost ground, even though her improved and shortened water route prove to be all that its projectors claim for it.

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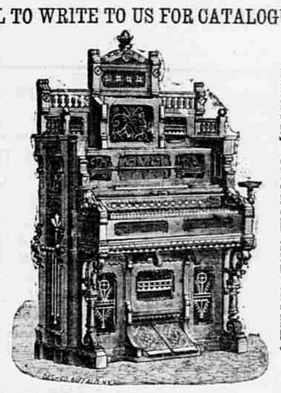

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