

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily and Sunday, One Year, \$10.00; Six Months, \$6.00; Three Months, \$3.50; Sunday, One Year, \$7.00; Weekly, One Year, \$2.00.

OFFICE. Omaha, The Bee Building, 321 North Street. Chicago Office, 37 Chamber of Commerce. New York Office, 11 and 13 Tribune Building. Washington, 315 Fourteenth Street.

CORRESPONDENCE. All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the Editor.

ADVERTISING. All advertising notices and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company, Omaha. Drafts, checks and money orders to be made payable to the order of the Company.

The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors. The Bee Building, Farnam and Seventeenth Sts., Omaha, Neb.

Table with 2 columns: Date and Circulation. Rows include Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Average.

Sworn Statement of Circulation. George B. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing Company.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 1st day of May, A. D. 1900. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Why not call it Richardson park, in honor of the chief donor?

The Union Pacific has successfully taken in Holland to the extent of four million dollars.

Misfortunes never come singly. The Russian crown prince and his wife will make a tour of the United States together.

The weekly bank statement shows the reserve has increased \$2,078,000. The banks now hold \$6,988,000 in excess of legal requirements.

Only stalwart republicans who carried a Bowie knife for Lining last fall are eligible to membership in the Tammany Twenty-eight club.

It is a significant fact that the "peace of Europe" becomes painfully insecure whenever an increased appropriation for military purposes is wanted by the powers.

The reports of heavy purchases of real estate in Beatrice by the Rock Island company point significantly to the route of the proposed extension from Omaha to the southwest.

So far the only paper of any prominence that has championed the aspirations of Missouri River Commission Pensioner Broatch is that stalwart republican organ known as the World-Herald.

An investigation into the construction of the city hall of San Francisco developed a condition of things that actually overshadows the Douglas county hospital job. That is saying a great deal.

It is a notable fact that the highest honors of the university of Cambridge were awarded to a woman this year. The gentler sex is steadily crowding mankind in the higher fields of education.

The eighth annual session of the Chautauque at Crete will open July 1 and continue twelve days. The session promises to be more than usually interesting, the talent engaged to participate in the work including many of the brightest orators in the country.

The venerable Bishop Vincent, the founder of Chautauque, will attend the session, and among others announced are Rev. T. Dewitt Talmage, ex-Governor Cumbuck of Indiana, Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, the prohibition candidate for president in 1888, Dr. Duryea of Omaha, Dr. Price of Livingston university, North Carolina, noted as one of the most eloquent of colored orators, and many others of distinguished ability in various ways.

A most comprehensive programme has been arranged, insuring daily exercises of the most entertaining and instructive character, and there is every reason to expect that the ninth session of the Crete Chautauque will be one of the most profitable and memorable in its history.

It is proposed to establish a school of medicine open to women in connection with Johns Hopkins university. The movement to do this was instituted by Miss Mary Garrett, a member of the well known Baltimore family of that name, and she has associated with her a number of ladies of that city of wealth and social position, as well as some in Washington, among them Mrs. Moran and Mrs. Windom. There appears to be no doubt regarding the success of the movement, which is noteworthy as an instance of the expanding field for women in the medical profession.

Boston took the lead in enabling women to enter the profession, followed soon after by New York and Philadelphia, and now Baltimore promises to fall into line. Less than a generation ago the doors of almost all our medical colleges were closed to women, and a member of the gentler sex who desired to become an educated physician was compelled to go abroad. She could find admission to the medical schools at Paris, Vienna, Zurich, and even St. Petersburg, which have long granted this privilege to women, thus setting an example to the republic. The prejudice against female physicians in this country having been once overcome, however, the reform grew rapidly, and now some of the best medical colleges in the country are open to women. The establishment of a school at Johns Hopkins university will be another long step forward in this matter.

TURNING OUT SCHOLARS.

We are in the midst of the season when the colleges of the country are sending out hundreds of young men to enter upon the practical duties of life. It is on the whole a hopeful and confident hour that will recruit the ranks of the professional and business armies.

A few there may be who will turn their backs upon the alma mater and face the world with some anxiety and misgiving, but the large majority will look out upon the future with the eye of the optimist, seeing nothing but brightness and fair promise beyond.

So far as the schools could equip them they are well prepared for the contest, and it is only natural they should feel that the large store of knowledge they have garnered from the fields of philosophy and science must command a ready and profitable market.

Some undoubtedly will realize this expectation. Ample provided as every department of activity appears to be there is still room at the top, and for men of energy, zeal and ambition there will always be a place in the race. But to the many the struggle for the attainment of their hopes will be hard and severe, and not a few must suffer disappointment.

When there must come to the large majority of these young men a process of disillusion more or less bitter and a rude awakening that will put their manhood and their faith to the severest test, it is a question whether the college graduates to be congratulated or commiserated. It is really a sad reflection that some of those who have spent the best years of their youth in preparing to serve the world are sure to find the world, like an ingrate, refusing to accept their services at any price.

There has been some discussion in recent years of the value to be placed on a college education, and the weight of opinion is that it is rather a drawback than a help to those who must employ their talents in the practical affairs of life.

Mr. Carnegie has found in his experience very few college bred men occupying the highest positions of responsibility as manufacturers, bankers, merchants and railroad managers.

Senator Ingalls has said that college graduates are a small minority in either branch of congress. They are not numerous in journalism. Even President Eliot of Harvard has recently said that he was not sure that thorough mental training helps a man in ordinary practical affairs, though he thought that in every business which is conducted on a large scale, and therefore demands administrative power, the college bred man have a great advantage.

gambling being found necessary to protect the interests of producers, and why it should be in the United States it is hard to understand. Certainly the producers do not regard it as essential to their prosperity and very general demand legislation that will at least put a check upon option trading and kindred forms of speculation.

The bucket shops being doomed, it might be well to try what more can be done to bring dealings in food products to a strictly legitimate basis.

Henry T. Clarke's Appeal. We print elsewhere a communication from Mr. Henry T. Clarke, urging greater effort in behalf of the people of Bradshaw.

By devoting as much of his time as possible to this work, Mr. Clarke has secured the liberal sum of over seven hundred dollars in contributions, and it is not to be doubted that had there been a few other equally zealous men engaged in the work an amount several times larger could easily have been obtained.

Very few of the people of Omaha who will gladly and generously contribute to this most worthy cause have been called upon, and an effort should be made to effect a fuller canvass.

Mr. Clarke suggests that it would be well for members of the real estate exchange and of the board of trade to take an active interest in this matter, and also that the pastors of the churches make an appeal to their congregations for contributions.

Both are excellent suggestions, which, it is to be hoped, will be promptly acted upon. Mr. Clarke urges, as THE BEE has several times done, that the help needed by the stricken people of Bradshaw should not be delayed.

There is an imperative duty upon their fellow citizens to lift them out of their desolation, and it should be discharged at once. It is possible before the end of another week, with proper effort, to obtain money enough to restore every destroyed home in Bradshaw, and it ought to be done.

We trust that the practical suggestions of Mr. Clarke will receive immediate attention, and we are confident that if they do the result will be in the highest degree gratifying.

They still hang together. When Olsen and Shriver joined Davis, Wheeler, Chaffee and McLesrie and brought suit for ten thousand dollars each for alleged damages to their respective reputations.

They were charitably disposed to designate them as chumps who did not know enough to keep out of bad company. But their course on the witness stand when asked to testify as regards to their relations to the combine shows them to be no better than their co-conspirators in the combine.

The Bee is safe to say that at least ten of the city enumerators are not making any attempt at a faithful count of the residents in their districts.

Reports reach this office from families who complain that the census taker has failed to count them or their near neighbors. A canvass throughout THE BEE building reveals the fact that not more than one-half the families of the tenants and employes have been counted.

If this be a fair indication of the condition of the count throughout the city, and if it be true that the work will cease on the 18th inst., the census of 1890 will be a roaring farce so far as Omaha is concerned.

All THE BEE asks is that every bona fide resident be counted. The enumerator who shirks his duty must be punished. As a means of detecting the omissions THE BEE will undertake to print the names and addresses of residents who will notify this office in writing that they have not been counted.

If this plan is carried out it will serve as a check upon the careless enumerator and as an aid to the superintendent in making the final footings.

The discussion of the question, do Americans hate England, started in the May issue of the North American Review by Goldwin Smith, who asserted that of all nations Americans chiefly hate England and showed that Englishmen also hate Americans, and which was continued in the June number of the magazine by a symposium of writers, including Carnegie, Murat Halstead, Colonel Higginson and several others, seems to be an altogether profitless expenditure of thought and labor.

The broad assumption of Goldwin Smith that the people of either nation generally hate the people of the other will be repudiated by all intelligent men. Everybody understands that the fulsome expressions of friendship that are exchanged between representatives of the two countries at dinners and on public occasions are not wholly sincere, or at least do not accurately represent the general public sentiment in the two countries.

It is no less a misrepresentation to say that the people of either country, speaking of them as a whole, hate the other. It is to be admitted that there are historical prejudices and conflicting material interests which interfere with a hearty feeling of friendship on either side.

But after all the better classes in both countries unquestionably have a decent respect for each other, and it is not to be doubted that a more friendly and fraternal feeling between Englishmen, particularly such as are of liberal political tendencies, and Americans is steadily growing.

It is but natural that this should be so between peoples of a common origin, with a common tongue and literature. Love between the two countries there may never be. If, perhaps, neither desirable nor necessary. But it is not true that there is any general feeling of hatred on either side.

The Turner Letter Fraud. The Voice, a partisan prohibition paper of New York which is evidently of the opinion that it is running the Nebraska campaign, publishes the replies of certain papers to the advertising proposition of Charles Turner.

It draws to great extent upon the proposition that the Nebraska press can be bought to aid the liquor interests, and is corrupt. The OMAHA BEE was correct when it said that the proposition was the work of some prohibitionist.

The Burlington, true to its promise, denounces the act as a contemptible and dirty game which will make more votes against the amendment than for it. The guilty parties are not Nebraska citizens who favor constitutional prohibition.

The Voice berates the journals which accepted the proposition. How much better is that paper! It is continually forging on the prohibitions and circulating in every state in the union for subscriptions to its Nebraska fund.

Out of this campaign it is safe to say that its publishers will realize \$25,000. A thief who steals a million is spoken of as a gentleman and receives the applause of a large number of people, but for stealing a loaf of bread some people would hang a tramp. It may be that on this ground the Voice excuses its voracious grabbing after prohibition dollars.

Nebraska papers that oppose the amendment have as good a right to accept aid from anti-prohibition sources as a prohibition paper from prohibition sources. Prohibition literature in this state have deplored the fact that certain high license state papers refused to publish their matter when pay was offered.

Is the buyer any better than the seller? Is not a high license organ that will sell its columns to prohibition as much a subsidized press as the other? The voice is doing Nebraska much harm and it is hoped that the mass of voters from which we expect to obtain the votes which will carry the amendment, will not judge the cause by this sheet.

If the paper did not fall as it does, into the hands of those who are wavering between the two sides, it would do harm, but as it is the paper had better be burned before it reaches our fair state.

VOICE OF THE STATE PRESS. Norfolk News. THE OMAHA BEE getting all the fun it can out of the seven councilmen who have sued it before its \$70,000 suit is tried.

Leece's Foolish Enemies. Kearney Hub. The newspapers of Nebraska that continue to abuse Attorney General Leece are pursuing a very short-sighted policy. His strength with the people has been created largely by the enemies he has made, and the more those enemies howl at his heels, the greater the probability that the people will not permit him to retire from public position.

the legislature. One more pull at the state treasury, be it ever so short, would have been a sweet relief. Another legislature will assemble in six months, but it will be of a far different complexion.

Another Candidate Brought Out. Goshen Independent. Among the prominent men of the state here named for gubernatorial honors, none are more favorably mentioned in central and western Nebraska than J. H. MacColl of Lexington.

Our Contemporaries. St. Paul Pioneer-Press. It is a singular form of government care which selects a certain industry and proposes to give it undue advantages in the cost of another already established and equally reputable in law and in fact.

Significant Census Returns. Chicago Tribune. West Feliciana parish, Louisiana, may claim the honor of the first census return, its list having been filed the 9th inst.

Canada's Future. New York Tribune. The most accurate forecast of the future of Canada is contained in a volume published twelve years ago by Professor Goldwin Smith.

Grant and Lee—North and South. Charleston News and Courier. Better let the lions and the elephants rest in the tawdry brick vault at Riverside than to proclaim to the world that the people for whom he fought are so parsimonious that they will not spare anything from their hoards of treasure to pay a fitting tribute to his name and fame.

Pacific Railroad Funding Bill. New York World. For the first time since the Pacific railroad companies have undertaken to secure an extension of time on their indebtedness to the government and a reduction of interest, there seems to be a disposition at Washington to deal intelligently with business principles with these public debtors.

A Song of Long Ago. James Whitcomb Riley. A song of long ago, Sing it lightly—sing it low— Sing it softly—like the lispings of the lips we used to know.

Strong and Influential. Hastings Moderator. The Hastings membership of the State Business Men's and Bankers' association secured in the city by Secretary Roegen makes a very strong and influential showing.

Will They Work in Politics? New York Sun. An improved bromometer which indicates "the instant of each lightning flash and the beginning and duration of a thunder clap" is on exhibition in London.

Oregon Still Looms Up. Portland Oregonian. Perhaps it would be well to remind our democratic brethren that the vote on the republican state ticket (governor excepted) in

THE LIGHTING AT LINCOLN.

Thunder Bolts Play Sad havoc at the State Capital.

ONE LADY VICTIM REPORTED DYING. Barnes Destroyed and Homes Dismantled—Police-men Felled in the Street—Hundreds of the Cyclone—Other News.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 14.—(Special to THE BEE.)—About 1 o'clock this morning Lincoln was visited with a terrible electric and rain storm that played general havoc and paralyzed the female portion of the population with fear.

The first place struck was the barn of J. L. Baldwin in the northeast part of the city. The bolt struck and killed a valuable horse in the barn and then glanced toward the house, tearing open the weatherboards and giving Mrs. Baldwin such a shock that she lay for several hours in an unconscious condition and completely paralyzed. The physicians have grave fears that she will not survive.

The next place struck was that of Mr. Harris on Twenty-eighth and N streets. The damage was confined mainly to the tower at the corner where the lightning struck. The shingles on the roof were torn off for a distance of six feet, and the weather-boarding and studding burst, leaving two great holes in the side of the house through which the rain poured in torrents.

The third bolt struck Robert Mitchell's barn, near the corner of Ninth and G streets, setting it on fire. The barn was a fine specimen in the vicinity were afraid to approach the fire department of the blaze for fear of being shocked while at the telephone. Chief Newberry saw the blaze and started out himself in the drizzling rain to find it. After locating the blaze he then sent for the department, but its best efforts failed nothing. About \$300 will cover the loss.

The fourth place struck was the Burr block. A bolt of lightning singled out the flagstaff as its mark and after tearing it to pieces, ploved up the roof for several feet and then glanced off across the street. At the latter place the lightning struck the house of Mr. Kinney, a police officer, and he was knocked down by the force of the bolt, but Kinney was not even shocked.

The board of regents of the state university, after a three days' session, has finally finished its work. Prof. S. S. Kingsley was appointed biological agriculturalist on the station staff. S. W. Perin was reappointed foreman of the station farm and Mr. J. A. G. Smith experimental agriculturist on the station staff for the ensuing year.

The acting chancellor was authorized to appoint an inspector in the department of agriculture, and to pay a salary of \$1,000 per annum. A resolution was passed urging the legislature to appropriate \$100,000 for a fireproof library building.

A series of resolutions were passed abolishing ordinary farm work at the university farm on account of the legislature failing to make an appropriation for the purpose in the present biennium, or until the legislature makes the appropriation asked for, the farm is to be used merely as an agricultural experiment station only, and is to be known as the "experimental tract."

While Mr. P. M. Shallenberger of Bradshaw has been collecting subscriptions for that cyclone-swept town he called at the state house and while there related a number of humorous incidents of the storm and its effects on the pathetic ones. The first story was that at the expense of a young man who had been called to attend to a young lady's family were sitting in the dining room, where the other members of the young lady's family were sitting, a cyclone storm, and the young man and his girl adjourned to the dining room, where the other members of the young lady's family were sitting, and the young man and his girl adjourned to the dining room, where the other members of the young lady's family were sitting.

OMAHA LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY. Subscribed and Guaranteed Capital, \$200,000. Paid in Cash, \$100,000. Loans on Real Estate, \$500,000. Buys and sells stocks and bonds; negotiates commercial paper; receives and issues checks; acts as a trustee for corporations, takes charge of property, collects taxes.