

The Omaha Bee.

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

John H. Pierce is in Charge of the Circulation of THE DAILY BEE.

NEBRASKA'S rye is being harvested notwithstanding the Sloumb law.

ENGLISH bankers are less inclined to a gold standard alone than the English government.

JUST so long as there is a demand for lines of investment, railroads will continue to be built—regulation or no regulation.

ST. LOUIS is to have a new and magnificent elevator to handle the increased shipments of grain which seek the river route to the sea.

FOUR THOUSAND college graduates were ground out of the collegiate mill last month, and already three thousand are endeavoring to discover what in the world they are good for.

The Herald is screaming for more elevators. A few years ago The Herald was howling that elevators in Omaha would be impracticable.

A NUMBER of barge shipments of wheat and corn have reached New Orleans in excellent condition, thus giving the lie to the rumors regarding the overheating of grain spread by envious Chicago journals.

DR. MILLER is bound that the telegraphic columns of his paper shall be full, if he has to break ten pairs of shoars in scissoring dispatches from eastern journals and palming them off as fresh news on his readers.

THE man who approves and indorses Jeff Davis' book has not yet appeared. —Pioneer Press.

You are mistaken. The man that edits the Omaha Herald warmly approved and endorsed Jeff Davis' book even before it appeared in print.

THE next governor of Iowa is described by a correspondent of the St. Paul Pioneer-Press as a big-hearted American with a direct and cordial western style of greeting, and an executive ability which has been tested in public service.

DR. MARY WALKER has written a letter to the members of the New York legislature tendering her name as a candidate for United States senator. Now let Conkling show his gallantry by declining in favor of the feminine doctor with the masculine breeches.

VIRTUE does not always meet with its just reward—in this wicked world. Last Saturday night Sergt. Bates, the American flag carrier, addressed an audience on the public square, at Morris, Illinois. In stepping from the platform he slipped in such a manner as to break his leg above the knee.

JOHN CHAPMAN was carefully groomed for a dark horse. He was to have been trotted upon the gubernatorial race track just in the nick of time, but the expected and much-prayed-for break never came and the Pottawatomie dark horse had to be taken home to await a more favorable chance.

CARL SCHURZ has three infallible recipes for civilizing the Indians: (1.) That they be taught to work by making work profitable and attractive to them. (2.) That they be educated, especially the youth of both sexes. (3.) That they be granted land in severalty, inalienable for a term of years, after which the lands they do not use may be disposed of for general settlement and enterprise.

Last Congress made an appropriation of \$15,000, to be used under the discretion of the secretary of the treasury for the inspection of cattle shipped abroad from American ports. This appropriation becomes available on July 1st, and Secretary Windom will accordingly appoint several inspectors of cattle, who will be stationed at the principal ports and issue certificates to shippers for all live stock that is found to be sound. It is believed that this system of inspection will materially aid American cattle shippers in restoring confidence abroad.

THE OHIO CAMPAIGN.

Although republicans are confident of the re-election of Governor Foster by an increased majority, the campaign in Ohio promises to be quite exciting. The Buckeye democracy are not at all harmonious in their councils, but their leaders put on a bold front, and claim they will carry the state.

The democratic state convention will meet at Columbus on the 9th of July, and it is predicted that this gathering will be an unusually interesting one.

Thus far there has not been displayed any decided preference for the first place on the ticket, and, although the names of many prominent gentlemen of the democratic school have been mentioned, no well-organized effort has been begun as yet to enhance in any way the nomination of any of the old leaders, but on the contrary, the young men of the party are insisting that new blood must be infused into the organization and advanced ground taken, if the democracy hope to carry the state in October next. The name of Judge Follett, of Cincinnati, has been prominently mentioned, but as soon as the old rock-ribbed friends of the late Mr. Vallandigham heard the mention of his name in connection with the nomination they at once protested, saying that he had once played the traitor to their chief, and they would not support him under any consideration. It is generally understood that Judge Follett represented and was the choice of the Thurman democrats, and it was by and through their efforts his name was prominently mentioned. Be this as it may, it is now quite apparent that neither of the two conflicting elements will be selected, for to nominate a Thurmanite would antagonize the Vallandigham wing, and vice versa.

The young democracy are putting forth their best efforts to secure the nomination of Mr. J. W. Bookwalter, a prominent manufacturer, of Springfield, who has attained considerable wealth and who seeks political honors. Mr. Bookwalter has never served in public affairs and is unaccustomed to political methods. He is a gentleman, it is affirmed by his admirers, who will have no record to defend, while far beyond that is his availability, recognized at the present time, as he will contribute largely to the democratic fund—being inexperienced in the modes used to bring about a democratic victory. It seems quite likely a candidate possessed of sufficient wealth would gladden the democratic heart. The old leaders in the party, however, are not satisfied to be set aside by the new voters, and oppose the nomination of what they are pleased to term new converts to the democratic faith, many characterizing the young men's hero as a carpet-bagger from the republican party.

While the party is all at sea regarding a candidate acceptable to all, with no well-defined course marked out, there promises to be an interesting time in the convention over the platform to be adopted. Ex-Congressman Frank Hurd, of the Toledo district, and General J. B. Steedman have joined hands, and will come before the convention with a resolution not unlike that adopted by the national democratic convention held at Cincinnati last summer, on the question of tariff. Mr. Hurd and his friends will insist upon the adoption of a resolution substantially the same—"a tariff for revenue only"—and on the adoption or rejection of this plank there promises to be a sharp contest. Mr. Hurd's well known ability as an aggressive worker justifies the prediction that neither he nor General Steedman will allow themselves to be choked off. Among the majority of Democratic leaders there is a desire to keep this question out of the contest this year, and thus avoid discussing the subject on the stump, but the position taken by those favoring free trade will hardly permit the Democracy to eliminate this plank from their platform.

A very powerful element in the democratic camp, headed by Judge L. D. Thoman, of Youngstown, one of the leading candidates for governor, declares emphatically for protection. This will bring about a fierce contest between Thoman's followers and the Hurd faction, which inclines to frustate whichever faction is victorious. A serious factional split is almost sure to be the result, and that means an easy republican victory.

THE IRISH SITUATION.

The land bill is slowly working its way through the House of Commons, the latest cable dispatches predicting its passage and endorsement by the Lords, with a few trifling amendments which will not materially alter its leading and most important features. But while the commons are wrangling over the land bill the condition of Ireland daily becomes more alarming. The rod of coercion has broken in the hand of authority. An elaborate display of military power and an enormous police force have utterly failed to awe the people into submission. Arrest after arrest of the leaders of the Land League have enraged the people even more than the practical cruelty of the soldiery while over

10,000 evicted tenants swell the chorus of denunciation against English policy, and Ireland's misery.

There are indications which would seem to point to the possibility of a popular uprising. But such a movement would inevitably be crushed out, and this is well understood by the more sagacious of the Irish patriots, such as Parnell and Archbishop Croke. Still English statesmen must begin to realize that we are living in an age in which enlightened public opinion is a power to which all civilized governments must defer. In this latter half of the nineteenth century England cannot govern Ireland as a conquered country. Traditional principles will no longer apply. They have become absolute. The only kind of repression that would prove effectual at the present time is one that the public opinion of our time will not tolerate. It would be a stern, sharp, brutal ruthless repression. Modern feeling and opinion, even in England, will not countenance this. It has now become tolerably clear that coercion—the only kind of coercion practicable—has failed, and no wise statesman will conclude that better results can be hoped for from more coercion. In fact, coercion has definitively failed, and concession, so far as represented by the land bill, has also failed. What, then, remains? Though the power of the Land League appears to be declining, the part of the population represented by it remains unreconciled and unconquerable. The only clear and open path out of the difficulties of the situation seems to lead in the direction of the concession of self-government to Ireland. This may sound startling to those who have not carefully studied the situation, but the idea is already being entertained by a certain class of English liberals, even Mr. Chamberlain, who is no extremist, has evidently been seriously revolving the question whether home rule for Ireland, that is, a local legislature for the control of local affairs, not involving secession from the empire or absolute Irish independence, is not the only practicable solution of the problem.

AUDITOR FRENCH'S RETIREMENT.

Ten days ago, when news was received from Washington that General Rusk was being pushed for the position of auditor of railroads, this paper protested against the removal of Auditor French. Mr. French had made a good record. He possessed an intimate knowledge of public business and legal attainments, which fitted him in an eminent degree for the post he occupied. He instituted suits against the Central Pacific railway for non-payment of its debt to the government, and insisted upon a rigid enforcement of the Thurman law by the two Pacific roads. During the two years in which Mr. French filled the office, he exhibited a zeal and integrity which apparently left nothing to be desired, and which was worthy of all praise.

Indian Education.

From its beginning the Indian office has been the best abused branch of our public service. But now and then things come to public notice which show that after all some wise and promising work has been done. Two such things attracted public attention last week. One was the examination of Indian pupils at the government school established a few years ago at Carlisle, in Pennsylvania; and the other was the passage through New York of a number of Indian boys and girls from the normal school at Hampton, Va., to Massachusetts, where they are to spend two or three months in the families of farmers. There are at present over three hundred and fifty Indian children receiving their education at Hampton and Carlisle. All of them have been voluntarily surrendered to the government by their parents for that purpose, and many hundreds, if not thousands, more could have been had in the same manner, had the Indian office been able to provide for their accommodation. This proves that the Indians, the wild tribes as well as those more advanced, have begun to understand and appreciate the necessity and value of education. And the surprising progress made by the Indian pupils not only in the rudiments of knowledge, but in the practical occupations of civilized life, furnishes encouraging proof of their desire and capacity to learn and to work. Whoever is still in doubt as to the possibility of civilizing Indians should go to the schools at Hampton and Carlisle, where such doubts will be speedily solved.

Three Men Picked Up at Sea.

St. Johns, N. B., June 30.—Capt. Stanley of the bark Margarette, from Sweden, reports that on June 17th he picked up, in an open boat, the captain and three men of the French fishing schooner Emile Onestine, of St. Peters, which vessel was run into the previous day by the bark Artiste, of Liverpool, and six persons drowned. The survivors were transferred to an American fishing vessel bound for St. Peters.

A Significant Fact.

The cheapest medicine in use is THOMAS' ELECTRIC OIL, because so very little of it is required to effect a cure. For cough, influenza, and diseases of the lungs and throat, whether used for bathing the chest or throat, for taking internally or inhaling, it is a matchless compound.

DYING BY INCHES.

Very often we see a person suffering from some form of kidney complaint and is gradually dying by inches. This no longer need be so, for Electric Bitters will positively cure Bright's disease, or any disease of the kidneys or urinary organs. They are especially adapted to this class of diseases, acting directly on the stomach and liver at the same time, and will speedily cure where every other remedy has failed. Sold at fifty cents a bottle, by Ish & McMahon.

Bismarck may well be anxious about the emigration from Germany. A correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette writes from Leipzig as follows:

The emigration statistics of Germany are engaging the serious attention of the Imperial Chancellor, who has submitted to the Bundesrath tables showing that during the year of 1880, no fewer than 11,454 young men liable to military services quitted the Fatherland for America. As the exodus during the past year was nothing beyond the common, whereas this season the numbers are assuming alarming proportions, it seems quite likely that military service will be deprived of at least 20,000 young men. The worst feature of the case of course is that the emigration of this class means a two-fold loss to the country—the sinew and backbone of the land are leaving it, and the aged, infirm and children are left behind. It is not a little remarkable perhaps that the chief exodus seems to be from Prussia, Bavaria, with a population equal to one-ninth of the whole of Germany, only supplies one-twentieth of the emigrants, seeming to demonstrate the fact that life in the south is not quite so unendurable as in Prussia itself.

Advocating Bimetallism.

It is evident that many practical financiers in England foresee the consequences that must arise from a general demonetization of silver by Europe and the United States. The English government is not yet ready to take any steps looking toward the restoration of silver as money, but English bankers seem to be less wedded to monometallism than the government. At least, English bankers are urging the ministry to offer every reasonable assistance to such states as are inclined to remonetize silver. The assistance which England can offer, and which Germany has already offered, is to withhold silver from the market for a term of years. Such assistance would be of the greatest value. The difficulty in the way of bringing about a bimetallic union as the large amount of silver which would be sent to the mints of the silver-coining countries, in the absence of an agreement not to sell. Germany and England, of the monometallic countries, are the largest holders of silver. The agreement of Germany and England, therefore, to withhold silver, would, in a large measure, remove this objection. If a bimetallic union is formed, the countries entering into it will open their mints to silver on a fixed ratio to gold. If that ratio is fifteen and one-half to one, or even sixteen to one, silver in coin will be worth from ten to twelve per cent. more than silver in bullion. If England and Germany should throw their surplus silver into these silver coining countries, there would be a large profit to the sellers of silver and a corresponding loss to purchasers. It is true, if the choice of the advocates of bimetallism prove correct, the loss will be eventually recovered by the appreciation of silver, but the immediate loss would be demoralizing to silver advocates. With England and Germany withholding silver for a term of years, there is probably no surplus which the countries inclined to bimetallism could not handle without inconvenience. The United States, the great silver producing nation of the world at the present day, would absorb its own silver, and France and other bimetallic countries would find use for the rest of the world's silver, but the immediate loss would be demoralizing to silver advocates. The English and German hoards of silver locked up, an appreciation of silver from the date of the opening of mints to free coinage might confidently be expected. A condition of the maintenance of a double standard of gold and silver is in equalization of values on the ratio agree upon. If the ratio is sixteen to one, sixteen ounces of silver must be worth in the market as much as one ounce of gold. The present depreciation of silver is believed to be the result of the hostile legislation, which limited the uses of silver, and by so doing decreased the demand for it. The assumption is that friendly legislation, restoring silver to all its former uses, will increase the demand, and consequently cause an appreciation in value in strict accord with the law of demand and supply.

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lished, and Indian education at Hampton would have been limited to a very few individuals. But the "civilization fund" will soon be exhausted, and direct appropriation for the support of the Indian schools in the east will become necessary. It is to be hoped that the public sentiment on the Indian question, which has recently been awakened; will not permit congress to neglect institutions of so beneficent a character. Appropriations ought to be made for the establishment of at least ten more schools like that at Carlisle. It would be a measure of the wisest economy. It has often been said that, compared with the old way of managing Indian affairs, it would have been cheaper to board all the Indians at the Fifth avenue hotel. It will certainly be the cheapest, as well as the most humane method of treatment ever applied to them, so to educate their children that they may be enabled to support themselves, and to become orderly and useful citizens.—[Carl Schurz in New York Evening Post.

ESTRAY.

Taken up by the undersigned on May 15th 1881, on my farm at Elkhorst City, Neb., one small mare pony 7 year old, branded with a star on his left hip, tail bobbed of square, 3 white hind feet, no other marks. OMAH WHITNEY, 32nd St.

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