

**THE OMAHA BEE**  
OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.  
TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We do not desire any contributions whatever of a literary or poetical character; and we will not undertake to preserve, or to publish, any, in any case where it may be deemed expedient to do so. Our staff is limited upon that direction.

**REAL NAME OF WARREN.** In full, must in each and every case accompany any communication of what nature soever. This is not intended for publication, but for our own satisfaction and as proof of good behavior.

**OUR COUNTRY FRIENDS.** Will always be pleased to receive, on all matters connected with the country, and relating to foods, medicines, etc., will be gladly received.

Such communications, however, must be brief as possible, and they must, in all cases, be written upon one side of the sheet only.

**POLITICAL.**

All announcements of candidates for office—whether made by self or friends, and whether as notices or communications to the Editor, are (until nominations are made) simply personal, and will be charged as advertisements.

All communications should be addressed to **E. BOWEWATER**, Editor and Publisher, Draw. #271.

**NOTICE.**  
On and after October 1st, 1872, the city circulation of the **DAILY BEE** is assumed by Mr. E. B. Davis, to whom all subscriptions not paid at the office will be payable, and by whom all receipts for subscriptions will be forwarded.

E. BOWEWATER, Publisher

**ROBERT TOOMBS** has called upon President Grant, to protest against the civil rights bill. That ought to settle it.

The defeat of the Oregon Independents virtually settles the fate of the third party movement in Illinois.

ACCORDING to the New York **World**, "Nebraska is being 'done' by peripatetic lightning-rod and agricultural implement agents in the most Nebraskally manner."

The Agricultural Congress, in session at Atlanta, Ga., has adopted resolutions looking to a union of the cotton states and a direct trade movement without special preference for any port.

The new postal law will inaugurate some very important changes in the transportation of printed mail matter. Newspaper publishers are hereafter to prepay postage on all papers except exchanges and weekly newspapers circled within the county where such paper is published.

**THE Herald** is greatly exercised about the impending Senatorial race, and much of its valuable space is devoted to wild speculations about Republican candidates. How about the Twin brother? Is he practicing for the two-horse act on his favorite trotters—Granger and Monopoly?

**THE BEE** is getting tired of whining and growling about the Iowa pool. Whining and growling will not and cannot accomplish practical results. That can only be done by co-operative action. If our merchants and business men have not sprung enough to organize and adopt some well concerted plan of action, they deserve no sympathy, and ought to submit to the oppressive impositions of the pool without a murmur.

WHILE Omaha is waiting, Micawber like, for something to turn up to keep her on the tide of progressive prosperity, Kansas City, her southern rival, is actively engaged in building public improvements, and improving her railway connections. Work on the Kansas City waterworks is progressing satisfactorily, and the prospective completion of these works has already very materially enhanced the value of Kansas City property. And now they have secured the terminus of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, which promises to be a very important commercial feeder.

**EDUCATIONAL NOTES.**

The University of Virginia catalogues 333 students for its fifth session.

The Rochester Theological Seminary has just graduated ten young students.

A feminine student takes the scientific honors at the Indiana State University this year.

Thirty-six young lawyers were graduated the other day from the National University, Washington.

Dr. McNamara, President of Nebraska College, will go to England during the school vacation.

A competition between the different schools of Indiana has been proposed, and will probably be carried out.

The annual convention of the German teachers of the United States will be held at Detroit on the 4th, 5th and 6th August.

The Academy of Bellevue, N. Y., will be 50 years old this month, and will celebrate that antiquity on June 11 and 12.

The University of London has decided, by a vote of eighty-three to sixty-five, that "it is desirable that women should be permitted to take degree in the University."

Boston has now 9 high schools, 49 grammar schools, and 414 primary schools. The average number of pupils the past year was 45,000, and the teachers number 1,200.

The Michigan State Public School at Clinton receives dependent children, and will instruct them in such industries as will give them a useful place in life.

The latest punishment for deserting school-boys is to repeat the civil-rights bill whack. Where is the blood of the Boston boys who demanded the frog-pond for a skating rink?

An Idaho school teacher has introduced a new feature in his school. When one of the girls misses a word the boy who spells it gets permission to kiss her. As a result, the girls are fast becoming poor spellers, while the boys are improving.

Out of 97 aspirants for admission at West Point, 32 have been rejected because they could not read, write, spell, or cipher, were not familiar with maps or grammar." This is not, as some may think, a commentary on our public school system, but upon the negligence of these youths for failing to attend the schools.

The Catholics of San Francisco are evidently in earnest about educating their children in their own way. Theazar just held took in over \$10,000, which we believe, will clear off the debt of \$30,000. Besides this school, which will accommodate nearly 1,000 pupils and is already well filled, there are the large schools of the Sisters of the Presentation and the Sisters of Charity, and a number of smaller schools.

While we do not believe that inflation of the currency would afford any relief to any part of the country, we do believe that our financial policy should be regulated by President Grant's term of office. While specie resumption on July 4th, 1872, might be very flattering to his personal pride the consequent contraction in values might prove very disastrous to the country.

**CIVIL RIGHTS.**

It will be seen by the statement of Mr. Felix Coste, President of the St. Louis School Board, is evidently a pupil of the old pro-slavery school. That class of Bourbons never learn anything and never can rid themselves of their prejudices. The German element of St. Louis may possibly be a unit in favor of keeping up caste in the public schools, but they merely represent a sentiment, for which the St. Louis school system and such Bourbons as Mr. Felix Coste are responsible.

The German element in cities where the mixed school system prevails have so far manifested no disposition to break it down. Take the city of Cleveland for example. The proportion of the German element to the other nationalities is fully as great as that of St. Louis. The colored population is evermore numerous.

For more than fifteen years there has been no distinction on account of race or color in these public schools. The best evidence that these schools are extensively patronized by the German element, is the fact that in nineteen of these public schools the children of Americans, Germans and Negroes, are receiving instruction in the German language.

The aristocracy of Cleveland will compare favorably for culture and refinement with the aristocracy of any city in the Union. And yet the sons and daughters of these aristocrats may be found in the Cleveland High School competing for the honors with the sons and daughters of the German mechanic or the negro hod-carrier.

Mr. Felix Coste would be forced to admit that the mixed public schools of Cleveland and Detroit are far superior to the unmixed schools of St. Louis. Right here we may as well direct the attention of the **Herald** to a historical fact that fully illustrates the effect of Caste prejudices upon nation. Only one hundred years ago the Jews, in Germany, were just as much despised, shunned and ostracized as the negroes have been in the former American slave states.

In those days a Jew had no rights which a good Christian was bound to respect. They were excluded from all participation in public affairs, and deprived of the right to become owners of the soil. They were compelled to wear a distinctive dress, and confined in the most loathsome and pestilential quarters of every city. The public schools were closed against them, and even the most ignorant and degraded peasant, considered himself socially superior to the despised Jew.

What would the Germans of 1774 say if they could behold the great change wrought among their descendants by a century? In instead of being persecuted, ostracized and disfavored the Jews now occupy some of the most exalted positions in the social, political and scientific circles of Germany. Today the most eminent professors in the universities of Germany are Jews. In the common schools, in every educational institution, in the schools of science, art, literature and music the Jews have achieved a recognized distinction. So much for national prejudices and caste.

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**THE LONG DAYS.**

BY W. D. HOWELL.  
They are here again, the long, long days. After the days of winter, plashed and white, now come a thousand ministrals comes the light. Late the sweet robin-hunted drowses delays.

But the long days that bring us back the sunshine and the quiet dripping rain, And all the things we know of spring again, Filled full of deathless joy, where, in his hours, have these forever faded in the sun.

The birds that have so long been cast one in itself, a whole life's bound, Supposing some kind fairy, would give me three, Tell me this little darling, What want these three?

"Well they be, my little treasure, Come hither to me, I say; To the question I ask I desire To tell me all you know, Supposing some kind fairy, would give me three, Tell me this little darling, What want these three?"

"Oh, my father," she replied, "Not and if you please; I'd like to act Upon the high trapze; And then I'd wish that I might have three, Tell me this little darling, What want these three?"

"Would they be, my little treasure, Come hither to me, I say; To the question I ask I desire To tell me all you know, Supposing some kind fairy, would give me three, Tell me this little darling, What want these three?"

"They be, my father," she said, "Not and if you please; I'd like to act Upon the high trapze; And then I'd wish that I might have three, Tell me this little darling, What want these three?"

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