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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.

COUNCIL BLUFFS is determined to add a large boom to her other booms.

St. Louis dry goods houses are using the electric light. This will be a sore blow to Chicago.

CONKLING refuses to join with an administration man in a compromise. Roscoe thinks that he who compromises is lost.

"GATH" says that the New York Central railroad which pays eight per cent. annually on an alleged valuation of \$90,000,000, is not worth \$30,000,000.

SOME of our old heroes who fought, bled and died through their three hundred dollar substitutes, are burning up their fifteen-inch Columbiads for the Fourth of July.

JIM BLAINE is fishing in Maine and President Garfield is recreating at Long Branch. Conkling's opponents appear to be about the only parties who are having a good time.

AND now since the stalwarts have failed to connect President Garfield with that offer of Davonport to Strahan the trump card of the Bradley bribery investigation seems to have been played.

OUR own Val has decided to favor the people who know him best with an oration on Independence day which will astonish the natives. It is to be hoped that he will shed no tears for his friend Brady.

TALMAGE sometimes makes a good point, and of the best is his late remark upon the railroads. "The greatest blessing of this country is railroads, made for us to ride over, but we must not lie down and let the railroads ride over us."

Jay Gould has finally gobbled up our big bridge, and there was no "bonus." Perhaps he will take a notion some day to build us a decent union depot.—St. Louis Republican.

Yes, perhaps Gould will erect a cow shed like Omaha's architectural beauty and call it a union depot.

OUR county commissioners are now organized as a board of equalization, and it is to be hoped that they will remember that wealthy corporations and real estate millionaires ought to pay the same proportion of taxes as the humblest workingman or poorest farmer.

SEVERAL important changes have been made in the Prussian ministry, which indicate an energetic pursuance of the present policy both in ecclesiastical and in general affairs. The new minister of public worship, Herr Von Goslar, is inclined to favor peace with the Vatican.

It is a serious question whether the high rents now prevailing in our city are an unmixed evil or not. To some extent they are a helping along the advancement of the city and the extension of her boundaries by offering large rewards for the enlistment of capital and drawing thousands of dollars here for investment. The human boys who won't risk a dollar unless they can get twenty per cent. are building houses rapidly in all portions of the city. The high rents can't last long, but the houses will.

The woman suffragists of Nebraska should ponder long and carefully upon the response of Mrs. Mary E. Nash who was nominated by the Iowa democrats for state superintendent of public instruction. Mrs. Nash said: "I, of course, thank the gentlemen assembled in convention for being remembered by them, but they must pardon me for very firmly refusing to allow my name to be used in that connection. I am a wife and a mother and have a home to take care of which occupies my entire time and forbids all thought of neglecting it for any political honor. I have never appeared in public and never sought notoriety in any direction, believing that if I make my home what it should be my mission as a true woman will be filled. In addition to this, my political flag, if it were to float at all, would be found in the other camp, and while I cannot vote and do not wish to, I would not desert my colors for office."

PRACTICAL EDUCATION.

The end of the school year brings home to every thoughtful patron of our schools the question whether our system of education has kept pace with the progress of the age and the changed conditions under which men and women are now forced to compete for a livelihood. Commencement exhibitions, gotten up like Barnum's show, regardless of expense, afford no insight into the efficiency of teachers, the thoroughness of their method of instruction or the utility of the branches taught. A young man after going through months of training may declaim from the stage with as much grace as a trained orator, and yet he may be unable to measure a stack of lumber, ascertain the dimensions of a cistern, write a plain receipt or give a correct outline of the mechanism of a steam engine.

A girl may read her commencement essay with the most dramatic effect, and yet be unable to tell whether Alaska is located near the equator or the Suez canal connects the Atlantic with the Pacific ocean. Out of the 5,000 pupils enrolled in the public schools of Omaha only eight have completed the high school course this year, and it is taken for granted that they are fitted to enter upon any vocation, either professional, mechanical or mercantile, they may elect to follow. What vocation are they fit for? That is the problem which educators, and especially our board of education, should endeavor to solve.

Before steam and electricity came into general use the educational problem was very simple. Schooling was arranged for two classes: The children of the poor and middle classes were taught the three "R's," reading, riting and rithmetik, to which, in some instances, was added local geography. That supplied all their wants of an education. Boys of thirteen and even at an earlier age, were bound apprentices for from three to five years to some mechanic or to merchant. They were placed under the absolute control of masters, and beginning with the coarsest of manual labor had to work their way up.

Each trade was complete within itself, and the boy who finished his trade was master of every part of it. So with the merchant's apprentice who commenced with sweeping the store and braying the mortar, and ended with becoming confidential clerk or manager.

The wealthier class that aspired to professional honors were trained in colleges and universities. Their education in any of the professions was complete when they received their university diploma.

These conditions no longer exist. The introduction of steam and electricity, with their marvellous mechanical appliances, have done away with the apprentice system.

A mechanic without an education is a mere machine. He may stand at a drill, a trip hammer, or a lathe from day to day and year to year and he knows no more at the end of that time than when he began. He merely becomes proficient in handling one part of a machine, but has little or no chance of ever becoming independent.

It is so with the boy that desires to follow mercantile life. There are no merchants' apprentices now, and each clerk is merely a machine required to measure up no many yards or weigh so many pounds of goods.

To a great extent professional training is also radically changed. A sheepskin from one of the thousands of American universities or colleges is no longer a passport over the highway to professional success.

It is self-evident that the whole system of education must be directed to practical ends. If we want our boys to become masters of any trade or profession, they must have a training that will acquaint them with the elementary principles of all the natural forces now utilized by man. They must know the principles of air, steam, caloric electricity and magnetism. They must know the rudiments of chemistry and should be thoroughly familiar with the higher mathematics and other branches of learning indispensable in practical life to a successful artisan, a thorough business man or finished professional. Our public schools should aim to instruct as far as possible the technical and industrial branches, leaving dead languages and theoretical studies to people who have ample means and time to gratify their tastes in that direction.

The largest purchase of land ever made in the world by a single person was that completed on Friday last, when Hamilton Desson, a prominent manufacturer of Philadelphia, took a deed from the state of Florida for 4,000,000 acres situated north of Lake Okechobee. The amount paid is not published, but it was supposed to be about two dollars an acre in cash. This enormous transaction has been in negotiation several months, the land being under the control of the board of internal improvement of the state of Florida. The tract is nearly as large as the entire state of New Jersey, and the greater part of it is susceptible of cultivation.

This Chicago Times is very severe on Tom Young. It calls him the Urah Heap of Buckeyedon, and says that he couldn't "he more disgustingly humble, obsequiously slavish, zealous y fawning, than his letter to Grant. And he is proud of his voluntary abasement." Having called him a liar, Grant can do him but one more favor—to spit upon him.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

At the death of the czar Alexander II the liberal element in Russia entertained great expectations of happy results from the accession of Alexander III. Those expectations do not seem to have been realized. The prisons in Russia are so crowded that the practice of administrative deportation which Gen. Melnikoff sought to abolish will have to be continued on an extensive scale. Siberia is a distant and dreary region. Only two or three involuntary exiles have ever returned from it, and yet it is no more exclusively a penal settlement than Australia is at these days. There is this difference, however, that the natives of Siberia, whether of Russian extraction or not, are entirely destitute of loyalty and affection toward Russia. If the nihilists were not likely to precipitate a crisis in Russia at an early date, the sentiment growing up in Siberia would eventually be as hostile toward that empire as the feeling of Irish settlers and their descendants in this country is bitter toward England. Enemies of the land league speak apprehensively of the greater Ireland in America, and were the present course of events to continue long there would be a great anti-Russia in Siberia.

In spite of the enormous bounty offered by the French government for shipping built in France, we notice by the Liverpool Steam Shipping Circular that British can still outbid French builders. One reason is that the French resources are so limited that English builders have a large share of the work. The French yards have now orders for some years to come. This compels ship-owners in that country to contract with English builders. The cost of building in England is also so much less, and the delivery so much quicker, that any apparent advantage derived from the full premium granted to French owners on French-built boats is more than counterbalanced by the extra cost, and consequent greater depreciation, insurance and interest. British steamers are also said to be better built. Several French orders for steamers of 3,000 to 4,000 tons dead-weight capacity have lately been placed in England. Iron sailing ships, 1,800 tons register, we see by the circular, are now being built in England at £12 to £13 per ton.

The point in Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy which has been most severely criticised is the preference in respect to the time which he gave to coercion bills over his measures for ameliorating the condition of the people. The conservatives supported his coercion measures with alacrity, and were evidently glad to aid in fostering a system of coercive laws upon Ireland at the expense of the liberal ministry.

But Gladstone did not effect an alliance with his opponents which helps him materially with his land bill. So far the opposition has shown itself, in working with the extreme Irish party, for delay rather than in direct antagonism to the bill. But delay with the landlords in the enjoyment of the protection afforded by the power of arbitrary arrest granted them by the Life and Property and Arms acts is fatal to the popularity of the ministry. The landlords have created such a fury by wholesale evictions that a desperate populace is exposing itself to a further manifestation of power on the part of the government. The latest repressive measure announced in preparation for the unfortunate Irish is a substitution of what are termed "Special commissions for trials by jury in a certain class of cases." The special commission is so much like a court martial that it would be a waste of time to point out the difference. The judges, appointed by the government, have the decision of cases in their own hands. The suspension of trial by jury is in fact a suspension of the constitution and the exercise by the government of extraordinary powers on the plea of necessity.

The coffee crop is falling off in Brazil. This is attributed to political causes. Brazil has two parties—one of which may be called the republican party, and the other the party of freedom. It has frequently been stated that a respectable portion of the nobility, and a majority of the common people of Brazil, desired that the country should be converted into a republic on the death of the present emperor. Dom Pedro stands so high in the affection of his subjects that nothing of the kind will be attempted during his reign. It has been hoped, however, that when that reign terminated public sentiment would be so preponderating for the change that no difficulty would be encountered in effecting it. But it seems that obstacles to this result are being interposed not heretofore anticipated. The work of converting a monarchy into a republic without revolution, or war of some kind, has occurred very rarely in his-

tory. Spain is an instance in point, but her republican laurels were worn only for a brief period. The throne of Spain was re-erected, and a king occupies it to-day. The party of freedom in Brazil cause, perhaps, more profound agitation. This party declares that slavery shall be abolished in the empire. By a singular coincidence the party of freedom had its origin, and exists in the northern part of Brazil. It is in the south where the coffee plantations are principally located, and where it is contended that without slave labor coffee raising will have to be abandoned. The southern cotton planters of this country used similar arguments before the war, but it is now seen that their profits are much larger, and their crops more abundant, than they were in the days of slavery. There is no immediate danger of any internal strife in Brazil. If there ever should be such a thing as a civil war—and that is not anticipated—it will be after Dom Pedro's death. A full and free discussion of all the points of difference involved can have none other than a good effect to prepare the public mind for coming events, however those events may fall out.

Last Sunday was the day set by the Second Adventists for the destruction of the world, and a large number of ignorant Canadians were sorely disappointed at its failure to fulfil its part of the programme. In expectation of the grand spectacular finale, which they had reckoned upon for the 19th, they had neglected to put in their crops, and had devoted their time to prayers. As one sturdy but credulous fellow put it: "I don't know zactly what to think. I say to a nabur' o' mine a week ago: 'Waal, if the world's to come to a hend on the 19th of June, I beant' agoin' to wore an' I hain't; nathur hes my nabur. There's quite a number honus hour] hour way who 'as a aquit labo' an' agone to prayin' an' a gettin' ready for the crash-up an' smash-up, as you'd say.' The smash failed to put in an appearance and the pious farmers are now left to benoon their own improvidence.

There seems to be only one thing which the French will take from the Germans, and that is their beer. Last year the consumption amounted to 300,000 hectolitres, which was an increase of 260,000 hectolitres in 16 years, and 293,000 in 27 years, the consumption in 1853 having been only 7,000. In the whole of France, about 8,000,000 hectolitres are now produced. One chief cause of the increased consumption is believed to be the badness of the wine and the growing tendency to the use of adulterating substances in it.

German men of letters to seem to experience a hearty regret over the departure of Minister White from the American legation. A Berlin dispatch to The London Times says:

Mr. White has only been here about two years, but during that time he has displayed such qualities as to make those who know him feel no slight regret for his departure. Worthily inheriting the traditions of his literary predecessors here, Mr. White has preserved the special character of the American Legation as a hospitable gathering centre for all that is intellectual and attractive in the society of the capital, so that those who frequent his spacious saloons in the Behrenstrasse are almost tempted to fancy they are being entertained, not by the minister of the great commonwealth of the west, but by an ambassador of the Republic of Letters. "The Guest of the Evening" was then given—at the banquet to Mr. White—by Prof. Gneist, a tower of strength in the field of Anglo-Saxon constitutional history and law and the Doven of the Doctrinaires, so to speak, in the imperial parliament. Mr. White replied in a long, earnest and evidently heartfelt speech, the tone and style of which proved him to have studied the art of speaking in a country where both postprandial and parliamentary oratory are much more successfully cultivated than in Germany. He was quite ready to admit the English origin of his country and its institutions, but while Great Britain has had its past parent, he thought he could perceive signs that Germany was likely to become its future mother.

Mr. White then referred to the vast number of American students who come to Germany in search of that culture which they could not find in their own country—he could count up all those of his youthful compatriots who frequented English universities on the fingers of one of his hands—and he was now going home to resume his functions as a professor of history and to inspire the minds of those who would have to determine the future relations between the United States and the mighty German Fatherland with the same exalted admiration and affection for the latter as he felt himself.

There are 583 Chinese children in the San Francisco public schools.

The Wisconsin State University will graduate a class of seventy-seven this year.

Prof. John Le Conte has resigned his position as professor of geology at the University of California. He will remain as professor of physics.

There will be many changes made in the different departments of Cornell University on President White's return, and many of these will be of a very important character.

A full quota of children enrolled in the Louisiana schools would exceed 125,000, but it is thought that there is scarcely half that number in attendance.

The summer lecture courses of Union College were well patronized by Prof. W. A. Potter, Mr. W. E. Griffin and Prof. Henry Coppee.

Wellesley College has a microscopic society comprising about forty of the young ladies. This society has been in existence for three years and has accomplished some admirable work.

San Francisco has now about half-a-dozen kindergarten schools, several of them being free schools supported by voluntary contributions. All of these schools are doing valuable work.

The Pennsylvania legislature has passed a bill prohibiting discriminations on account of color in the public schools in that state, and is to be heartily congratulated upon its judicious action.

Mr. W. W. Corcoran, of Washington, was elected president of the organization who are to dwell nothing to equal it in south of that body in Philadelphia.

A department for teaching cutting, fitting and sewing of women's garments is to be established at the Philadelphia Normal school. When will they teach tailoring at the boys' normal school?

The southern states are now providing, through taxation, over a million dollars annually to support negro schools.

The position and influence of northern teachers in the south are improving every year.

The university of Philadelphia is deeply indebted, and has the Philadelphia Telegraph says, been scant prospect of being freed from its debt. That journal complains that while outside institutions like Washington and Lee University receive liberal assistance from citizens of Philadelphia, their own university gets nothing.

A memorial which has received the signatures of many of the chief educational authorities in England is about to be presented to the government. It urges the more systematic teaching of science in the elementary schools, and complains that at present the elementary stages of teaching have to do too little with things and too much with words.

The Manual Training School in St. Louis has just closed its first year with a class of fifty-eight pupils. They have shown great interest in their work, all being ambitious to excel and get forward in the manual department. The director has, therefore, made it one of the conditions of promotion in the manual department that the pupils should do hard and successful work in the busy departments.

The seminary for the instruction of girls, which Mr. Moody established at Northfield, N. H., has been very successful. It has 105 pupils, 15 of the number being Indian girls who intend to become teachers of their own race. There are 100 applications on file from young women who wish to attend the school, and the accommodations and the endowment fund need to be increased to meet the demand, and tuition is only \$100 a year.

The Woman's University in St. Petersburg, which provides a series of courses for higher training in the mathematical, phys-

ical and historical sciences has, although only two years old, attained remarkable success. It has 840 students, and would have many more were it not for the obstructive regulations which are intended to check the further development of a similar institution. The necessary funds are collected from private, not state sources—from students fees (\$25 a year) or by voluntary subscriptions. Similar courses have been provided for women at Moscow and Kiev.

Girton and Newnham, the young women's colleges at Cambridge, England, are full of pupils and the authorities have more applications for admission than they can accept. The students all go in carriages to the university lectures. There is not the slightest opposition to the colleges among the professors and members of the university, which is a fact to be reflected upon by those connected with comparatively youthful American universities which become so alarmed and irritated over every suggestion of admitting women to their privileges. The majority of the ladies who have been educated at the Cambridge colleges have become successful teachers.

At the recent meeting of the Cincinnati Pedagogical Association, one of the members declared that nothing needed so much an entire revolution as the grammar course in the district schools. Another member said that her experience with beginners showed that the interest in reading was more intense than in any other subject. She allows her pupils to bring nursery rhymes, juvenile papers, etc., to class, and has found that these impart great facility in reading; the text-book lessons are soon memorized, and lose their freshness. A third member said that with beginners, especially those from illiterate families, she would not attempt to teach any reading until the habit of speaking fluently and naturally was established. She taught one year, and many cases, two, not too long to train the child in speaking.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

Miss Louise Hollwegsen will leave for Europe about the last of July.

The annual normal session of the Chicago Musical college will begin July 7.

John McCullough sails for home on Aug. 5, and will reappear in the United States on Sept. 5.

Pinafore is being given in the Sandwich Islands. They have recently recovered from a small-pox epidemic there.

A New York dramatist is composing a new piece for Emma Abbott. It will be in two acts and one act.

Miss Molly Stevens, of Chicago, will remain another year in Berlin, where she will continue her studies with Kullok.

Miss Minnie Hank appeared on Thursday at Her Majesty's, in "Carmen," and received a more than ordinarily enthusiastic welcome.

Mr. George S. Weeks, the tenor has been engaged for the summer term, commencing at the Academy of Music, Baltimore, under the direction of Max Maretzek.

"Old Shiphmate" is the title of a new play in which Mr. Frank Mordant will star next season. The plot is a comedy of character, Captain Marline Weathergaze. He will be supported by a strong cast.

The piece is a comedy-drama in four acts from the pen of the author, and introduces a New Bedford whaling family under peculiar circumstances. The story is domestic as well as nautical.

The house of lords, of England, is giving attention to the petition of Andrew Strickland, which they might imitate with advantage. There are thirty-six London theatres, including Hengler's Grand Cirque theatre in Argyll street, the Royal Italian opera, Covent Garden, and the Grand Opera, and registers twenty staircases and sixty doors. Drury Lane and several other theatres have fire-proof corridors and stairs.

The Strand, has sixteen exits. Her Majesty's has twenty-three exits. The Haymarket has fifteen doors. Hengler's has ten exits, with doors opening in every direction. The Lyceum has exits on all four sides of the block on which it stands.

JUVENILES.

A sympathetic small boy: Papa "That picture shows the story of Prometheus and the culture that he had in him. Every day the culture devoured it, and every night it grew for him to eat again." Symphatic child—"Poor, dear old culture! how sick he must have been, liver every day!" (Romans 11.) Sentent.

The Baltimore boy who wanted to please his mother and therefore stole money from his father to give her as his own earnings has been sent to the reform school. It looks as though the great railway manager had been spoiled.

Katie Mulkerns, a Louisville girl, 15 years old, has saved the lives of eight little boys and girls at different times in the past three years when they have fallen into the river. She cannot swim, but can, as she says, row a boat with one oar.

Young America: "Well, my little man, what can we do for you?" said we, as a young, freckled fellow stepped up to the desk with his hat in his hand. "Is this where you put things in the paper?" inquired he, shyly. "Sometimes we put things in the paper here, but the news have you got?" "We fellows liked the Dailystar twenty-seven to fourteen this morning."

"What is the name of your paper?" "We're the Ninepounders, we are, and we're the Ninepounders, we are. Will you put it in?" "We fellows liked the Dailystar twenty-seven to fourteen this morning."

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FOR SALE Very nice house and lot on 9th and Webster streets, with barn, coal house, well, cistern, shade and fruit trees, everything complete. A desirable piece of property, figures low. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE Splendid business lots S. E. corner of 16th and Capital Avenue. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE House and lot corner Chicago and 21st streets, \$5000. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE Large house on Farnham street between 10th and 12th street, good location for school. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE Two new houses on full lot in Kountze, very cheap. This property will be sold very cheap. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE—A top position. Enquire of J. F. Stephenson. 594 1/2

FOR SALE Corner of two choice lots in Shinn's Addition, request to at once submit best cash offer. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE A good, an desirable residence property, \$4000. BOGGS & HILL.

A FINE RESIDENCE Not in the market Over will sell for \$1000. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE 4 good lots, Shinn's 3d ad about \$150 each. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE A very fine residence lot, to some party desiring to build a fine house, \$7,300. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE About 200 lots in Kountze & Ruth's addition, just south of St. Mary's Avenue, \$450 to \$800. These lots are near business, surrounded by fine improvements and are 40 per cent cheaper than any other lots in the market. Save money by buying these lots. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE 10 lots, suitable for fine real estate, in Kountze, \$2500 each. 3 blocks S. E. of depot, all covered with fine large trees. Price extremely low. \$600 to \$700. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE Some very cheap lots in Lake's addition. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE Cheap corner lot, corner Douglas and 16th. BOGGS & HILL.