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An Unwieldy Document.

It would be unfair, perhaps, to say that the leading feature in President Cleveland's message is its extreme length. That it is unnecessarily long in the discussion of subjects of comparatively trifling importance, and abbreviated in the treatment of topics of paramount interest most will agree. Columns are devoted to our foreign relations while the tariff escapes with comparatively a few words. The department reports each receive attention in turn and are reproduced in great part with executive endorsements of their recommendations. In the interminable repetitions of the first half of the message, which deals with our foreign relations, the principal points of interest are the president's remarks upon inter-oceanic canals and the Chinese question. Mr. Cleveland declines in advance to endorse any measure looking to control of the isthmus by this government with the attendant responsibility of guaranteeing the integrity of the neighboring South American republics. He favors a canal or a ship railway whose neutrality shall be preserved by the joint guarantees of the leading governments of the world. While denouncing the Rock Springs and Washington territory Chinese troubles, the president endorses the exclusion act, and points to the laws of Canada, which are more rigid than our own in restricting Celestial immigration. Mr. Cleveland devotes very little space to the question of the tariff, but his views so far as expressed, will command themselves to public attention. He urges the necessity of a reduction in the duties on the necessities of life, which are consumed in every home. He rightly remarks that the issue is not that of protection or free trade, but of needless taxation and an unnecessary expense in the cost of living. In considering the silver question the president follows closely in the footsteps of the secretary of the treasury, and enters into a labored but interesting argument for the repeal of the coining bill. It is based chiefly on the admitted depreciation in silver, its accumulation in Washington, and the failure of negotiations for the renewal of coining by the Latin union. Mr. Cleveland denies that it is the province of the government to furnish a market through the coining for the product of the mines, especially when so doing it depresses the value of the circulating medium of the country. Much space is devoted to showing that cheap money means poor money, and that the burden of a depreciated coinage falls most heavily on the working classes through the decline in the purchasing power of the dollar and the attendant rise in the prices of commodities. The president concludes this part of the message by urging the repeal of the coining act of 1873. In commenting upon the report of the secretary of war, Mr. Cleveland recommends shorter terms of enlistments for privates and heavier penalties for desertion; the punishment of minor offenses by superior officers without court-martial proceedings; a reform in the findings of court-martials, which show a low standard of honor in some quarters. He urges a rebuilding of the navy as demanded by the country, but commends a thorough reorganization of the department before any large expenditures are made. In his treatment of the Utah problem Mr. Cleveland sounds no uncertain note in declaring that polygamy must go and that violators of the laws must be punished. He recommends further legislation to wipe out this "fool blot" from the fame of the country, and promises his cordial co-operation. The president commends the recommendations of Land Commissioner Sparks regarding the suppression of speculation in public lands, advises the allotment of portions of the reservations in severality to the Indians, and concludes with an appeal for the preservation of civil service. Criticism in detail of such a ponderous document is impracticable. Taken as a whole, the message is as exhausting as it is exhaustive. In incorporating in its pages the entire report of the secretary of state, Mr. Cleveland has set a bad precedent and overweighted the document. Half of the message could have been profitably omitted and the remainder could have been cut down a half with advantage to the public.

Death of W. H. Vanderbilt.

The richest man in America is dead. This will be the first comment of the public in receiving the news of Vanderbilt's decease, which occurred yesterday afternoon in New York City. The possessor of a fortune of \$300,000,000, with an annual income of \$30,000,000, his importance was due entirely to the power of his immense possessions. The director of a gigantic system of railroads handed down to him as the legacy of his father, his wealth enabled him to add largely to his possessions without the exercise of that shrewdness and judgment which made Commodore Vanderbilt one of the strongest characters in the mercantile circles of his time. Mr. Vanderbilt was neither brilliant nor able. A dozen speculators in Wall street were his superiors in finance. Hundreds of merchants and bankers in the country exceeded him in all the qualities which go to make up a successful business man. His one success has been his ability to maintain unimpaired the millions left to him by

his father. It would be untrue to say that in Mr. Vanderbilt the world loses a valuable citizen. He was selfish and avaricious. All the efforts of his short career were devoted to one end—self-aggrandizement. His name is not associated with any great movement for the amelioration of humanity. His one historic utterance concerning the public did not tend to allay the antagonism between the rich and the poor. Wall street may shiver sympathetically through a temporary depression of the stock list, but the country at large will remember him only as a hereditary railroad king with all the arrogance, all the grasping avarice, and all the disregard of public interests which is characteristic of that class of reigning monarchs.

The indignation with which the eastern press is denouncing the improvement of western rivers as projected steals, is only equalled by the zeal with which it is urging liberal expenditures for eastern harbors. This dog in the manger policy is not reciprocated by the people of the west. They believe in internal improvements. They have always given a hearty support to measures looking to an increase of facilities for navigation in eastern streams and harbors, upon the theory that whatever tends to improve methods or facilities for transportation or commerce in one part of the country, is a benefit to every part. In demanding the improvement of the great inland waterways of the west all sections of the country ought to be united. Every additional facility furnished for the cheapening in the transpor-tation of food products in the interior means the certain cheapening of the price of the products themselves on the seaboard and in the foreign markets of the world. The limited export market for American grain is now largely due to the expense of transportation to the wharves.

WHEN the country has had time to recover from the effects of the voluminous message, criticisms will be abundant. Mr. Cleveland's treatment of the tariff question is superficial and unsatisfactory. His ideas on silver will meet with general disapproval throughout the west, while the remarks on civil service reform will be denounced by the partisans on both sides as hypocritical and perfidious.

CAPT. RAWLES and his battery from Omaha created a sensation in Salt Lake City. "With flags flying and magnificent accoutrements," says a dispatch, from the city of saints, "the battery made a grand and pleasant sight." That is from a Gentile standpoint of view. It was hardly a pleasant sight to the Mormons.

SPEAKER CARLISLE's fate is said to have been a deadly pallor at the opening of congress. It wasn't a circumstance to the color which it may expect to assume when the tariff debate begins in full blast later in the season.

SECRETARY LAMAR recommends the banishment of the Chiricahuas to some island in the Pacific ocean. This is a good idea, but judging from past efforts, the difficulty will be to catch the Chiricahuas.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND's message is the longest on record. After twenty-four years exclusion from office the heart of the democratic spokesman seems to be full to overflowing.

THE erection of another eight room school house has been determined upon by the board of education. Omaha will soon lead the west in her facilities for free education.

WHEN it comes to writing a message President Cleveland is not a man of few words.

Mr. CLEVELAND has been permitted to edit this BEE for one day only.

GROVER CLEVELAND has the floor.

Dakota.

New York Star.

Dakota will soon be knocking at the gates of the union. It bids fair to be one of our richest states. It easily divides itself into the hill counties, the cow counties and northern Dakota, and three of which were recently at feud. East of the Missouri river there is scarcely an acre of land in the state that is not fertile and already its stores of wheat have made it the most important of the granaries of the world. It owes its fertility in great measure to one similar cause.

Although the state is the watershed of rivers flowing into the Hudson Bay and the Gulf of Mexico, Dakota is yet so level that its streams scarcely know which way to run. There results a natural system of irrigation. The James or "Jim" river is one of the longest navigable rivers in the world.

The river flows from source to mouth,

but 400 miles, but carried along its course the whole length boasts a variety of surprising beauty.

The application for admission that will be made to the present congress will come from southern Dakota. The population of the portion of the territory are almost unanimous for division into two states. In the northern portion there is some opposition to division. It is the least populous part of the territory and its people fear that if southern Dakota is admitted now, it will be a long time before northern Dakota will have a large enough population to enable it to become a state. Many people there, however, are in favor of division, since there is little identity of interest between the two portions of the present territory.

Another subject of controversy is the name of the proposed new state. The people of both portions lay claim to the exclusive use of the name Dakota. On this account there is some talk of a compromise. North and South Dakota, the two new states will not consent to this. The new state created in the territory should be named Dakota, and the part remaining a territory should take another name.

A Democratic Confession.

Boston Journal.

The committee of one hundred in Cincinnati is composed of fifty leading citizens of each political party. It has devoted considerable time to the investigation of the frauds in the late election in that city, and as the result one rascal has been sent to jail for thirty days with a fine of \$50, another for one year and a fine of \$1,000, and a third with a longer

FOOLISH CRY OF "ANARCHY."

"Watch-Dog" Holman and a Lot of Doge Reformers.

Sentiment Occasioned by Indian Outrages—Necessity and Feasibility of Civilizing the Savage.

[WRITTEN FOR THE BEE.]

It surprises me that so many newspapers have been led by the death of the vice president to discuss the presidential succession in case of the death of Mr. Cleveland, in such a manner as to create excitement and tend to a feverish condition of the public mind. The press helps in a powerful manner to form and lead public opinion, and its influence should be against any tendency to excitement or apprehension. It should tend to allay, instead of to create alarm.

For instance, one journal says: "President Cleveland stands to day between the mat or anarchy. Should the bullet of some new Guiteau find its way to the seat of his life, no one can tell what disaster would follow." In other words, if President Cleveland dies here, should he not elect a president pro tempore of the U.S. and, probably, a more humane, kind-hearted and upright agent never was sent among Indians, was cruelly murdered by members of his tribe, and his wife and daughters captured and made victims, just after the massacre of Thonberg?—In the event of his death, the nation given out, that, on the next Thursday evening there would be prayer meetings in the brick school house over in the Miller neighborhood, for the benefit of the poor Indians.

One occasionally sees mention of the "Staked Plains," a region in the southwest, but probably few at present know the origin of the name. Soon after the Mexican war a small party of emigrants was passing through that region and was captured by Indians. They were held upon their backs upon the ground, a rod or so apart, their arms stretched out full length, and stakes were driven down, and each wrist was bound to a stake, and each ankle was bound in the same manner. Thus the four poor defenseless women who were sent out upon the plains. Twenty-four back Indians were there. I need not go on. It was a scene horrible enough to have caused the heavens to be enveloped as with a pall.

Those plains were properly named. I suppose our humanitarian friends offered up prayers for the poor Comanches for the sake of their awful and indescribable atrocities.

We listen from year to year to the tales of injustice inflicted upon the Indians by the white race. I am not denying that wrongs have been inflicted upon them, but this is studiously concealed from the world.

During the last few years of his administration, Mr. Arthur was a manufacturer of screws. He was a successful man, and his company was making a fortune.

So the cat is out of the bag—that is, one additional cat. An American company has a patent monopoly for making screws. Not satisfied with this, it gets a duty of 100 per cent to keep out foreign manufacturers. The foreigner still sends screws to all those countries, notwithstanding the lower rates of wages paid in France, Germany and Russia. The secret, which he usually dropped, was this—we quote from the Standard's report of the speech:

"At that time the Americans put a duty of 100 per cent on screws, and in spite of this, they still sent them abroad to America in large quantities. The result was, that the American manufacturers came over here and said: 'We are making 100 per cent on capital; if you continue to send screws to America we will put you out of business.' That will that you will drop us?"

That will that you will drop us?"