

# THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: MONDAY, JUNE 28, 1886.

## THE DAILY BEE.

Oma Office, No. 915 and 916 Farnam St.  
New York Office, Room 65, Tribune Building  
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Published every morning, except Sunday. The  
only Monday morning paper published in the  
state.

### TERMS BY MAIL:

One Year.....	\$10.00	Three Months.....	\$2.50
Six Months.....	5.00	One Month.....	1.00
The WEEKLY BEE, Published Every Wednesday.			
TERMS, POSTPAID:			

One Year, with premium..... \$2.00  
One Year, without premium..... 1.25  
Six Months, without premium..... 1.00  
One Month, on trial..... 15

### CORRESPONDENCE:

All business letters and correspondence should be addressed to THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, OMAHA. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS  
E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

### THE DAILY BEE.

#### Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, ss.  
County of Douglas, ss.  
N. P. Feil, cashier of the Bee Publishing Company, doth solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending June 18th, 1886, was as follows:

Saturday, 12th.....	12,425
Monday, 14th.....	12,770
Tuesday, 15th.....	12,600
Wednesday, 16th.....	12,600
Thursday, 17th.....	12,000
Friday, 18th.....	12,100
Average.....	12,425

N. P. FEIL,  
Sworn and sworn to before me this  
12th day of June, 1886. SIMON J. FISHER.

Notary Public.

N. P. Feil, being first duly sworn, deposes and says, he is cashier of the Bee Publishing Company, and that the actual average daily circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of January, 1886, was 10,375 copies; for February, 1886, 10,505 copies; for March, 1886, 11,337 copies; for April, 1886, 12,191 copies; for May, 1886, 12,639 copies.

N. P. FEIL,  
Sworn to and subscribed before me this  
12th day of June, A. D. 1886. SIMON J. FISHER.

Notary Public.

There will be a great rush to the land offices, pending the repeal of the pre-emption and timber culture laws.

TWELVE thousand bills have been introduced in congress this session. This almost equals the record of the Jersey mosquito flats.

NEW towns are springing up in Nebraska like mushrooms after a heavy dew. But right there the comparison ends. There is no mushroom growth in the splendid advance of our little villages into sturdy towns and lively cities. They come fast, but they come to stay.

CONNECTICUT is greatly excited over the prospects of the sponge raising industry. If it fails let the Nutmeg state apply to Omaha. She has several hundred tax shirking "sponges" on honest tax payers which she will gladly spare for the benefit of her eastern sister.

An esteemed contemporary which has been receiving Talmage's sermons "by telegraph" at \$5 a week, forty-eight hours before they were delivered, has found its mail enterprise objectionable to that divine and will in future publish them on Tuesdays. Mr. Talmage is a fast man, but he protested against such an expose of his carefully prepared extempore addresses.

The proprietors of the Millard hotel have taken up a passably good concrete sidewalk on Douglas street and are replacing it with a splendid slate walk. The proprietors of the Paxton house still consider eleven feet of rotten planks and four feet of mud bank good enough for them. The people do like enterprise, and appreciate the efforts of the Millard hotel proprietors in that direction.

JIM LAIRD's organ is very jubilant over the purchase by a railroader republican lawyer of a Sutton paper which has for years supported Van Wyck. This flop is not likely to lose Van Wyck many friends. Buying out papers and turning them over to the support of monopoly has been a favorite pastime of the Nebraska railroad bosses for years, but it generally proved a profitless venture. You can convert a cheap lawyer for a retainer of \$25 or \$50, but he can't convert whole communities by paid talk.

Just after the war was over General Grant was asked what his highest ambition was politically. "I would like to be mayor of Galena," said the general, "and order a sidewalk built from the depot to my house." When General Grant returned to Galena a few months later the first thing that met his gaze upon stepping from the train was a magnificent arch across the street, with the inscription: "General, the sidewalk is built." General Improvement made his triumphal entry into Omaha years ago, but he has been looking in vain for such an inscription in front of the Paxton house.

EVERY person who has built a house in Omaha since the 1st of January of the present year, or made any improvement in a building, storehouse or factory, will confer a favor by reporting the cost and location to the city building inspector, either in person or by mail. There is no fee or expense connected with this service. All we want is a complete building record for the year. The buildings erected since the inspector opened his office will, of course, be recorded as required by ordinance. But the record of this year will be incomplete unless every house built since the 1st of January is reported.

WE perfecting presses, capable of turning out 500 papers per minute, are all the rage just now in Nebraska. In our own city several papers that could conveniently be printed on a thousand-dollar copper drum cylinder, are talking wildly about twenty-thousand dollar machines to accommodate their enormous circulation. One of them has even gone so far to serve notice that no more subscriptions will be taken until its lighting presses have been put in position. To trump this card the Lincoln Journal has given out that its proprietors are unable to meet the demand upon its printing machinery for want of a lightning press, which will in due time astonish the natives of the capital city. We shall not be at all surprised to hear in a day or two that Jim Laird's daily and the Grand Island railroad Times refuse to receive any more subscriptions until their double Web perfecting presses have been set up and put in motion.

### The Situation in Maine.

Not because the course of politics in Maine exerts a very widespread influence, nor because that state is a very important factor in determining national results, do the occurrence and the promise of political events there possess such significance as to challenge general public interest, but chiefly because it is the personal batch ground of Mr. Blaine, and therefore periodically a guide to the political activity of that gentleman, and in result a measure, in a degree, of his influence. Mr. Blaine is as usual credited with having a great deal to do with the action of the recent republican convention, and hence the progress of Maine politics is being regarded with quite the usual amount of interest. Predictions from certain quarters of dissensions and of combinations against the republican candidates are sufficiently numerous, but not in all cases unquestionably trustworthy. We read that the republican candidate for governor, Mr. Bodwell, is in danger of encountering a formidable opposition from the Knights of Labor, notwithstanding the fact that he is a self-made man who has always shown a friendly disposition toward labor. It is also said that a considerable part of the soldier vote will be against him, although the soldiers have found in him a consistent and faithful friend. The prohibition forces, it is further assumed, will draw liberally from the republican ranks, being exceptionally well organized for aggressive work. It would doubtless be quite as well for the republican party of Maine if the shadow of Mr. Blaine's influence in directing its action were less prominent, or did not appear at all, but from this far away point of view there is nothing apparent in the recent action of the party that ought to condemn it to defeat. The character of its ticket is certainly as good as that of the democrats, and it is not clear how the labor or the soldier elements, said to be disaffected, are to gain anything by giving their support to the democracy. Certainly, as to the soldiers, the late course of the democrats in congress cannot be regarded as reassuring.

### Money and Home Rule.

Money will flow like water in the campaign which has just opened in England. The purses of the wealthy tory lords and squires have been thrown wide open to carry the election for Salisbury and coercion. Titled nobodies, whose only claim on their party is their enormous wealth, are being placed in nomination by the enemies of home rule, while in some of the districts it is said to be difficult to get Gladstonian candidates because of the money power in the opposite camp. The trouble with the home rulers is said to be lack of money. How much is thought to be needed to carry on the campaign may be judged from the fact that a half a million dollars, subscribed by four liberals last week for the use of Mr. Gladstone's candidates, is spoken of as a small sum compared with the fund which the tories have gathered as sinews of war.

British members of parliament receive no pay for their services. This fact excludes all but men of means from standing as candidates. All the election expenses, under the English laws, must be borne by the contestants, including the cost of registration, pay of election clerks, printing of tickets and canvassing of the votes. It is a cheap election in England where the successful member of parliament gains his seat at a less cost than \$5,000, even where the contest is a tame one. In several cases last fall the expenses ran up to \$25,000 each.

The issue as made is money against merit, and the honest voters of Great Britain now largely leavened with democracy are not likely to hesitate in the choice. The great forces of society may tell against home rule at the elections, but an indignant public opinion rising from the humble classes of English workingmen and mechanics who owe their political enfranchisement to William E. Gladstone can turn the scale by an avalanche of votes which will more than outweigh the tory money bags and the millionaire titled nobodies which they represent.

### The Late David Davis.

The political prominence attained and briefly enjoyed by the late David Davis, whose death after a lingering illness occurred Saturday morning, was due largely to a combination of fortuitous circumstances with the creation of which he had nothing to do, and which he lacked the political faculty to take the fullest advantage of. Though unquestionably possessed of the highest ambition that can animate the American citizen, he was conspicuously deficient in those commanding qualities of leadership which attract a great following and hold men in hearty and firm allegiance. Without casting a doubt upon the general honesty of his motives and his acts, his course was nevertheless, so far as its political relations were concerned, of so tortuous a character, and his tendencies were so uncertain, that no party could have with safety committed its policy and interests to his direction. Few men in so brief a public career were found so often supporting different sides of questions of political controversy, and while this apparent independence gave him a claim to public attention and won for him alternately the commendation of one or the other of the parties, it did not give him the absolute confidence of any, and therefore wholly disqualifed him for the functions of a leader.

In consequence of these political peculiarities Mr. Davis became merely an instrument which the parties sought to play upon as their necessities seemed to require. Indeed, he entered national politics in this character. It is only necessary to recur to the facts connected with the organization of the electoral commission to recall the profound interest and anxiety with which both parties regarded the possibility of Judge Davis, then an associate justice of the supreme court, being a member of the commission, and from the point of view of the democrats it was an act of masterly shrewdness on the part of the republicans in transferring him at the vital moment to the senate. In the light of his subsequent course it is quite impossible to determine what would have been the action of Judge Davis as a member of the electoral commission, but it is a matter of history that his retirement from the supreme bench at that time was looked upon by leading democrats generally as fatal to their cause. It would be an injustice to his

THE commissioners are still holding back for a plan to construct a retaining wall around the court house. Meantime the unsightly mud-banks are permitted to stand. What is to hinder the leveling down of these mountains of dirt and improving the surroundings of the court house?

Now that Postmaster Contant's salary has been increased \$100 a year, Mr. Gallagher will be likely to push his claim a little more vigorously.

THE United States Senate has exonerated the Standard Oil company for buying Senator Payne a seat in the house of lords.

THE republican state central committee will convene in this city on Tuesday to open the campaign in dead earnest.

THE paper is a friend of railroads, but it wages unceasing war upon railroads.

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### Our Western Bone Yards.

The passage through Omaha westward bound of a party of scientists from Princeton college en route to the fossil fields of Wyoming and Utah calls attention to the fact that Nebraska, Wyoming, Kansas and Dakota have proved an inexhaustible treasure box of information to the scientific world. Within the past fifteen years more remains of fossil animals, birds and reptiles have been discovered and classified in the section named than in the entire globe besides. The geological reports of the government are filled with the recorded work of American scientific men who have worked in the great western bone yards. European authorities have given them credit for adding more facts to the knowledge of the extinct fauna of prehistoric days than all their predecessors from Cuvier down to Owen.

The western boneyards or fossil fields contain the remains of thousands of species of fossils, most of which are found in petrified forms in the clays and shales of what were once great lakes or marshes. Side by side, with them are discovered immense palms and ferns, showing that the country was once under a tropical climate. Giant tapirs, rhinoceroses, elephants, and curious genera of animals whose outlines and characteristics were unlike any now discovered, roamed over what is now Nebraska and Wyoming, sank in the marshes and were covered up by the sandy ooze. Thousands of years ago the upheaval of the centre of the American continent drained the lakes and sloughs and left their beds exposed to wind and storm. The result is what are called the "bad lands," in whose buttes and canyons lie the fossil remains of hundreds of centuries ago.

The "bone beds" of Nebraska are found in the extreme northwestern corner of the state in the "bad lands" of the White river. Here in 1877, Professor Marsh, of Yale, uncovered a wealth of fossil remains which made him famous. Scott, of Princeton, and other explorers following in his tracks have made Nebraska's contributions to science famous throughout the world.

### An Early Convention.

The republican state central committee is about to convene in this city to map out the campaign for 1886. It is also said that a considerable part of the soldier vote will be against him, although the soldiers have found in him a consistent and faithful friend. The prohibition forces, it is further assumed, will draw liberally from the republican ranks, being exceptionally well organized for aggressive work. It would doubtless be quite as well for the republican party of Maine if the shadow of Mr. Blaine's influence in directing its action were less prominent, or did not appear at all, but from this far away point of view there is nothing apparent in the recent action of the party that ought to condemn it to defeat. The character of its ticket is certainly as good as that of the democrats, and it is not clear how the labor or the soldier elements, said to be disaffected, are to gain anything by giving their support to the democracy. Certainly, as to the soldiers, the late course of the democrats in congress cannot be regarded as reassuring.

### It may be said, we think with entire justice, that history will have little to preserve in honor of Judge Davis beyond his judicial career, in which he fully justified, though quite naturally, of the sincerity of his independent course respecting political issues, and gradually but surely weakened his influence in public affairs. There is perhaps no better example in our history than that presented by the career of Judge Davis of the impossibility of a man becoming a great leader in American politics who refuses allegiance to any party and distributes his favor to all.

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