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

Sworn Statement of Circulation. State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, Geo. B. Tschuck, Secretary of The Bee Publishing Company...

Sworn to before me this 15th day of April A. D., 1887. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Contents of the Sunday Bee. Page 1. New York Herald Cablegrams...

Page 2. Telegraphic News.—City News.—Page 3. Special Advertisements...

Page 4. Editorials.—Political Points.—Page 5. Lincoln News.—Kissane in the Colls.—Advertisements...

Page 6. Council Bluffs News.—Miscellaneous.—Advertisements...

Page 7. Queer People and Things.—General and Local Markets.—Advertisements...

Page 8. City News.—Advertisements.—Page 9. Omaha Society Events.—An ex-Omanian in Germany.—Advertisements...

Page 10. It is a singular fact that since the vote was given upon the fraudulent railroad commission...

Page 11. A druggist in Brattleboro, Vt., has connected every bottle containing poison with the prescription desk by electricity...

Page 12. The German government has purchased for \$250,000 an invention for steering balloons. It is said that this valuable invention will solve the problem of air ships...

Page 13. Sioux City is wrestling with the problem of a union depot. One of the papers of that town lashes itself into maddening misery and says upon the subject: "There has been more lying in Sioux City about this depot matter than there has been in court over the Haddock case..."

Page 14. No wonder President Cleveland signed the inter-state commerce law. Notwithstanding the fact that it was just such a law as the people have long needed, his motive no doubt was a selfish one. An officer of the interior department recently said: "The withdrawal of railway passes has pretty effectually stopped the coming of delegates and press claimants here. Before the inter-state law went into effect there wasn't a day passed that we did not have delegations and individuals here for one purpose or another. They would come from the Pacific coast and the far northwest. But now, since free passes have been canceled, we don't have many such callers."

Young Blood in Politics. Among the toasts drunk at the new historic postmasters' banquet was "Young Blood in Politics."

The response to this toast is commended by contemporary editors as a masterly and brilliant effort and the respondent, W. F. Gurley, is held up to the admiration of the rising generation of voters and citizens as the ideal young politician.

The theme of this toast was within its proper limits, in view of the disparity between the ages of the incoming and outgoing postmasters. For aught we know, the oratory of Mr. Gurley may have surpassed in finish and pathos the polished efforts of Roseoe Conkling or Robert G. Ingersoll.

But patriotic citizens of all parties and factions who keenly feel the pernicious influences that have degraded American politics, more especially the politics of Nebraska, have reason to resent this attempt to make Mr. Gurley a model for young voters to pattern after.

The idea is to see the standard of our politics elevated and purified through the young blood that is not yet contaminated by the fatal contagion of corrupt and dissolute lobbies.

One of the saddest and most lamentable sights in the land is to see this young man, endowed with natural gifts that would have made him an ornament to his profession, circling in the deadly whirlpool of debaucheries and orgies which destroy soul and body, and make drunken beasts and conscienceless rogues of the participants.

With a brain steeped in rum and conscience dulled by constant communion with the depraved, who make seduction of legislators from the path of honor and integrity a profitable calling, this brilliant and eloquent young man rounded up his career at Lincoln by becoming one of the paid agents of the Omaha gamblers.

And yet there are men and papers who want him to personify our young blood in politics. How could this young lawyer who, less than three years ago, was a conscientious politician at Washington, get stranded on the rocks of dissipation and corruption in such a short time?

He had fallen into bad hands and taken as his exemplar men who had achieved prominence at the expense of honor and reputation. The young man had chosen as his standard of political morals, silver-tongued and brazen-cheeked railroad lawyers who figure prominently but not respectably at our state conventions and legislatures.

With these men he took his lessons in gilded infancy, and through them he imbibed the poison which has made our body politic rotten to the core. These whitened sepulchers are to-day as dangerous to the virtue and good name of our young men as the other whitened sepulchers have been to young women.

Such a dreadful wreck is wrought in the mind for serious reflection for young men, ambitious to gain eminence and fame in our politics.

It is to the young blood that America looks hopefully, although despairingly, for reforms. Nebraska, of all other states, needs self-purification in her politics. She has suffered ineffable disgrace and degradation through vicious and venal politicians who had no higher aim than success at any cost and through any agency however immoral, criminal and destructive of social order and good government.

Look to the West. Very few people realize the magnitude of material growth of the section directly west of Nebraska.

Wyoming is destined to become the Pennsylvania of the west. She has been for twenty years a colony of one corporation, and for years was known as Jay Gould's province.

The Union Pacific has kept closed to the world the coal, the iron and the oil which Nebraska's next neighbor is more than rich in.

But a new day has dawned. The giant corporation that for years throttled every individual enterprise in Wyoming, is no longer autocrat.

The Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley railroad already reaches to Douglas, the center of the cattle and coal regions. In two years it will tap the oil fields. The B. & M. has incorporated under the laws of the territory, and will be there in 1888.

The Rock Island has a survey. The Milwaukee is pointing that way.

There is no pretense in these projects. They are practical. They mean development. Where now are less people than live in Omaha there will be half a million long before the end of this century.

These railroads are not speculating on something they believe to exist. They know it is there.

The tales of men who explored the "great American desert" in Nebraska, are no longer called chimerical. Nor are they in Wyoming. The railroads are to prove them all to be realities.

From the Silver Creek mining district, in which Colorado miners are putting a half million, and from the mountain of hematite iron, which stands within thirty miles of Cheyenne, northward to the river platte, over 100 miles, the Black Hills range of the Rockies is rich in ore.

Along the Platte are vast beds of coal and immense ledges of granite and marble; coal as good as sells for \$7 a ton in this city; granite as enduring as is brought from Maine; and marble as fine as is found in Kentucky or Tennessee.

Follow up the Platte, westward less than 100 miles, and the great oil basins are found. Oil bubbles up like spring water in the Catekills. It flows fifty barrels a day from two wells, side by side and less than 200 feet deep. There are 1,000 square miles of it. At Lamar City and in northern Carbon county are whole lakes more than twenty-five square miles of pure soda. A million cattle can always graze on the plains. In Johnson and Crook counties and on streams which flow into the Platte, Laramie, Green and Bear rivers slight irrigation raises as good wheat as grows in Colorado and vegetables which rival California.

There is a kingdom of coal in Wyoming; an imperialism of iron. Its fields of oil are vast and inexhaustible. There will be the Birmingham and the Pittsburg of the west.

No city can be built in Wyoming which can supply the wants of the great mining and mechanical industrial population that is to gather there. No railroad will make any place there a terminus. While they will develop the territory by passing through it, they will not center. "All roads lead to Rome" was a bit of banter. But if it had been literally true there was not much brilliancy in it. If many roads had not led to Rome, there would have been no Rome worthy to be

stayed the imperial mistress of the world. Omaha may maintain its marvelous commercial progress by recognizing its chances. Let it keep pace with the development of this younger sister of Nebraska.

For the iron and coal, the oil, the soda, and the cattle, Omaha needs steel works, refineries, baking powder factories, and beef packing houses. In return for her pig iron, her crude oil, her native soda, her granite, and her beaves, send back to Wyoming flour, clothing, provisions, dressed beef, pork, and canned meat, together with other necessities of civilized life.

With the four great railroad systems which practically terminate here as much as they do at Chicago, Wyoming is at Omaha's door. Her people should be led to regard this city as their mart. The capital which is daily coming here for investment should be shown what a market for Omaha is growing up just west.

No pent up Utah should confine this city's commerce. Arms of steel are reaching into an undeveloped part of our natural territory. Omaha should prepare to extend to the people who are there and who will go there an invitation to bring their products here for exchange.

Fifty Years of School Work. Massachusetts is the fountain from which the public school system of the United States has derived a very large part of its most healthful and stimulating influences.

Other states now have systems of public education quite as thorough and excellent, but they all owe more or less to the wisdom, devotion and experience of the educators of Massachusetts. In this view there is a measure of general interest in the report recently issued by the secretary of the Massachusetts board of education, which reviews the progress of the state made in training its children during the last fifty years.

In some of the instructive facts the experience of Massachusetts has been repeated in other states.

Fifty years ago public education even in Massachusetts was on a very low grade. There was a paucity of competent teachers, and the small salaries paid kept capable men out of the work, for at that time it was largely in the hands of men. The methods, also, were crude, there was a lack of books, and there was no careful and adequate supervision of schools.

The pressure for education with the masses was far less urgent than now, so that while about six months then sufficed for the average school year, over eight are now demanded. A particularly interesting fact is the decline in the number of male teachers and the increase in the number of women instructors.

While fifty years ago the number of women teachers exceeded the men by only about one-third, at this time the proportion is eight to one in favor of the women. Surely the gentler sex can lay strong claim to honor in this field of labor and point with pride to the educational progress of Massachusetts as evidence of the capacity of women at least in teaching "the young idea how to shoot."

The estimate of the money value of teaching has also experienced a very decided advance. The pedagogues of fifty years ago had to be sparing of the luxuries of life. Then the average monthly wages of men were \$25.44, and of women \$11.38, including board, the latter doubtless being insufficiently plain not to interfere with sedentary and studious habits.

Now the corresponding figures are \$111.33 for men and \$137.97 for women, and Massachusetts is still more economical with her teachers than most other states no better able to pay liberally for teaching. The fact is, however, that at present the supply is in excess of the demand, as indeed it is getting to be quite generally.

The qualifications of teachers have of course greatly increased in the half century. Fifty years ago there were no Normal schools, and as the report says the work of the teachers consisted mainly in keeping order, and in having parrot-like recitations of lessons which had been memorized with a more or less dim regard for their meaning.

All this has been changed, and the average teacher of today occupies a place far above his or her predecessor half a century ago, not alone in intellectual attainments, but in a knowledge of methods and in the minor requirements of successful teaching.

As evidence of the growth in popular regard of the public school system, it is stated that a larger proportion of the school-children of the state are in the public schools now than in 1837, but it is suggested that future reports may show a change in recording a larger number of children who attend schools at institutions not supported by the state.

On the whole, the exhibit made of the half century's progress in the school work of Massachusetts is entirely gratifying, but the secretary of the state board submits that there is still room for further advancement.

The problem of education is continually presenting new phases and demands, and no system anywhere is yet in sight of perfection.

Progress at the Vatican. In the swiftly running current of modern events, nothing is more interesting as showing the drift of the tide than the evidences of progress at the Vatican.

After having been for half a generation, or since, in 1870, Pope Pius secluded himself a voluntary prisoner, in the background of moral and political activity, the Vatican has emerged from the cloud that enveloped it and become again a recognized and potent force in the affairs of the world.

The wisdom of elevated Leo XIII. to the pontificate, in recognition of qualities in which his predecessor was sadly deficient, has been most fully justified by results. He entered upon his reign encumbered with many difficulties and embarrassments. Plus, after pursuing for a time a policy of humanity and good will with respect to the struggling and oppressed peoples of Europe that caused him to be hailed as a deliverer, finally recoiled from this wise position and thereafter maintained a course distinctly reactionary.

He remained to the end hostile to united Italy, and was in open conflict with most of the other powers. He denounced the Austrians, visited indignities upon the envoys of Russia, and excommunicated Germany. The people of Italy rose against him and he was forced to find retreat from the popular hostility in exile and voluntary imprisonment. In this situation his antagonism to all scientific and political progress became intensified, and in every way that was left to him he sought to create discussion and strife.

The effect was seriously damaging to both the moral and temporal influence of the church. The difficult task of restoring this influence was imposed on Pope Leo, and he has shown himself in every way equal to it. The most conspicuous example of his wise moderation and diplomatic tact was shown in the complete re-establishment of friendly relations between Germany and the Vatican.

When Leo ascended the papal chair the Catholic church in Germany was subjected to innumerable restraints. Bishops were forced to go into exile, priests forbidden to teach in any public school, and orders driven from the country. All this is now practically at an end, and only recently Bismarck has borne public testimony in the warmest and most eulogistic terms to the services rendered by the pope to peace and to the German empire.

Russia no longer holds enmity toward the Vatican, and the friendship of Austria has been fully regained. England has learned to regard Leo as a friend to law and order and to government who can be trusted. France is most favorably disposed toward him. Spain and Portugal are his devoted friends, though for many years the latter country was very cold toward the Vatican.

While all this has been accomplished, the work of the church has not been neglected. In China, Japan, Australia, the Indies, and Persia, new fields have been opened to missionaries, and so rapidly has the church grown in America that the necessity of a third American cardinal is said to have been already discussed.

In the work of education, also, the wisdom and liberality of this broad-minded pontiff are also strikingly exhibited. New colleges have been opened for the education of priests, among the best of which is the America college. The schools of Rome have been greatly improved, and orders have gone out to the bishops and clergy everywhere for the good and efficient education of the young people under their charges.

The pope has taken an active interest, also, in the consideration of social and labor questions, and has exhibited an enlightened and liberal tendency with regard to all of them. While he is not so readily sympathetic with any disorganizing elements, which is no reason to doubt his friendliness to all proper and legitimate efforts which men may make, through organization, for the improvement of their social and material welfare.

His acceptance of the views of Cardinal Gibbons regarding the Knights of Labor is substantial evidence of this. All Americans have been gratified by the recognition recently given an eminent prelate of this country, who boldly maintains that the church must deal with Americans as such, and must regard American laws and institutions, and while American Protestants must respect the pope for the enlightened liberality which enables him to acquiesce in such views, American Roman Catholics must specially rejoice at it as assuring for church accelerated progress in this country.

An alliance of the church of Rome and modern progress, which it is the evident purpose of Pope Leo to effect, and which in fact he has measurably effected already, would be a consummation that all men should heartily welcome.

Australia, according to the report of the American consul at New South Wales, having become affected with tariff ideas, has quite naturally directed them most sharply against the fountain of the protection doctrine—the United States.

Heavy duties have been imposed on nearly all American wares. Those formerly on the free list have been subjected to a duty, and on others the rate of duty has been largely increased. In order to protect the home manufacturers of kerosene, which is inferior to the American product, a duty of 19 cents is levied on a gallon of kerosene imported from the United States.

This is a single interesting example of what the protection idea may produce. The people continue to buy American oil as freely as ever, but the home manufacturer gets 12 cents a gallon more for so much of his product as he sells. As yet American locomotives and machinery are not on the free list because they hold their own, despite tariff discrimination, against all competition, and it is believed will in time supersede those of all other countries.

There is a sharp contest for the growing trade of Australia, of which the share of the United States in 1886 was to the value of nearly \$11,000,000.

It is gratifying to know that the appearance of the Easter bonnet proclaimed to the world that flowers, instead of birds, will, for this season at least, ornament the head-piece of America's women.

The reckless slaughter of the tens of thousands of innocent birds, made necessary the past few seasons to gratify fashion's fancy, will be stopped, and imitation flowers from artistic hands, will adorn and beautify the much-talked-of bonnet. The bonnet of this spring, be it said with alarm, is higher than last, both in price and altitude.

From the demure shaker of a few years ago, to the rich and gaudy, long-drawn out flower-crowned and richly ornamented new fangled contrivance of these later years, no comparison is admissible. Yet notwithstanding the demands of unfeeling fashion plates, woman is always beautiful.

The New York Herald's cables, appearing each morning as special to the Bee, are an attractive and instructive feature of this paper. This Sunday morning we can point with pride to the well-learned columns of foreign news.

The verbatim report of the proceedings of the house of commons, yesterday morning, appearing in full within twenty-four hours, is a bit of enterprise to be appreciated by the 15,000 subscribers of the Sunday Bee.

All the principal cities and important news centers of the old world were represented in our special New York Herald cablegrams, and from each point comes a complete news summary.

A Washington correspondent says Commissioner Bragg, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, has made himself known to Washingtonians by wearing a hat the like of which is only possessed by three other prominent citizens in that city.

At any distance the owners of these hats can be identified. The correspondent assumes that these hats alone have made their wearers great. It has been noticed, however, that which is in the hat has more to do with greatness than anything else.

The Pennsylvania legislature has passed what is known in the east as a "high license" law. It provides that the license in cities of the first, second and third class shall be \$100; in all other cities \$50; in boroughs \$10 and in townships \$75. This would be considered a very low license law in this state.

Must Be a Mistake. It is reported that somebody has been detected robbing a railroad. This must be a mistake. The Associated press will probably make the correction to-day that it was a railroad which was trying to rob somebody.

A Beautiful Opportunity. Queen Victoria has a beautiful opportunity of making her jubilee year forever memorable by knighting Buffalo Bill. If she wants a knight of the stalwart kind, she cannot find a better man than William F. Cody, the lasso-better than Lancelotti of the Lake could in his best days.

Catholics for High License. Whatever else we may say about the Catholic church, it must be admitted that it is desperately sensible on the subject of temperance. Seeing that prohibition, however desirable, is practically impossible, it has thrown itself earnestly in favor of the high license bill. Bishop Ireland said in Buffalo: "A free government, depending upon universal suffrage, is not safe unless the deepest reverence for law permeates the public mind. By its defiance of law the liquor traffic is effectually undermining the foundations of society and working toward the disruption of the republic. The traffic is to-day the most dangerous enemy the country knows, and it amazes me beyond my power to tell, that the American people, proud of their republican institutions, and conscious of their high mission to maintain bright and strong, for the teaching of the entire world the light of liberty, should be so easily so done, and permit, almost without a protest, the liquor traffic to mock the enactment of the state and to proclaim its power to be a mere phantom."

STRIKING EVENTS OF THE WEEK. The Kissing sensation, since the disclosure by the Sacramento Bee, is attracting universal attention on the Pacific coast. The full particulars from New York and Cleveland, as telegraphed by the Associated Press three weeks ago, were suppressed at that time by all California newspapers. Kissina is now living in California, moving in the highest and most refined circles of society. His wife is of a prominent and influential southern family, and all of his relatives are "among the upper crust." The fact developing that Kissina is an ex-convict, a murderer, a forger, and guilty of all the crimes in the calendar, has fairly paralyzed the west in San Francisco. The Bee's correspondent to-day gives a full and complete history of the man and his crimes of thirty-five years ago. The life of Kissina, if the stories pertaining to his adventures are true, and they seem verified, would make a book, stranger than the most fantastic of the Arabian Nights. After throwing away all vices, reforming and attempting to live a life of uprightness, to have the curtain of thirty-five years ago drawn aside, and reveal a man steeped to the very lips in crime and sin, shows the caprices of fortune, and teaches a lesson to all men to be ever on their guard of which you will be ashamed to-morrow.

How William Reached Ninety. New York Herald of Health: While at home in the palace at Berlin he breakfasted at 7.30 o'clock in the morning, and invariably using coffee with a large allowance of milk and bread without butter. Weather permitting, he takes walking exercises daily before luncheon, which is served at 12 o'clock. Breakfast is a favorite dish at this meal, and is partaken of with great relish. Between luncheon and dinner, affairs of state are attended to for three hours, and sometimes longer. Dinner is served at 4 o'clock, and the hour fixed for this is 4. Every morning the chief cook submits the bill of fare for approval. It usually consists of five courses. The emperor has a decided preference for plain food. He is liberal in the use of fruit, and drinks mineral water procured from a fountain in the mountains. He never eats bread or cake, is the only refreshment he takes between dinner and bedtime. He makes a point of resting half an hour after breakfast, and another hour after dinner. When there are guests invited to dinner they meet him in an ante-chamber. A quarter of an hour is spent in chatting. He then leads the way to the dining room, where the emperor lines with the empress, and the cook takes orders. At 7 o'clock tea, bread or cake, is the only refreshment he takes between dinner and bedtime. He makes a point of resting half an hour after breakfast, and another hour after dinner. When there are guests invited to dinner they meet him in an ante-chamber. A quarter of an hour is spent in chatting. He then leads the way to the dining room, where the emperor lines with the empress, and the cook takes orders. At 7 o'clock tea, bread or cake, is the only refreshment he takes between dinner and bedtime. He makes a point of resting half an hour after breakfast, and another hour after dinner. When there are guests invited to dinner they meet him in an ante-chamber. 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