

THE DAILY BEE.
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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, ss.

On this, the 1st day of July, 1887, the said newspaper, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending July 1, 1887, was as follows:

Sunday, June 27.....	14,200
Monday, June 28.....	14,200
Tuesday, June 29.....	14,205
Wednesday, June 30.....	14,040
Thursday, June 30.....	13,925

Average..... 14,155

GEO. B. TZSCHEUCK,
Subscribed and sworn to in my presence
this 2d day of July, A. D. 1887.

(SEAL.) N. P. FEHL, Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, ss.

On this, the 1st day of July, 1887, the said newspaper, does solemnly swear that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, that the actual average daily circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of July, 1886, 12,314 copies; for August, 1886, 12,314 copies; for September, 1886, 15,620 copies; for October, 1886, 12,889 copies; for November, 1886, 13,348 copies; for December, 1886, 13,237 copies; for January, 1887, 10,356 copies; for February, 1887, 14,102 copies; for March, 1887, 10,300 copies; for April, 1887, 14,227 copies; for May, 1887, 14,227 copies; for June, 1887, 14,227 copies.

GEO. B. TZSCHEUCK,
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st
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(SEAL.) N. P. FEHL, Notary Public.

The breach of promise business is
being reduced to a fine art.

REV. JOHN JASPER, of Richmond, is
going to Europe. He will probably join
Mr. Dana, and together they will con-
vince the Englishmen that the sun do-
move.

THE SALVATION ARMY IS HAVING TROUBLE
in Kansas City, and the greenbacks are
dissatisfied in Iowa. The prospect for a
good crop is the only thing that saves the
country.

AT OAKLAND yesterday hail stones fell
so much larger than the traditional hail's
egg, that such a comparison is not in
order. Our informant tells us they were
ten and a half inches in circumference.

NEW YORK complains of being tax-
ridden. If some of her boodle alder-
men had been rail-ridden and sent on a
free excursion to Sing-Sing years ago,
there would be no room for such a com-
plaint.

THE Georgia legislature convenes in
extra session to-day, and it is predicted
that it will continue three months.
Georgia has been affiliated with grasshoppers,
but this last calamity stands alone,
unparalleled even by the ravages of nature.

JOHN M. THURSTON brought back his
Fourth of July with his fishing
tackle and a job lot of wall-eyed pike,
caught by Minnesota fishermen while
John was on the look-out for the soar-
gent-at-arms of the investigating com-
mission.

POOR Jim Dawes! There are none so
poor to do him reverence. While every-
body round about Crete was called out
by the Chautauqua assembly to fire off an
oratorical Fourth of July rocket, his
excellency was never as much as mentioned. Republics are proverbially
ungrateful.

THE Pacific investigating commission
has been at Lincoln, and was entertained
with that same old chestnut concerning
California sugar being shipped to Omaha
and then back to Lincoln. This sugar
story delivered in Job lots of ten car-
loads each, would go down. But when
it comes in broken packages, it would
stick even in the throat of ex-Railway
Commissioner Gere.

THE fact can not be successfully dis-
puted that the estimation of the royal-
ty of England Mr. James G. Blaine has not
as yet reached the high social altitude oc-
cupied by our own distinguished citizen,
Colonel William Freeman Cody. It must
also be remembered that the only public
office Colonel Cody ever held was that of
member of the Nebraska legislature and
justice of the peace. Queer people that

otherwise.

WHEN Governor Hill, of New York,
appointed Colonel Fred Grant one of the
quarantine commissioners for the city of
New York the republican senate refused
to confirm the appointment. The repub-
lican leaders seem to realize that it was
a mistake and may possibly affect them
at the next election. It is now proposed
to nominate young Grant for secretary
of state. The name of Grant is still
worth several thousand votes in the em-
pire state.

In the event of the nomination and
election of Allen G. Thurstan as gover-
nor of Ohio, if President Cleveland will
put his ear to the ground about the
middle of next November, he will hear a
democratic yell for the "old Roman"
coming in from all parts of the country
that may cause him to decide positively
about giving up the occupancy of the
white house on the third of March.
There may be a presidential candidate
in that old red bandana.

THERE is only one way to check
jobbery and boudling when municipal leg-
islators bind themselves together with
public blunders and administrative
officers lack the nerve to interpose their
authority against jobbery, and that is by
invoking the aid of the courts. It was
very effective in defeating the Holly
waterworks and sandstone jobbers and
affords the only safeguard against the
bootleg schemes of which that fraudulent
Rounds & Taylor contract is merely a
forerunner.

The Vacant Judgeship.

If the reports from Washington can be
relied upon, the president has indicated
his desire to appoint Secretary Lamar to
a judgeship on the supreme bench, suc-
ceeding the late Justice Woods. While
it is a well established fact that Secretary
Lamar is an able and brainy man, he is
not the proper person for the place. In
early life Mr. Lamar won some distinction
at the bar. What training has he had
to fit him for a judgeship upon the
highest judicial tribunal in the world?
Mr. Lamar has not been a practicing law-
yer for almost twenty years. At the close
of the war he was among the first of
those whose fortunes had been cast with
the confederacy to be elected to congress.
From that day until the present he has
been constantly a servant of the people, serving
in the house of representatives for a number of years, followed
by his elevation to the United States
senate where he remained until selected
by President Cleveland as a member of
his political household. It is freely ad-
mitted that Mr. Lamar is a student, but
his studies are not part of the law, nor do
they have any bearing upon civil juris-
prudence. He is a student of literature,
but not of law.

There is still another more potent rea-
son why the president should not make
what we believe would be an unwise
selection in the person of the secretary of
the interior. Mr. Lamar is not a man of
ideas that can properly be termed practical.
He is a theorist, and full of dreams.
In addition to this he is a slave to the use
of morphine, which renders him for days,
and sometimes weeks incapacitated for
business. At Washington complaint is
general that important business of the
interior department has for weeks gone
untended because of the secretary's
unfortunate habit.

When Mr. Lamar was an "inmate" of
the senate he was well known as the
friend of railroads and the advisor for
corporations. In other words, "a corpora-
tion senator." If the people of the
country could be consulted, Mr. Lamar
would not be made the successor of the
late Justice Woods. The supreme
court being the highest tribunal, and the
court of the last resort, bench should not be loaded
down with paid attorneys from railroad
corporations. If the president is sincere
in his expressed wish to select a person
from the south, and a democrat, he can
find any quantity of material men who
will wear the judicial robes with fidelity to
the people, and honor to the position.
Mr. J. Randolph Tucker, of Virginia,
who served with distinction at the head
of judiciary committee of the house for a
number of years, would be an excellent
man for the place. He is not a politician.
He is a lawyer and one of the
most learned at the south. He is an hon-
est man, and a man identified with the
people, who was never the personal
representative in congress of railroads or
other corporations. If Secretary Lamar
is to be continued in the public service
let him remain where he is.

Lessons of a Bank Failure.
The developments connected with the
failure of the Fidelity bank of Cincinnati
are instructive and the lessons they
impart ought not to be lost. They may
indeed not entirely be true, but they are
not therefore the less impressive. Per-
haps the most salient of these lessons is
that the system of bank examination is
not sufficiently careful and thorough.
Take the example of the broken bank,
which was literally gutted by the wheat
speculators. A short time before its
collapse it was visited by a bank examiner
who found that its books showed it to be
in possession of a million dollars.
But when he sought to ascertain the
whereabouts of this sum he was simply
given a pencil memoranda of amounts
aggregating about a million dollars due
the bank by the parties who it transpired
had plundered the institutions, and the examiner
seems to have been satisfied with this
showing. He was not required to be.
The law gives these officials ample power
to make their examinations as thorough
as they shall deem necessary. But the
truth is they very rarely comply with the
plain intent of the law. Some years ago
an eastern bank was robbed by its cashier,
which was literally gutted by the wheat
speculators. A short time before its
collapse it was visited by a bank examiner
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This is the first instance in a number
of years where excommunication has
gone forth with such palpable demonstration
to a member of the priesthood in the
United States. The original idea and
custom of excommunication in the church
is not now in use, and is in fact
obsolete. There was a time when the person
so excommunicated was deprived of all social and personal recognition
from members of the church upon pen-
alty of their being also excommunicated.
But such is not the case now. Excom-
munication was then incurred by those
who dealt with one who had been excom-
municated "by name," but Pope Pius IX,
deliberately dropped this inhibition from
the law when enumerating the censures
incurred according to law. All canons
since 1860 have been taught that this
censure has lately ceased, and in 1883
Pope Leo XIII approved the public
declaration of the congregation of the
sacred inquisition that this censure as
established by law had positively ceased
to exist.

Now only the rites of the church, and
the participation in any of the sacred
duties are forbidden the person excom-
municated. He can neither preach nor say
the mass nor extend the sacrament.
Neither can any member of the church
engage with the excommunicant in such
services. Beyond this the church, under
the law as given by Pope Leo XIII, has
no jurisdiction and could not take cogni-
zance of his own knowledge. Other-
wise the system can be of no real value
as a trustworthy statement of the condition
of a bank, and might as well be abandoned.

The comptroller of the currency, who
has been somewhat severely criticised in
connection with the Fidelity failure, but
who probably cannot justly be charged
with being at fault, practically admits
that the local government examiners
cannot be relied upon to keep everything
in proper condition, and he will review
in his next report the recommendation
made in that of last year, that besides
the local examiners there be appointed
some half a dozen supervising examiners
to be paid by the government, and not
the banks. The duty of these would
be to review the work of the local ex-
aminers. There can be no doubt that
such a plan would be likely to secure
more satisfactory results than are ob-
tained at present. It would certainly
insure more careful investigation on the
part of the local examiners, and if the
supervising examiners were thor-
oughly competent men, wholly free
from bank influence, danger from
the bootleg schemes of which that fraudulent
Rounds & Taylor contract is merely a
forerunner.

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jobbery and boudling when municipal leg-
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Another lesson of this failure is that
the government should not be too ready
to give its endorsement to new
banks by making them depositories.
Senator Sherman has expressed the
opinion that no bank, such as the Fidelity
should be made a government depository.
The effect of such an endorsement
by the government is to give a new
bank a claim to public confidence which
it has not earned by the only method that
can establish and entitle it to confidence—a prolonged and successful business career.
Finally, this failure suggests that the national bank act must be made stronger, with safeguards against such bold swindlers as Harper and his
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