THE DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION

State of Nebraska. County of Douglas. George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending June 21, 1890, was as fol-lows:

Sunday, June 15	22.611
	19,585
Tuesday, June 17.	19,719
Wednesday, June 18	19.569
Thursday, June 19.	19,601
Friday, June 20.	19,645
Saturday, June 21	30,056

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 21st day of June, A. D., 1800, [Scal.] FRANK A. SMITH, Notary Public.

 [Scal.] FRANK A. SMUTH, Notary Public.
[Scal.] FRANK A. SMUTH, Notary Public.
State of Nebraska, State of Nebrask, State of Nebraska, State of Ne coples

THE weekly bank statement shows the reserve has decreased \$843,000. The banks now hold \$6,145,000 in excess of legal requirements.

THE Union Pacific could hardly have selected a more voluminous mouthpiece for its debt extension bill than Reprejentative Dalzell

ONE of the Caldwell heiresses man aged to exchange her wealth for a titled husband, and Anglo-maniac circles are filled with sapient joy.

THE first railroad in the holy land is being built. This will deprive pilgrims of the prayerful eclat inspired by a ride on the flexible humps of patient camels.

Prospective seaside visitors are offered extraordinary inducements in monster sea serpents this season. It is a decidedly poor resort that does not boast of one or more marine cuttle fish.

WHILE Chicago is fairly satisfied with a million and a quarter, a few pangs of regret still linger because professional aprinters were not employed to thoroughly explore her expansive acreage.

ST. PAUL's epistle to the Minneapolitans forms the text for many a stirring sermon on neighbor ingratitude. The melancholy fact remains that a mammoth census bubble is writhing in mortal agony.

THE electric machines in use in the census office to count and register the schedules of population are as effective as the electric batteries applied to the enumerators in the various cities of the country.

CLOSE OF THE SCHOOL YEAR. The school year of the Omaha public schools will close this week, and the thousands of children and the scores of teachers who for the past ten months have diligently and faithfully pursued their studies and performed their duties are anticipating a well-earned vacation with a lively sense of the relief and the pleasure it will bring. This ending of the school year has a meaning and importance to the children and to the patient workers in the educational field which may not be fully appreciated by most of those whose attention is absorbed by the hard practical duties of life. We are apt to regard this annually recurring event as one of those matter-of-course affairs which do not require of us anything more than the merest passing attention, making no particular demand upon either our sentiment or our interest. But surely this is to think too meanly of

should not be allowed to obtain it by default. Of course the railroads are bringing all their influence to bear to prevent congressional action, and if there should be a decision of the supreme court favorable to their claim before congress acts they would be masters of the situation. There can be no question that the best interests of the country require that the mineral lands shall be reserved for the people, nor is it doubtful that this was the intention of congress, but in view of the judicial decision in California it is manifestly important that there should be further legislation of the character recommended by the secretary of the interior.

grants to the corporations was not in-

tended to be given to them and that they

THE CENSUS COMPLAINTS. The nearly universal complaint that the census enumeration has not been accurate and thorough cannot be dismissed as wholly without justification, but it is an incident of the passing year that has altogether probable that some of the so large a significance for the boys and cities which have assumed that their girls who in a few brief years are to take population has not been properly enumthe places now occupied by their seniors erated have complained without suffiin the field of practical endeavor. cient reason. Nothing is more common A little reflection will suggest than overestimates of population, and in that this ending of the school year cases where the early returns of is something of an epoch in the lives of enumerators did not promise to many of the public school pupils and verify the estimates it was natural every parent knows that it brings its to conclude that the work was anxiety as well as its promise of pleasbeing carelessly and inefficiently perure. There are records to be made in formed. Unquestionably this was very these closing days of the school year largely the case, but the fact is that a which may have an important influence number of cities that were most vociferupon the future of many young lives, and ous in their complaints on the strength to thousands of Omaha school children of the early returns are now satisfied the question of successfully passing the since later returns have shown that their examination and advancing to a higher largest estimates would be verified or grade is a far more serious one exceeded. This is the case with Chithan to most of their seniors in the quescago and St. Louis, for example, and tion of what congress will do although Kansas City and Denyer will with the tariff or with silver. And not realize the exaggerated estimates of the teachers, also, are not without conpopulation they had made for advertising cern for the result, since their merit purposes, it is by no means to be concluded must be determined by the record made by that the census enumerators in those the young minds under their charge. It towns were utterly inefficient. Very should be understood, therefore, that likely in nearly every city of the country the closing of the school year is an event some people will be missed. Under our which has its serious as well as its agreesystem this is probably unavoidable. able aspect, though doubtless for those But undoubtedly there will be very few whom it immediately interests the latcities whose returns of population will fall below the most judicious and con-

The public school is the peoples' colservative estimates. Complaints are not lege, justly characterized as "alike confined to those places that have made the glory and power, the crown and foundation, of free in-stitutions." Its advantages are extravagant claims of population, but they have been the loudest from such places. open equally to the rich and the poor, The experience with this census and within its portals all stand upon a uggests whether our method should not level. It is the glory, as it is also the be reformed, as unquestionably it could safeguard, of the nation, and American

be. It is contended with reason that it public sentiment will never consent to is impossible to get good work done any limitation or impairment of its inunder a plan which practically compels fluence. The people of Omaha have a the employment of inexperienced agents, just right to feel proud of its public and that the class of persons willing to school system, which is not excelled by accept appointments for a temporary that of any city in the country, and the purpose and at small pay can not be record of the closing year will undoubtedly show that it has in nowise looked to for efficient service. It is by no means true of all or of a mafallen behind in the march of progress jority of the present census enuand of judicious reform. The assurance merators that they are incomfor the future is to be found in what has petent and inefficient, but enough of been accomplished, and there is certhem are so to have seriously interfered tainly in this enough to justify the most with obtaining an accurate enumeration, and one effect of this will be to prolong the work, while another may be to impair confidence in the general result. The question of the right of the land The experience may have its value in grant railroads to claim the mineral leading to a change of method hereafter, lands within their grants is commandand it has already started the suggestion ing great interest in Montana and other of a permanent census bureau, charged states in which these railroads are enwith gathering statistics in a continuous

A NOTABLE EXHIBIT.

The exhibit of drawing, designing and

fresh and valuable.

tions raised against Senator Blair's bill, which appropriated a fixed sum to be distributed per capita among the public schools of the states. It simply sets apart fragmontary sources of revenue for higher education and establishes a permanent income for educational institutions established by congress twenty-eight years ago. Senator Morrill declares that his project does not interfere with free homesteads nor with the rights of pre-emption, nor

does it forestall any legislation congress may enact in regard to public lands or railroads.

The act of 1862 has well been termed 'The most important educational enactment in America." Under its beneficent influence forty-eight prosperous colleges

are now sending forth annually hundreds of sturdy young men thoroughly equipped for the battle of life. Federal aid supplemented by state gifts has borne rich fruit, but as Senator Morrill points out, they require liberal assistance to successfully compete with colleges munificently endowed by individuals. They require complete modern equipment, which in many instances cannot be provided by the states. A national fund is necessary to place them on an advanced plane and enable them to furnish educational advantages in the higher branches for those who lack the means to enter private colleges.

National aid to education, particularly in the west, laid the foundation of our magnificent public school system. It created an educational fund that is today a source of permanent revenue. That the benefits thus conferred on the pioneers of the west have been fully appreciated is strikingly shown in the fact that the percentage of illiteracy is by far the lowest in the new states. Such grand results proclaim the wisdom of government aid to education when hedged in by restrictions against extravagance. The Morrill endowment bill provides all necessary safeguards against waste and is free from the objections against direct raids on the national

CENSUS REVELATIONS.

treasury.

There are few men in the country better qualified to speak intelligently and accurately on the indebtedness of the country than Robert P. Porter, superintendent of the census. In a recent letter in reply to the reckless assertion of

Ben Butler, Mr. Porter shows the absurdity of the claim that the mortgage debt on agricultural lands exceeded their assessed valuation. Even if the claim was true, it would simply mean that the indebtedness was less than onefifth of the actual selling value of the land. Taking Michigan for example, the tables compiled by the state commissioner of abor place the total assessed value of farms in the state at three hundred and thirty-five million dollars, while the mortgaged debt, amounts to only sixtyfour millions without taking into account the payments made on the principal of the debt. The total indebtedness of Itlinois is about four hundred millions, of which fifty-five per cent is credited to Chicago and Cook county. Only thirtythree per cent of the entire acreage of that state is under mortgage-a ratio which proves the general prosperity of the agricultural classes of the state. Another striking evidence of way and publishing them while they are the prosperous condition of the public in general is furnished by

sidered gilt edged by financiers is shown

in the fact that state, county and mu-

nicipal bonds, drawing four to six per

cent interest, readily command a pre-

mium. Mr. Porter declares that should

municipal and individual indebtedness

be increased twenty-five to fifty millions,

we shall still have a decrease of one bil-

WILL PROVE A BOOMERANG.

ging pitfalls for Nebraska editors.

papers that have offered to sell adver-

tising space to the bogus "Turner" of

hypocrisy and villainous calumny. It

resort to forgery and imposture to play

decoy upon publishers of Nebraska

papers, and it is infamous for them now

to turn upon reputable editors and

brand them "as venal and mer-

cenary creatures because they quoted

not uncommon for political managers to

This was perfectly legitimate. But in

eraska through the Voice.

faith.

time convictions.

nto the ditch which he made.

upon his own pate.

He made a pit and digged it, and is fallen

decade.

THE FREE COINAGE BILL. cenary agitators continue to brand a venal, corrupt and conscienceless the papers that have been blacklisted by the twenty-five thousand dollar Voice for How the Senate's Action is Viewed by Repquoting rates on matter adverse to prohibition. resentative Newspapers. This course has already proved a

boomerang to the intemperate reformers. BIG BENEFIT TO MINE OWNERS. Editors who might have been won over by the prohibitionists are now outspoken against the crusade. There Is No Question About This, But

Some Difference of Opinion LAST Monday the San Francisco Exists as to Its Effect Chronicle celebrated a quarter of a cen-Upon the Country. tury of prosperous existence by opening to public inspection the fine new build-

ing which is soon to be its home. The Chicago Tribune (Rep.) : That the senaerection of splendid structures for their tors from the silver mining states should be occupancy by the successful newspapers for free coinage is natural enough. They reof the country is becoming so common as fleet the wishes of most of their constituents. to command little attention outside the They think the throwing open of the mints to communities in which such newspapers silver will stimulate greatly the mining inhave attained their success, and yet dustry and increase the output of silver, and that it will make profitable mines now unevery such event is noteworthy as profitable. New ones will be opened. The illustrating the material progress of haleyon days of the speculator will come the press. A dozen years ago only again. Probably such consequences would a few of the prominent newspapers of follow for a time at least. But the temthe country had buildings of their own porary gain of Colorado might be the permaequipped with all the facilities for propuent injury of the country at large. erly carrying on their business, while Chicago Herald (Dem.): Quite in keeping now there are few greatly successful with its change character and low estate, dailies not thus provided for, or preparing the United States senate, in dealing with the to be. It is becoming necessary as an evisilver question, out-Heroded the Herods of dence of the substantial prosperity of a the house of representatives and declared newspaper. The San Francisco Chronmost sweeping in favor of the depreciated silver dollar as a standard of value. It reicle's new building is by far the mained for the senate, supposedly the most finest newspaper home on the Paaugust and the most conservative legislative cific coast, and is provided with

every appliance and facility necessary in the publication of a been advocated by visionaries and knaves for modern daily journal. It most substanthe last twenty-five years. tially attests the prosperity of the Chicago Inter-Ocean (rep.): This silver Chronicle, whose quarter of a century of juestion is too vital to the interests of the history is among the most interesting in country to be trifled with or used to promote the annals of journalism, and its propriold on the one hand or to discredit silver on etor, Mr. De Young, is to be heartily the other would be a criminal blunder on a congratulated upon this convincing evigigantic scale, one the entire American people, idence of his energy and enterprise.

THE crop prospects are constantly improving, but the largest crop Nebraska will raise this year will be harvested in the political field.

THE Union Pacific is suffering the usual attack of summer complaint and an annual economical purgative must be administered.

THERE is a lull in the political atmosphere just now that portends a very heavy storm in the near future.

appall the heart of the murderer Kemmler!

Boston Herald. body else. Wasn't this a little too sweeping !

An Unauthorized Comlpaint.

Mayor Peck's Little Joke.

Mayor Peck, the humorous executive of Milwaukee, played a practical joke upon the the bridge tenders of the city by making a tour of inspection of the bridges at 3 o'clock in the morning. The joke has had a bracing effect upon them and they no longer sleep at wild fluctuations in prices and the demoralization of trade. Milwaukee Sentinel: The dangers of the house measures have been pointed out

already; these dangers are increased by the senate amendments, and probably there are few, if any, sober and experienced financiers not interested in silver mines who do not regard the matter with dismay.

Utica Herald: The Plumb amendment is silver craziness of the craziest variety. Wisconsin State Journal: The silver bill as it passed the senate is a wide-open and

reckless measure with scarcely a safeguard around it.

Salt Lake Tribune (Rep.) : We had hoped the compromise agreed upon would be adhered to; that both houses would agree to increase the absorption of silver to 4,500,000 ounces per month. The president would have signed a bill like that. It would have answered every purpose. It would have been just as good to the country as free coinage, better in one or two respects than free coinage, and would have led directly to an equality between the metals

VOICE OF THE STATE PRESS.

Kearney Hub. This is not going to be a very happy year for the professional politician. He already begins to feel lonesome.

A Clean, Able Racer.

Fremont Tribune. Dr. Mercer of Omaha has been brought out by his friends as a candidate for governor, and indications now are, it must be confessed. that he will be a racer in the field. Mercer has been for a great many years prominently identified with Omaha's material progress, He is a clean, able man and has a powerful body in the world, to adopt at one stroke the upport behing him at the metropolis. sum of all the cheap money idiocles that have

Radical Changes Needed.

York Times. There is a strong feeling in the state that to insure success to the republican ticket this fall, some of the present incumbents should passing political purpose. To drive out be let off. The people have just reason to complain of inactivity and seeming servility of the members of the board of transporta tion, and they demand new men. If some radical changes are not made the ticket this fall will be hard to elect.

> would not be a candidate for the nomination matter with his friends, preferring to wait until the time comes for action. As one of his friends, we think the time has arrived. and we say to the republican electors of the state of Nebraska that in case the republican party desires the services of an able, honest

and true man as their candidate for governor, that Mr. MacCoil will accept.

Democratic Congressional Talk.

of Lincoln as the democratic candidate for congress in the First district. While the Democrat regards Mr. Bryan as a brilliant young man and one who is able and energetic, and if nominated would make an excellent canvass, it regards Charles H. Brown of Omaha as the most available man in the district. What the democratic party of this district needs is a man who has a record as with the people. Mr. Brown has that record, and while nothing can be said against Mr. Bryan, he is a new man and has his record to make

Hastings Nebraskan. The over-zealous prohibitionist should restrain himself from becoming fanatical. It is difficult for him to understand how any one can oppose his ideas without being in the pay be far less objectionable than the senate of the liquor dealers. He does not seem will ing to concede that the strongest element ver sentiment in the senate only shows the among the antis are those who believe it is, possibility of free coinage and a premium on better on moral grounds to have the liquot business under subjection to the law than to be run clandestinely in defiance of all law. It coinage of silver, which these insolent desis this very spirit of intolerance now being manifested that makes many opposed to the rule that would follow the adoption of prohibition.

Washington Post. An exchange complains that too many doctors of divinity are being turned out in this Pittsburg Dispatch: The Dispatch does country. When we consider how badly the not approve of such an extreme measure as latter day divinity needs doctoring the comthe senate product for reasons frequently set plaint seems much out of place. forth in these columns. But the law, if any should be passed this session, probably will

Chicago Times.

their posts.

pots of the mines would inflict upon the country in order to swell their gains beyond the

will do with it no one can say, but whatever the outcome may be it will be bad. Boston Herald (Ind.): No one wants the silver dollar. That the silver men themselves admit. What the people want according to them are paper dollars based upon silver. Is it not more reasonable to base these dollars upon silver bullion than upon a coinage which is expensive, and, after it is made, for the

punish.

purpose of circulation useless. Cincinnati Commercial - Gazette (Rep.): The silver barons of the United States senate have won the day in passing the free and unlimited coinage bill The measure was

Kemmler's Frightful Example.

Chicago Tribune. The way of the transgressor is hard. How the prospect of dying in jail of old age must

A Trifle Too Sweeping.

The preacher of the baccalaureate sermon at Vassar advised the young ladies to go forth with the firm resolve not to lean on any-

> adherents of the greenback heresy. It comes so near the flat money craze that conservative business men are a unit against the action.

Journalistic Amenities in Gotham. New York Sun.

west and east, would not only deprecate but New York Times (Ind.): What the house MacColl's Friends Talk, Gothenburg News. Jack MacColl has never yet said that he

of governor of Nebraska. He has left this

Beatrice Democrat. There is a feeling favorable to W. J. Bryan

Fanatical Intolerance.

THE increase of the capital stock of the Omaha stock yards company indicates a marked degree of prosperity and the determination of the management to keep pace with the demands of its steadlly increasing army of patrons.

THERE need be no anxiety regarding the Nebraska exhibit at the world's fair. In three years Omaha's postoffice site will make an antique show in itself. flanked with life size specimens of the architectural warts which its enterprising boomers have recently erected.

C Susan B. Anthony's new society wears the suggestive Indian title, "Winodangsis." The public is assured that it does not intend to resurrect the hatchet The campaign will be fought to a blood less finish with broomsticks and safety pins.

DENVER chuckles over the prospects of the removal of one or more Union Pacific officials from Omaha. The town fairly gloats over the possibility of grabbing a crumb from Omaha's loaded table. The residents of the foothills have been engaged so long in the fruitless occupation of removing the shops and headquarters that the disease has struck in and become chronic. Their joy in this Instance is as unsubstantial as the phantom they are constantly chasing.

THE financial situation remains very comfortable. Money is plentiful for all legitimate needs, the demand is good, and rates are firm at 8 per cent. Trade in the jobbing district is steady and collections fair. Crop prospects are finer than usual, even in Nebraska, celebrated for almost unfailing regularity in this respeet. City retail trade, though somewhat affected by the hot weather, is fair, and there is a brisk demand for Fourth of July goods. The dairy produce market is dull and transactions light. Vegetables and fruits from home farms are in ample supply and prices are low.

ENGLAND is moving to impose severe penalties on directors of joint stock companies who are incompetent or neglect their duties. A measure is pending in parliament providing that no person shall act as director without first filing a certificate from two competent physicians that he is of sound mind and of competent understanding, another from an incorporated law society certifying to his knowledge of the law relating to public companies, and a third from two chartered accountants that he is acquainted with the various systems of bookkeeping. A similar law in the United States would disband nine-tenths of the directories in the country, where they have become high salaried ornaments to corporations.

ferred to this question as of very great importance, affecting the welfare and independence of many of our citizens. He urged that the mineral land should be reserved for the people and that there is no claim on the part of the railroads to obtain these sources of vast wealth not intended for them that should be humored to the least degree beyond the law. He suggested that a law should

hopeful and confident anticipations.

RAILROADS AND MINERAL LANDS.

titled to lands under grants of congress.

In his last annual report the

secretary of the interior

ter largely predominates.

be passed by congress enabling the land department to thoroughly investigate the character of lands supposed to be mineral and within the reservation of the law before the railroad is entitled to any cession whatever. Nothing has yet been done by congress toward carrying out this recommendation.

Although the act of congress absolutely and unqualifiedly reserves all mineral lands from the railroad grants, the Northern Pacific and other companies claim mineral lands discovered since their grants were made on the ground that the reservation applied only to lands known to be mineral at the time the act of congress was passed, and this construction of the act has been sustained by the United States circuit court for California. It is said that high legal opinion regards this as the proper construction, and there is not much doubt that it will be sustained by the supreme court of the United States. In that event the effect would be in the state of Montana alone to take valuable mines from perhaps three-fourths of the private owners who have been in possession for from ten to twenty years. Onehalf of the eight hundred miles in Montana traversed by the Northern Pacific is through a region abounding in the richest deposits of gold, silver and copper, and that company under its grant has laid claim to two million eight hundred thousand acres of land covering four thousand discovered mining

properties yet unpatented and nearly one thousand patented mines which have long been in undisputed possession of private owners. The act making the grant was passed in 1864, and most of the mineral producing lands have since been discovered. These facts give some idea of the importance of this question so far as Montana is concerned, and interest in it is by no means confined to that state, though the mining properties at stake there are doubtless more extensive and valuable than any elsewhere which may

handiwork by the pupils at the public schools of Omaha, which closed last night, was a notable event in the history of the schools of this city. It was an evidence of the existence among the children of the city of an extent and versatility of art talent, and of the progress making in the development of that talent in the highest degree gratifying.

re-

There is, of course, no reason why the children of Omaha should not be gifted in this direction as those of any other city, and yet we are quite sure that many of the large number of people who visited this exhibit were surprised to find so great a display of talent of so high an order of

merit. We venture to think that no other city in the country having no larger school population than Omaha can make a more creditable exhibit, both as to extent and general excellence. The highly gratifying results thus far achieved in these branches of instruction urge the duty not only of continuing them, but as far as practicable giving them increased attention. Their direction is mainly practical, and it has come to be almost universally ad mitted that the education is most useful which embraces a liberal share of practical instruction. Of the hundreds of parents who saw the exhibit we doubt if there is one who would have the teaching of drawing, designing and manual work dropped from the system of instruction. Furthermore, it is desirable that the plan or system under which such good results have been attained shall be adhered to, and that those who have estab-

lished it and brought it to a high state of efficacy, and whose interest and zeal are fully enlisted in the work shall be retained to further advance it. In whatever other departments changes or innovations may safely be permitted, experience urges that it would be unwise to allow them in the branches which the exhibit attested are so competently cared for. Nothing must be done that will retard progress in a direction that promises to secure to the children of the sity such important and valuable benefits.

AIDING INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION: Among the many educational measares pending before congress, Senator Morrill's may be commended as the most practical and beneficial. The purpose be claimed by the land grant railroads. of the bill is to create an endowment The secretary of the interior recomfund "for the support of colleges for the mended that authority should be advancement of scientific and industrial given that department to refuse to education." It proposes to set apart as a certify lands to the railroads permanent fund the proceeds of public until there was clear proof that land sales and the receipts from governthe same were not mineral, and sugment aided railroads, the interest gested that it would not be unreasonable thereon to be divided annualfor congress to direct that the patents | ly among the colleges established, issued should themselves contain a reser- or which may be established under the vation of any land therein described if act of congress approved July 2, 1862, it proved upon further development to for the benefit of agriculture and the be actually mineral land. He urged mechanic arts.

that the vast mineral wealth within the | The measure is free from the objec-

eports of county indebtedness received

We have no reason to believe that Mr. Carat the census office. Returns from twenroll E. Smith of Syracuse is a liar and a ty-eight hundred and nine counties in scoundrel, but he is distinctly identified as the country show the bonded debt to be such by the New York Times. However, it one hundred and thirty millions, an inshould be borne in mind that the incurably crease of twenty-five per cent in ten dishonest-minded person who runs the Times. years. The increase is largely in the always needs corroboration of the strongest western states, where the growth in popkind. ulation and wealth has far exceeded the **Guying Grover.** debts incurred for necessary public im-Kansas City Journal. provements. That the security is con-

The students of another western college have held a mock democratic convention and nominated Grover Cleveland for the presidency. Their mock notification has called forth one of those beautiful letters from the ex-president and the students thoroughly enjoy the joke. This little amusement is known as "playing horse with Grover."

Broad Hint to David B. Hill. New York Times.

lion in the public indebtedness of the It has become almost proverbial that the country, regardless of the marvelous deman who sets deliberately at work to secure velopment of various sections of the the office of president for himself fails, even west, which have grown from infancy to f through the active politicians he compasses strong and healthful manhood in the last the nomination. Some pretty small men have become presidents, but not through working directly for the office before the public.

Too Much Verbiage in Law Papers. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

New York has just set an example in legis His mischief shall return upon his own ation that ought to be imitated by every head and his violent dealing shall come down other state in the union. It relates to the simplication of transfers of real estate and This inspired declaration of the the shortening of the forms which now ocpsalmist is strikingly applicable to the cupy so much space and breed so much litigation. . . . It is a great pity that legal doc uments of all kinds cannot be abbreviated latter day pharisees who have been dig-Their great hue and cry about the and simplified in like manner.

Democracy is Expensive.

Indianapolis Journal. Indiana, by reason of gerrymanders, has Louisville is an exhibition of rank had democratic legislatures the greater part of the time for twenty years. Those legislawas scandalous for the prohibitionists to tures have fixed the financial policy of the state, if it can be said to have had one, and what is the result! November 1, 1881, the bonded debt of the state was \$4,876,608 seven years later it was \$6,474,608-an increase of \$1,598,000.

John Bull Amuses Us. New York Tribune

their advertising rates to the Americans may be pardoned if they regard imposter "Turner" who in reality was the venal mendicant that expected to with cynical amusement the embarrassmen of the British government in settling the pocket twenty-five thousand dollars for 'pulverizing 'the rum power" in Ne-Newfoundland fisheries dispute. They have had an experience of their own in having antiquated treaties rigidly construed by that No rational porson will contend that it government so as to deprive them of their was disreputable or even improper for historic rights to the fisheries conquered by publishers to quote their rates to a party their New England ancestors, and so to nul claiming to be a foreign advertising lify those principles of commercial reciproc agent. That is done day in and day out ity which have the force of common law in both countries. They can afford to enjoy the by all legitimate newspapers in the country, and itemade no difference whether spectacle of witnessing England's perplexity when other antiquated treaties are interpreted he publisher who quoted his rates was against it in the same spirit by France. a license man or a prohibitionist. It is

An Important Correction.

advertise their speakers and their doc-FREMONT, Neb., June 21 .- To the Editor trines in papers of opposite political of THE BEE: Permit me to call your attention to a mistake in THE BEE of this date. In your list of members of the State Business In a political campaign in Baltimore Men's and Bankers' association you have not long ago contending parties purtwenty-five firms of Fremont left out on our list and miscredited to North Platte, viz-nommencing with C. F. Herre, merchant tailor, down to and including Nesbit & chased space in a leading political organ and used its columns for weeks in spreadng their conflicting arguments. Mean-Rogers, hardware. Please correct and oblige this the editor of the paper kept on E. SCHURMAN. Yours truly, hammering away according to his old-

The above error occurred possibly in the frequent shifting of the types. We shall re-publish the list with additional names shortly when the twenty five Fremont names will find a proper place.-En. Bas.] Nebraska the hired stumpers and mer-

revenues of royalty, means such a degradation of the currency of the people as has never been attempted in this country, and has never been attempted in any other without involving every industrial and commercial interest in utter ruin, except those controlled by wealthy and powerful corporations. It means the utter demoralization of the finances of the country; the inauguration of an era of wild speculation on fictitious values, followed by a general collapse and ruin, in which the poor men and men of moderate means will be the chief sufferers, and whose only beneficiaries will be the sharpers and the capitalist. Minneapolis Tribune, (Rep.): The sen-

opposed by the ablest, safest, best, most

patriotic men in the senate. It was carried

in the face of a declaration by a senator that

any administration which would set itself up

against unlimited silver coinage, "would be,

as it deserved to be, hurled from power." It

is evident that the silver barons are disposed

Cincinnati Times-Star: The bill is of a

piece with the monetary plans of the wildest

would make it. The predominance of the sil-

St. Paul Pionerr-Press, (rep.): The free

to run the government.

old in the future.

ate's action must deeply shake the confidence of the country in that body. It contains too many men who are not there as statesmen, but as servants of private interests. The large majority of those who voted for free coinage are said to be either silver mine owners or otherwise interested in the schemes of the so-called "silver gang." The bill cannot, of course, pass the house, and in any case it would be vetoed by the president; so that we are not, practically, in any danger of such legislation. But it does not conduce to a sense of public security to realize the na-

ional senate is capable of such monumental folly and recklessness. Minneapolis Journal (Rep.): It, would eem absolutely certain that this bill will be vetoed promptly by the president. If he igns it he fathers a damnable blot upon the fair name of his great party. But such an idea is really unthinkable. The president will do his duty to the best interests of the country. He will veto the bill.

Cleveland Leader (Rep.) : We think that the senate has made a great mistake from whatever standpoint its action is considered. It yields at once to all the demands of the silver producers and goes to the full limit of netallic inflation. Nothing is left for experinent or preparation. The action taken should be reversed for the sake of financial ecurity and in accordance with the views of a majority of the ablest and most conservative statesmon in the republican party.

Detroit Free Press (Dem.): The utmost that can safely be said is that the possibilities of danger are so great that the risk ought not to be run except for the attainment o ome very desirable result; and if there any such result-beyond the aggrandizemen of the silver mine owners at the expense of he rest of the community-it has not thus far been made clear. There is enthusiastic posertion that the great general public is going to reap a benefit by reason of the inrease in the circulating medium; but how or why the benefit is to accrue no one of the ilver men has undertaken to show,

ature of the bill will at once be seen. If

enacted into law it will depreciate th standard and contract the circulating medium The 4121; grains of standard silver are now worth about 50 cents. No one having a debt o pay will take 100 cents worth of gold to the mint to be coined when 80 cents worth of silver will answer his purpose as well. Conse quently the moment this act takes effect gold will go to a premium and disappear from cir culation. People holding gold or gold certificates will not offer them in general exchange but will buy with \$1 silver ballion enough at present prices to make \$1.20 for payment of lehts or for use in general purchases. About \$500,000,000 in gold coin and certificates are now in circulation. To drive all this into hiding, as the senate bill would, will result in a tremendous contraction of the currency,

The Wrong Channel. Fremont Flail.

The Flail has no quarrel with the temper mee people of the city or state. It admires any pure and unselfish effort to make men better, and will ever champion any movement for a genuine reform. But it despises the mercenary demagogue who prates for reform at \$100 per night, and who would rob the widow and the orphan of their mites to put fat upon his beastly carcass. To raise the \$100 for St. John on Thursday night, the till of the man was tapped who finds it impossible to give his family a decent living and pay his honest debts. It is at the expense of the poor people of Nebraska that such blatant demagogues as St. John are kept upon the road, and that such venal and slushy publications as the New York Voice

are subsidized to flood the state. If the money spent for such purposes could egiven as holv writ prescribes, to the poor that we have with us, untold good could be accomplished.

A Word About Agitators. Sutton Advertiser

The Advertiser thinks that these farmer friend agitators are doing the state more harm than good. The agitation in the beginning was a good thing. It aroused the people to resist exhorbitant railroad tariffs and to resist railroad manipulation in politics. But this purpose is now accomplished. So effectual has been this agitation in arousing the people that today no man dare ask for recognition in the republican party without first pledging himself to these reforms. Had

the special session convened it would not have dared refuse to pass the measures named in the call. The nexts legislature will not dare to pause or hesitate. It must move straight forward in the line of these just demands, and the man who hesitates is lost. 11 is now only a question of time when these things will come, as sure as the next winter'snow, and the Advertiser, believing there i force enough in the aroused will of the peple, and manhood enough in the personal make up of the next law-making body, to ac complish surely and certainly these desirable reforms, thinks it is better for the state the this infernal howl about a farmer povert that does not exist should stop, and stop how The press of the state, while holding fast to all these advantages that we have we should turn its attention now to the rebuild ing of the broken and battered reputation of

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4 1

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