

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily and Sunday, One Year	\$10.00
Three months	3.00
Six months	5.00
Sunday, One Year	7.00
Weekly, One Year	2.00
Five Months	1.25

Office: Omaha, The Bee Building, 34 Omaha, Corner N and 24th Streets. Council Bluffs, 15 Pearl Street. Chicago Office, 317 Chamber of Commerce. New York, Rooms 18, 19, 20, Tribune Building, Washington, 24 Fourteenth Street.

**CORRESPONDENCE.**  
All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the Editorial Department.

**BUSINESS LETTERS.**  
All business letters and remittances 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.  
The Bee Building, First and Seventeenth Sts., Omaha, Neb.

**SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.**  
State of Nebraska.  
County of Douglas, ss.  
George B. Tschick, 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 follows:

Sunday, June 15	22,611
Monday, June 16	19,565
Tuesday, June 17	19,719
Wednesday, June 18	20,088
Thursday, June 19	19,021
Friday, June 20	19,645
Saturday, June 21	20,056
<b>Average</b>	<b>20,112</b>

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 21st day of June, A. D. 1890.  
Geo. F. BRANK, J. A. SMITH, Notary Public, State of Nebraska.

**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 Representative Dalzell.

One of the Caldwell heiresses managed to exchange her wealth for a titled husband, and Anglo-mania circles are filled with sapient joy.

The first railroad in the holy land is being built. This will deprive pilgrims of the prayerful ecstacy 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 cuttlefish.

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

St. Paul's epistle to the Minneapolisians forms the text for many a stirring sermon on neighbor ingratitude. The melancholy fact remains that a mammoth census bubble is writing 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 numerators in the various cities of the country.

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 steadily 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.

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

Denver chockles over the prospects of the removal of one or more Union Pacific officials from Omaha. The town fairly glows 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 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 unending regularity in this respect. 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 simple 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 directorates in the country, where they have become high salaried ornaments to corporations.

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 an incident of the passing year that has so large a significance for the boys and girls who in a few brief years are to take the places now occupied by their seniors in the field of practical endeavor. A little reflection will suggest that this ending of the school year is something of an epoch in the lives of many of the public school pupils and every parent knows that it brings its anxiety as well as its promise of pleasure. There are records to be made in these closing days of the school year which may have an important influence upon the future of many young lives, and to thousands of Omaha school children the question of successfully passing the examination and advancing to a higher grade is a far more serious one than to most of their seniors in the question of what congress will do with the tariff or with silver. And the teachers, also, are not without concern for the result, since their merit must be determined by the record made by the young minds under their charge. It should be understood, therefore, that the closing of the school year is an event which has its serious as well as its agreeable aspect, though doubtless for those whom it immediately interests the latter largely predominates.

The public school is the peoples' college, justly characterized as "like the glory and power, the crown and foundation, of free institutions." Its advantages are open equally to the rich and the poor, and within its portals all stand upon a level. It is the glory, as it is also the safeguard, of the nation, and American public sentiment will never consent to any limitation or impairment of its influence. The people of Omaha have a just right to feel proud of its public school system, which is not excelled by that of any city in the country, and the record of the closing year will undoubtedly show that it has in nowise fallen behind in the march of progress and of judicious reform. The assurance for the future is to be found in what has been accomplished, and there is certainly in this enough to justify the most hopeful and confident anticipations.

RAILROADS AND MINERAL LANDS.

The question of the right of the land grant railroads to claim the mineral lands within their grants is commanding great interest in Montana and other states in which these railroads are entitled to lands under grants of congress. In his last annual report the secretary of the interior referred 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 honored to the least degree beyond the law. He suggested that a law should 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 ten to twenty years. One-half 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 be claimed by the land grant railroads.

The secretary of the interior recommended that authority should be given that department to refuse to certify lands to the railroads until there was clear proof that the same were not mineral, and suggested that it would not be unreasonable for congress to direct that the patents issued should themselves contain a reservation of any land therein described if it proved upon further development to be actually mineral land. He urged that the vast mineral wealth within the

grants to the corporations was not intended to be given to them and that they 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.

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 altogether probable that some of the cities which have assumed that their population has not been properly enumerated have complained without sufficient reason. Nothing is more common than overestimates of population, and in cases where the early returns of enumerators did not promise to verify the estimates it was natural to conclude that the work was being carelessly and inefficiently performed. Unquestionably this was very largely the case, but the fact is that a number of cities that were most vociferous in their complaints on the strength of the early returns are now satisfied since later returns have shown that their largest estimates would be verified or exceeded. This is the case with Chicago and St. Louis, for example, and although Kansas City and Denver will not realize the exaggerated estimates of population they had made for advertising purposes, it is by no means to be concluded that the census enumerators in those towns were utterly inefficient. Very likely in nearly every city of the country some people will be missed. Under our system this is probably unavoidable. But undoubtedly there will be very few cities whose returns of population will fall below the most judicious and conservative estimates. Complaints are not confined to those places that have made extravagant claims of population, but they have been the loudest from such places.

The experience with this census suggests whether our method should not be reformed, as unquestionably it could be. It is contended with reason that it is impossible to get good work done under a plan which practically compels the employment of inexperienced agents, and that the class of persons willing to accept appointments for a temporary purpose and at small pay can not be looked to for efficient service. It is by no means true of all or of a majority of the present census enumerators that they are incompetent and inefficient, but enough of them are so to have seriously interfered 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 experience may have its value in leading to a change of method hereafter, and it has already started the suggestion of a permanent census bureau, charged with gathering statistics in a continuous way and publishing them while they are fresh and valuable.

A NOTABLE EXHIBIT.

The exhibit of drawing, designing and 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. There is, of course, no reason why the children of Omaha should not be as 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 admitted 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 given 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 established it and brought it to a high state of efficiency, and whose interest and zeal are fully enlisted in the work shall be retained to further advance it. In what 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 city such important and valuable benefits.

WILL PROVE A BOOMERANG.

He made a pit and digged it, and is fallen into the ditch which he made. His mischief shall return upon his own head and his violent dealing shall come down upon his own pate. This inspired declaration of the psalmist is strikingly applicable to the latter day pharisees who have been digging pitfalls for Nebraska editors. Their great hue and cry about the papers that have offered to sell advertising space to the bogus "Turner" of Louisville is an exhibition of rank hypocrisy and villainous calumny. It was scandalous for the prohibitionists to resort to forgery and imposture to play deuce upon publishers of Nebraska papers, and it is infamous for them now to turn upon reputable editors and brand them "venal and mercenary creatures" because they quoted their advertising rates to the impostor "Turner" who in reality was the venal mendicant that expected to pocket twenty-five thousand dollars for "pulverizing" the rum power" in Nebraska through the Voice.

No rational person will contend that it was disreputable or even improper for publishers to quote their rates to a party claiming to be a foreign advertising agent. That is done day in and day out by all legitimate newspapers in the country, and it made no difference whether the publisher who quoted his rates was a licensee man or a prohibitionist. It is not uncommon for political managers to advertise their speakers and their doctrines in papers of opposite political faith.

In a political campaign in Baltimore not long ago contending parties purchased space in a leading political organ and used its columns for weeks in spreading their conflicting arguments. Meanwhile the editor of the paper kept on hammering away according to his old-time convictions.

This was perfectly legitimate. But in Nebraska the hired stumpers and mer-

itians raised against Senator Blair's bill, which appropriated a fixed sum to be distributed pro capita among the public schools of the states. It simply sets apart fragmentary 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 treasury.

CENSUS REVELATIONS.

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 one-fifth of the actual selling value of the land. Taking Michigan for example, the tables compiled by the state commissioner of labor place the total assessed value of farms in the state at three hundred and thirty-five million dollars, while the mortgage debt amounts to only sixty-four millions without taking into account the payments made on the principal of the debt. The total indebtedness of Illinois is about four hundred millions, of which fifty-five per cent is credited to Chicago and Cook county. Only thirty-three 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 the prosperous condition of the public in general is furnished by reports of county indebtedness received at the census office. Returns from twenty-eight hundred and nine counties in the country show the bonded debt to be one hundred and thirty millions, an increase of twenty-five per cent in ten years. The increase is largely in the western states, where the growth in population and wealth has far exceeded the debts incurred for necessary public improvements. That the security is considered light edged by financiers is shown in the fact that state, county and municipal bonds, drawing four to six per cent interest, readily command a premium. Mr. Porter declares that should municipal and individual indebtedness be increased twenty-five to fifty millions, we shall still have a decrease of one billion in the public indebtedness of the country, regardless of the marvelous development of various sections of the west, which have grown from infancy to strong and healthful manhood in the last decade.

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THE FREE COINAGE BILL.

How the Senate's Action is Viewed by Representative Newspapers.

A BIG BENEFIT TO MINE OWNERS.

There is No Question About This, But Some Difference of Opinion Exists as to Its Effect Upon the Country.

Chicago Tribune (Rep.): That the senators from the silver mining states should be free coinage is natural enough. They reflect the wishes of most of their constituents. They think the throwing open of the mints to silver will stimulate greatly the mining industry and increase the output of silver, and that it will make profitable mines now unprofitable. New ones will be opened. The halcyon days of the speculators will come again. Probably such consequences would follow for a time at least. But the temporary gain of Colorado might be the permanent injury of the country at large.

Chicago Herald (Dem.): Quite in keeping with its change of character and low estate, the United States senate, in dealing with the silver question, out-heroded the Herods of the house of representatives and declared most sweeping in favor of the depreciated silver dollar as a standard of value. It repudiated the senate, supported the most august and the most conservative legislative body in all the cheap money dioceses that have been advocated by visionaries and knaves for the last twenty-five years.

Chicago Inter-Ocean (rep.): This silver question is vital to the interests of the country to be trifled with or used to promote a passing political purpose. To drive out gold on the one hand or to discredit silver on the other would be a criminal blunder on a gigantic scale, one that no American people, west and east, would not only deprecate but punish.

New York Times (Ind.): What the house will do with it no one can say, but whatever the outcome may 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. It is not more reasonable to base these dollars upon silver bullion than upon a coinage which is expensive, and after it is made, for the 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 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 to run the government.

Cincinnati Times-Star: The bill is of a piece with the monetary plans of the wildest of the country in that body. It comes as near the flat money craze and the consanguineous business men are a unit against the action.

Pittsburg Dispatch: The Dispatch does not approve of such an extreme measure as the senate proposal for reasons frequently set forth in these columns. But the law, if any should be passed this session, probably will be far less objectionable than the senate would make it. The predominance of the silver sentiment in the senate only shows the possibility of free coinage and a premium on gold in the future.

St. Paul Pioneer-Press (rep.): The free coinage of silver, which these insolent despots of the mines would inflict upon the country in order to swell their gains beyond the 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 capitalists.

Minneapolis Tribune (Rep.): The senate's action most deeply shakes the confidence of the country in that body. It confirms to 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 a measure. But it does tend to give a sense of public security to realize the national senate is capable of such monumental folly and recklessness.

Minneapolis Journal (Rep.): It would seem absolutely certain that this bill will be vetoed promptly by the president. If he signs 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 is not at all clear how the demands of the silver producers and goes to the full limit of metallic inflation. Nothing is left for experiment or preparation. The action taken should be reversed for the sake of financial security and in accordance with the views of a majority of the ablest and most conservative statesmen in the republican party.

wild fluctuations in prices and the demoralization of trade.

Milwaukee Sentinel: The dangers of the house measure 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 description 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.**  
*Keeney 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.**  
*Freeman 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. There has been for a great many years prominently identified with Omaha's material progress. He is a clean, able man and has a powerful report behind him at the metropolis.

**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 be let off. The people have just reason to complain of inactivity and seeming servility of the members of the board of transportation, and their discontent now runs so deep that radical changes are not made the ticket that fall will be hard to elect.

**MacColl's Friends Talk.**  
*Columbian News.*  
Jack MacColl has never yet said that he would not be a candidate for the nomination of governor of Nebraska. He has left this 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. MacColl will accept.

**Democratic Congressional Talk.**  
*Bedford Democrat.*  
There is a feeling among the friends of W. J. Bryan 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 canvasser, 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 well as the people. Mr. Brown has the record, and while nothing can be said against Mr. Bryan, he is a new man and has his record to make.

**Fantical Intolerance.**  
*Chicago News.*  
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 of the liquor dealers. He does not seem willing to concede that the strongest element among the anti-ers are those who believe in a better moral ground to have the liquor business and their prohibition would be to run clandestinely in defiance of all law. It is this very spirit of intolerance now being manifested that makes many opposed to the rule that would follow the adoption of prohibition.

**The Wrong Channel.**  
*Freeman Club.*  
The Flail has no quarrel with the temperance 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 pretends for reform at \$100 a week 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 their feet, and their money and stinky publications as the New York Voice are subsidized to flood the state.

If the money spent for such purposes could be given as help to untalented, to the poor that we have with us, probably 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. Their agitation in the beginning was a good thing. It aroused the people to resist exorbitant 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 next legislature will not dare to pause or hesitate. It must move straight forward in the face of these just demands, and the man who hesitates is lost. It is now only a question of time when these things will come, as sure as the next winter's snow, and the Advertiser, believing there is force enough in the aroused will of the people, and manhood enough in the personal make up of the next law-making body, to accomplish surely and certainly these desirable reforms, thinks it is better for the state that this infernal howl about a farmer poverty that does not exist should stop, and stop now. The press of the state, while holding fast for all these advantages that we have won, should turn its attention now to the rebuilding of the broken and battered reputation of Nebraska.

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