

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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AT KIEL—AND AFTER.

The ceremonies and festivities which are to make memorable the opening of the Kiel canal begin today. For months past the German government has been preparing for this event, which will be the most notable thus far in the reign of the present emperor. The principal nations of the world are participants. There will be the grandest naval display ever made, in which the United States will occupy a conspicuous place, and the most lavish preparations have been made for the entertainment of Germany's guests. There will be no lack of imperial pomp and splendor to distinguish the occasion, German hospitality will be put to the strongest test, and the event will serve the double purpose of strengthening the friendly relations of Germany with other powers and of inspiring the patriotism of the German people.

The enterprise the consummation of which is to be thus elaborately and magnificently celebrated is commercial in its character, although military considerations had no little to do with prompting the undertaking. The Kiel canal is sixty-one miles in length and extends from Brunshüttel, on the mouth of the Elbe, in the North sea, to Holtenau, three miles north of Kiel, on the Baltic. It shortens the distance between the German North sea and Baltic ports by from 300 to 500 miles, besides avoiding the passage of a dangerous sea. A great saving is therefore made in time and distance by the canal, the importance of which to German commerce will be very great. The military consideration is in the fact that in the event of a war with France, for instance, the effectiveness of the German navy would be nearly doubled by the canal, for instead of having to support what would almost amount to separate navies to protect the coasts of the Baltic and the North seas a squadron can now be transferred from one sea to the other in a few hours. Thus both commercially and strategically this waterway, the construction of which has occupied nine years and cost \$30,000,000, is of great importance to Germany.

European correspondents suggest the possibility of international disturbance to follow the Kiel celebration. One ground for this is found in the French ministerial explanation that France is represented at Kiel only from the stern necessity of diplomatic etiquette, which is interpreted as at once an apology and a defiance. That France has no real sympathy with the event is not to be doubted, but there is nothing in the ministerial explanation which can lead to any change in the relations between Germany and France. It is hardly creditable to the latter that such a statement should have come from the ministry, but it seems to have been forced by the popular sentiment against France taking any part in the celebration. Another fact which seems to warrant apprehension of international disturbance is the feeling in Germany against Russia, growing out of the success of the latter, in conjunction with France, in securing the Chinese loan, but how this could be made a cause of international trouble it is not easy to see. If Germany has been outwitted by Russian diplomacy the only thing for the former to do is to improve its diplomatic force where it has been shown to be weak.

One European correspondent says: "Men feel in their bones that it is a bad year, the air is full of forebodings, and one looks instinctively for evil portents in the sky." The real reason for this is the Franco-Russian alliance, but there is no apparent reason for believing that this threatens the peace of Europe or that it contemplates any demonstration in Asia inimical to the interests of any other European powers. There may be interesting political developments after Kiel, but the tendency of the celebration ought to be favorable to the strengthening of friendly relations between Germany and the other European powers.

STATE BANK ISSUES.

The next democratic national convention will probably renew the declaration of the last one in favor of the repeal of the 10 per cent tax on state bank issues. The southern democrats who are not favorable to the free coinage of silver very generally believe that this tax ought to be removed and the state banks thereby be allowed to issue notes under such regulations as the states should provide. The democratic party being already committed to repeal there doubtless will be no difficulty in securing from the next national convention a repetition of the recommendation contained in the last platform, and especially will it be an easy matter in the event of President Cleveland recommending such legislation, which it is quite possible he will do, as a concession to the demand for more money. The tax would have been repealed by the last congress but for the inability of the democrats to agree upon a measure authorizing state bank issues. The majority of the representatives of the party were in favor of abolishing the tax unconditionally, on the ground that it is an unconstitutional interference with the rights of the states, but there was a strong minority which would consent to repeal of the tax only upon the condition that the issue of currency by the state banks should be safeguarded by governmental supervision. This division in the party prevented any action being taken, although a score or more measures providing for the repeal of the tax were introduced.

It is quite possible that the question of enabling state banks to issue currency will receive consideration from the Fifty-fourth congress and it is not to be assumed as a foregone conclusion that nothing will be done. There are many republicans who believe that it would be good policy to allow state bank issues under such conditions and restrictions as would make them entirely safe, supervision by the general government being a most essential feature of such legislation. There are practical financiers, also, who favor doing this, urging that there need be no difficulty in creating an entirely safe system for state bank issues and that such a system might have very good results, perhaps the most advantageous argument in support of it being

IT WOULD PROVIDE A MORE ELASTIC CURRENCY THAN WE NOW HAVE—A BANK CURRENCY WHICH WOULD ALWAYS BE RESPONSIVE TO THE CONDITIONS AND DEMANDS OF BUSINESS.

It is contended by such advocates of state bank issues that under a plan which, secured through governmental supervision, there is no reason why they would not become one of the most popular forms of currency. If the necessity for a bank currency be conceded, and few practical men will question it, legislation on this subject cannot be much longer deferred. In a few years there will be no government bonds to furnish security for the national bank notes. Before that time comes provision will have to be made for another kind of security for bank issues, if they are to be continued, and while the demand for this may not be immediately urgent it is a matter worthy of early consideration. It will be the business of the republican party, as the signs now indicate, to deal with this subject and determine the policy regarding it. With but one branch of the next congress in control of that party it may not be able to do so, but it is not to be expected that once accomplished anything, but the next congress of representatives can at least formulate a bank currency plan for the consideration of the country, pending the election of a republican president and congress.

MUST MEET THE EMERGENCY.

The irregularities and defalcations of City Treasurer Bolln compel decisive action by the mayor and council. The emergency calls for not merely a thorough investigation and checking up of the books and tax lists in the treasurer's office, but also an overhauling of the comptroller's books, the police court records and every other office that either handles municipal funds or keeps account of disbursements. There has been gross negligence in the comptroller's office that would almost justify the suspicion of collusion. The office of comptroller was created as a check upon the treasurer. The comptroller has power to inspect the books and records in the treasurer's office at any time. Had this supervision been exercised systematically it would have been next to impossible for a shortage to exist in the treasurer's account for any length of time. While the comptroller may not have had absolute knowledge of the diversion of public funds to private use and speculation, he could not possibly have been ignorant of the irregularities of the treasurer and his subordinates. It would not have been possible for Mr. Bolln to carry from \$10,000 to \$20,000 in memoranda slips in his cash drawer if the comptroller had called a halt on such lawless practices.

THE MEXICAN FUGITIVE.

In noticing this decision, it affords us much pleasure to acknowledge the growing distinction of the chief justice of the supreme court of the state, Mr. J. C. Russell, who is a distinguished lawyer. He has really come to be a leading figure in every sense in the great tribunal over which he presides.

A SNUB FOR AN OLIVER.

What an amazing thing that 137 members of the British House of Commons could be willing to put themselves on record as opposed to giving Oliver Cromwell a memorial among those of the other rulers of England! Of the names of those who signed the memorial, there are not half a dozen more worthy of the kingdom's highest honors than sturdy old Noll.

HOW THE TARIFF WORKS.

During the eleven months ended with May our exports decreased about \$7,000,000, and our imports increased about the same amount. The average citizen can readily see that the effect of the new tariff law is favorable to the country. It is not to be expected that the advantage of foreign countries at the expense of the United States.

A MINORITY OF FUN.

No partisan of either of the old parties is capable of extracting out of a campaign what the popular can. This may be owing to the fact that the average citizen wants to win, and the possibility of winning, combined with the doubt of it, gives him a grave and serious expression. He is not to be taken in by the hardiest of put on an air of extreme confidence. With the populist it is different. He has no idea of winning, but he goes for the fun of the thing and lets himself loose with all the enthusiasm of a man who has made up his mind to be heard, no matter whether people want to hear him or not.

VOICE OF THE STATE PRESS.

Blair Courier: The venality of the late, lamented legislature, which inhibited the delivery of a bill at winter, grows more apparent every day.

STUART LEDGER: THE OMAHA PAPERS ARE AFTER THE UNION PACIFIC AND THE FREMONT, ELKHORN & MISSOURI VALLEY RAILROADS FOR A SECTION OF THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Grand Island Independent: Ex-President Harrison will be invited to present and hold a speech at the state fair to be held at Omaha next fall. The fair at Omaha will be a considerably grander festival than it has ever been in Lincoln.

NEBRASKA CENTER SIGN: FRANK HILTON, THE DEFENDING EX-OIL INSPECTOR, IS NOW OUT OF SIGHT AND OUT OF THE MIND OF THE AUTHORITY WHO IS BEHIND THE THRONE.

Loup City Times: John C. Watson of Nebraska City has been appointed general agent for the Missouri Pacific railroad. The corporations are getting him ready to send to the United States senate. They have kept him in the legislature until he got big enough to go up higher, and now he is ready for a second striped suit, furnished by the state.

KEENEY SUN: THOSE REPUBLICANS WHO ARE TRYING TO MANIPULATE SENTIMENT AMONG REPUBLICANS IN FAVOR OF THE FREE COINAGE 16 TO 1 CRAZE HAVE TACKLED A SLOW JOB.

Republican party has never been rash; it has always been equal to the emergency. When the time comes it will map out a course and a plan that will at once meet the needs of the hour. The republican party never chases rainbows.

AUBURN GRANGER: THE HASTINGS DEMOCRAT IS ASKING: "WHERE'S THAT MONEY THAT OIL INSPECTOR HILTON DIDN'T TURN OVER TO THE STATE?"

It is best that nothing more be said about it, or the next step will be to run up a bill of \$1,000 against the state for money expended in finding out that Hilton's bond was never signed, never approved or never filed, or, by some careless or cunningness, utterly valueless.

BLAIR PILOT: WHAT THE MONIED MEN OF OMAHA OUGHT TO DO IS TO PROMPTLY GO TO WORK AND PUT IN THE PIPE LINE FROM THE NEBRASKA CITY TO THE OMAHA CITY.

It will do Omaha and all eastern Nebraska more good than a whole aggregation of canals and pipe lines on paper. They can afford to have the pipe line laid out, and then to get the money to build it, or in some other way to secure an advance of the necessary stuff to build it, but just go right on with their own money, and look to results for adequate returns. This is legitimate business, and if the Omaha fellows adopt it once, they will display commendable enterprise, to their competitors and secure a prize worth having.

HIGHEST OF ALL IN LEAVENING POWER.—LATEST U. S. GOV'T REPORT

Advertisement for Absolutely Pure featuring a bottle of liquor and the text "Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report".

NATIONAL SCHOOLS STAND

Educational System of Manitoba Will Not Be Changed.

ALL RELIGIONS MUST BE SATISFIED

Conclusion of the Extended Debate on the Subject of Returning to the Separate Institutions of Former Years.

WINNIPEG, Man., June 19.—Yesterday was a field day of the opposition in the Manitoba legislature. A. P. Martin occupying the afternoon session and continuing this evening in reply to Premier Greenway's defense of Manitoba national schools. He congratulated the premier and attorney general on their secrecy during their last trip east. As to the opposition being afraid of an appeal to the country he suggested in reply that the government was afraid to appeal. It was a wrong intimation that the Catholics wanted inferior schools. He claimed that the Catholic schools were equal to the Protestant ones and in some instances far superior. The Catholic school in Winnipeg had more than half its pupils Protestants and in a Catholic school in Brandon more than two-thirds were Protestants. In support of his contentions that injustice had been done to the Catholics by the change in the school system in 1890, he quoted from the correspondence of a Methodist minister.

Mr. Martin maintained that the public schools were really Protestant schools, and in support thereof he read from the report of the Department of Education for 1893, showing that there were religious exercises in the public schools, but that the Catholics were not allowed to have their religion in the schools. There was a horror of Catholic teachings. He read from the Catholic catechism to show what some of the teachings were. If a child were to live up to an particular clause he would be on his knees all the rest of his life praying for the atonement of his sins. He read from the minutes of the public schools that had been used there to sap Christianity. He had testimony regarding the education of those schools which he did not consider fit to read in public, but he would show it to any of the members who might desire to see it. He spoke of the early difficulties which he had here by both Protestants and Catholics, owing to lack of funds, in making their schools equal to those of the Catholics. He had received, or that it was possible for them to get for their schools, a cent more than they were entitled to receive.

CATHOLICS WERE IGNORED.

Mr. Martin read a long extract from a speech by Hon. Edward Blake on the question of education and then proceeded to discuss the subject. He said that he had been of earthly ambition and advised the attorney general strongly against being ambitious to be the McCarthy of Manitoba. He complained that notice had been given which was the official use of the French language was abolished in the Manitoba legislature, and contrasted this with the course pursued in one of the other states where twenty years of notice was given. He complained also that the Catholics had never been told that their schools were inefficient and had never been asked to make them more efficient.

MR. MARTIN FOLLOWED LAST EVENING BY MR. STOWE.

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THE DEBATE IN THE LEGISLATURE ON SEPARATE SCHOOLS WAS KEPT UP TO A LATE HOUR LAST NIGHT.

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MR. STOWE'S "UNCLE TOM'S CABIN" STILL LEADS THE PARADE.

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MR. OLNEY'S FIRST ACT AS SECRETARY OF STATE WAS TO HANG A PLACARD ON THE FRONT DOOR OF HIS PRIVATE OFFICE WITH THE INSCRIPTION, "NEXT DOOR."

Mr. Olney's first act as secretary of state was to hang a placard on the front door of his private office with the inscription, "Next Door." This was significant, for "next door" leads to his secretary's office. Judge Graham had a breezy way of speaking his office door open to the public, who sometimes got a glimpse of the secretary in his shirt sleeves, puffing away at a cigar and up to his ears in work.

OWING TO INSURMOUNTABLE DIFFICULTIES IN THE WAY OF ARRANGING THE BIOGRAPHIES OF NEW MEMBERS OF CONGRESS, ASSURANCES ARE GIVEN THAT AN EXTRA SESSION WILL NOT BE CALLED.

Owing to insurmountable difficulties in the way of arranging the biographies of new members of congress, assurances are given that an extra session will not be called. An extra session of congress without the biographies of members printed at government expense would be a waste of sweetness and desert air and a rude shock to the country. The administration displays wonderful faith in dodging pitfalls dug by the enemy.

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