Weekly Bee, One Year .....

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## THE DAILY BEE E. ROSEWATER EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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The Bee Publishing Company. Proprietors

THE BEE BUILDING. SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska. (88
County of Douglas, )
George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee
Publishing company, does solemnly swear
that the actual circulation of The Daily Bke
for the week ending June 20, 1891, was as fol-Monday, June 15 Tuesday, June 16. Wednesday, June 17 Thursday, June 18. Friday, June 19 Baturday, June 20.....

Average. 20,002

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my
presence this 20th day of June, 1891.

N P. FEIL,
Notary Public. N. P. FEIL.

Notary Public.

State of Nebraska.

County of Douglas.

George B. Tzschuck, being duly sworn deposes and says that he is secretary of The Ber Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of The Daily Rile for the month of June, 1896, was 10,301 copies; for July, 1890, 20,602 copies; for August 1890, 20,7602 copies; for August 1890, 20,7602 copies; for November, 1890, 22,130 copies; for December, 1890, 22,762 copies; for November, 1890, 22,130 copies; for December, 1890, 24,762 copies; for January, 1801 28,446 copies; for February, 1801, 25,312 copies; for March, 1891, 24,065 copies; for April, 1891, 25,282 copies; for May, 1891, 26,840 copies.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 2d day of June, A. D. 1891.

N. P. Feil, Notary Public.

OMAHA makes no vain boast when she insists this morning that no city in the west is as prosperous, as handsome or as promising. Omaha is all right.

IF THE sticks put into Chicago drinks bear any relation to the strength, length and toughness of the California stick which is to be used as a counter in one of the world's fair saloons, there is to be a vast amount of paralysis among the visitors in 1893.

THE Universalists of Omaha and the state are to be congratulated upon the handsome new church which is to be dedicated today. It is an evidence of the remarkable growth of this denomination which three years ago had neither pastor nor society in Omaha.

Among other matters upon which the Sunday meditations shall turn, Omaha citizens should devote some thought to the fact that there is a fair probability of winning the republican national convention if we develop interest enough in the enterprise to apply for it and work to secure it.

CAREFUL observers cannot fail to have discovered that Omaha is fast becoming a great religious as well as commercial center. The eleventh annual session of the Nebraska Universalist conference is merely one evidence of the fact, the latest of a dozen important religious conventions held here within a year.

WITH a demand for 500 men to work in the beet sugar fields at Norfolk there is no excuse for idleness. An institution which can give employment to so large a force of men even for a portion of the year is of great value to an enterprising little city like Norfolk; indeed it would be worth a vast deal of money to a metropolis like Omaha.

AGAINST the tremendous census figares showing the extent to which the lumber interests of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota have been developed within the past 10 years must be placed the deplorable fact that our magnificent eastern pine forests are rapidly disappearing. It is only a question of time when the great northwest will be furnishing nearly all the lumber used in

IF THE reader gives any thought whatever to worldly business matters this morning, let him take comfort in the fact that within 10 days the warehouse act will be the law of the commonwealth. With this fact as a basis for speculating as to the future it will take no special gift of prophecy to forsee immense warehouses, elevators, flouring mills, malt houses and similar establishments and a busy grain produce market, making Omaha the greatest grain producing center west of Chicago.

IT is not surprising to read in Washington dispatches that the views of ex-Governor Foraker and ex- Congressman Grosvenor are diametrically opposed to each other as to the probable effect upon national politics of the election of William McKinley, jr., as governor of Ohio. These eminent politicians are personal enemies. What the one dislikes the other likes. They have both been given back seats partly on account of the illwill each bears to the other and the excongressman is to be sent abroad as a world's fair boomer largely to keep his tongue from slashing across the stump from which the ex-governor will address his fellow republicans.

DR. TEST, superintendent of the Hastings asylum for the chronic insane, is from Norfolk, and J. W. Liveringhouse, the steward, is from Grand Island. In view of these two facts, it is not at all likely Hastings people will regard the proposed investigation of the asylum management as in any sense a reflection upon the beautiful city itself, or any of its excellent citizens. Hastings is as much interested in the house-cleaning as any other collection of tax-payers, and is as much ashamed of the crooked work done in the old building. The effort of a contemptible competitor to involve THE BEE in a controversy with its friends in Hastings, or to array them on the side of the inefficier management of the asylum, will be a dead failure.

HARVEST EXCURSIONS. If the railways are induced to restore the system of harvest excursions in Nebraska, to the city of Kearney and her newspapers the state must give a very fair part of the glory. The enterprising citizens of that city have steadfastly argued with the railway people that the companies and the state will be mutually benefited by this restoration. The board of trade of Kearney has kept the matter constantly before the public and the railway officials, until finally under date of June 15 Mr. John Francis, general passenger and ticket agent of the B. & M., advises that body that the question is still open and will be settled in the

July meetings. There is hope in this information. The question of low rates west of the Missouri river for harvest excursions rests solely with the Nebraska lines. If they are earnestly in favor of them there will be no difficulty about the matter whatever. The Iowa lines will cheerfully join in a through rate upon an equitable basis, and the whole east will be flooded with circulars announcing the excursion. Thousands of people will embrace the opportunity of visiting Nebraska, and many of them will become citizens of the state. The railways will be more than repaid for their concession, and the reputation of Nebraska, somewhat blackened by evil report for a year or two, will be vastly improved.

If ever any good reason existed for land rates and other concessions from regular fares to visitors to Nebraska it exists in greater strength today than ever before. The state never looked so attractive and its farms never promised handsomer returns to the agriculturists. The years of adversity, the unwisdom of calamity peddlers, and the exaggerations of stump orators have left a wholly erroneous impression of Nebraska in many portions of the east. Thousands of intending settlers have been deterred from immigrating to this state by the reports of crop failures and financial distress which have been so freely circulated. These and others coming to the state in this year of grace will see for themselves that Nebraska soil under fair conditions will do for the careful farmer. It is of the utmost importance that the damaging stories growing out of events which are likely to occur in any state in the union be corrected. Nothing is so convincing as a fact and we have in this state this year a fact which we want lodged in the minds of thousands. Every board of trade and agricultural society in Nebraska should forward a brief resolution to the railway companies requesting them to put on sale harvest excursion tickets for the months of August, Sentember and October.

ATTACKING WESTERN INVESTMENTS. The concerted movement of rival life assurance associations against the New York Life company is not begun in entire good faith. The alleged defalcations of two trusted agents of the company is made the occasion of the attack upon its credit and its securities. The official investigation now being made will probably determine the truth as to the allegations involving the foreign management. The purpose of its enemies is not solely to injure its standing with the people and thus to reap benefits to themselves. There is a covert attempt being made to discourage the New York Life company's policy of western investments.

The allegation that its western property has depreciated in value by \$2,000,-000 is so palpable a falsehood as to be hardly worthy of serious consideration. If eastern people were as familiar with the business conditions prevailing in Minneapolis, Omaha and Kansas City as those who reside west of Chicago the lie would fall to the ground of its own weight. The fact is, so far as Omaha is concerned, that the site upon which the great New York Life building stands is worth today probably \$175,000, or more than twice the sum paid for it less than five years ago. The building and its income from rents speak for themselves. The probabilities are that the Minneapolis and Kansas City properties were equally as good investments.

The New York Life company wisely foresaw the growth and prosperity of the west. It has taken meney from the east and made permanent investments here. It has recently loaned the city of Portland, Ore., \$500,000 with which to erect a chamber of commerce building. The transfer of tnese large sums from the interest loving money centers of the Atlantic slope is largely the cause of complaint among the money lenders there, and the real milk in the cocoanut of the present attempt to injure the company. The west hopes the New York Life can vindicate its reputation, and it will experience no difficulty whatever in proving the wisdom of its financial management if all its investments are as unassailable and promising as those made in the three

## leading cities west of the Mississippi.

THE DISHONEST CONTRACTOR. A few years ago when bids were opened for a state institution it was found that three contractors had submitted proposals. Two of these were only about \$1,000 apart, while the third was \$29,000 lower than his lowest competitor. That contractor stated to an ntimate friend that he made \$15,000 out of his contract. The natural inference is that the other two supposed they were the sole bidders and expected to divide

profits on the job. In the early days of Nebraska when the state institutions were constructed, the frauds perpetrated were so gross that accepted gossip has long since established the belief that it was necessary to burn down the first insane hospital in order to conceal the corruption which entered into its construction. The first state house and the first penitentiary were also monuments to the

greed of contractors. It is not necessary to go back into ancient history or go out of Douglas county to find other examples of similar disregard of the commonest principles of business honesty in the expenditure of pubtic funds upon public buildings erected under contract. The Douglas county hospital is not a particularly grateful proof of the integrity of the Douglas county contractor. The Hastings in-

the start and the state expended \$12,000 more than the contract price for the exthe original contract. It is now a disgrace to the state. Other public buildings of recent construction might also furnish examples of similar inefficiency

and corruption. The state has voted \$383,950 for new construction, improvements and repairs at the various state institutions for the next two years. New buildings outright are to be erected at Geneva, Beatrice and Lincoln and extensive additions involving large contracts are provided for at Lincoln and Hastings. Most of this large sum of money will be expended under contract. If past experience is any criterion by which to judge a very large percentage of it will be misapplied unless the parties charged with the superintendence of the work and the auditing of the accounts are especially vigilant. Will it be possible to have all this work done in a business-like manner, honestly, efficiently and satisfactorily? With the board of public lands and buildings the answer to this question must chiefly rest. Let that body see to it that no further scandals grow out of the contract building business committed to its supervision. The taxpayers are tired of enriching dishonest contractors through the inefficiency and corruption of state employes.

#### POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

It is understood that the postmaster general will, in his next annual report, again recommend the establishment of postal savings banks. His argument in favor of such a system, presented to the last congress and referred to the senate committee on postoffices and post roads, has recently been published, and is a vigorous plea for this method of encouraging thrift and economy among the people. The question is not a new one, having been first brought forward in lower branch of congress by Mr. Maynard of Tennessee, who afterward, in 1880, was postmaster general. The chief opposition to the project at that time was on the ground that there was no apparent way in which the enormous sums expected from depositors could be disposed of in the absence of a permanent national debt, but that form of opposition has been abandoned and the chief obstructions now urged against it are that it would introduce a new element of paternalism into local matters, increase the number of petty office holders and interfere with the business of reputable and long-established private banks. As to the last objection it is met by the fact that in all the European countries in which postal savings banks have been established the business of private banks of the same class has not been diminished nor otherwise interfered with. With regard to the other objections, while they merit consideration, it is sufficient to say that they trial of a policy if it can be shown that it would probably be a great national benefit. The greatest good to the greatest number is the principle which must control in this as in all other matters with which the government may properly have anything to do.

The practical argument in support of the project of postal savings banks is that it would give incentive and opportunity for the exercise of thrift to every farmer and hired man, to every industrious, self-supporting Woman, and to every child in the neighborhood of the smallest postoffice in the country. It would be a standing appeal that would be conducive to prudence and economy among thousands who make no effort to save anything, though they might do so without depriving themselves of any reasonable comfort. They would understand that the security against fraud would be as nearly absolute as is possible in human affairs, and those who might hesitate to entrust any part of their earnings to a private banking institution, and there are many such, would place it with the government, knowing that it would be safe in that keeping.

Thirty years ago the British parliament passed an act establishing postal savings banks, and prior to that time the English working classes were regarded as the most improvident and unthrifty in Europe. According to the report of the British postoffice department the number of postal savings banks in the United Kingdom in March, 1890, was 9,353, and the total amount standing to the credit of depositors was \$306,-808,149. That the establishment of this system did not interfere with the private banks would seem to be amply shown by the fact that in 15 years the latter increased their capital by more than £10,000,000. With a population nearly twice that of Great Britain, our industrial classes having far greater opportunities for small economies, there would seem to be no reason why a system of postal savings banks in the United States should not be a great success and productive of immense benefits to the people.

FREE TRADE AND RECIPROCITY. During the discussion of the reciprocity clause of the tariff law in the last congress it was common for democrats to declare that reciprocity is synonymous with free trade. The democratic press is doing the same thing now, not because the editors are ignorant of the difference, but in order to mislead those who are and if possible put the party responsible for reciprocity in a false position. There is no danger that persons who have given some intelligent reflection to the matter will be deceived, while the difference between free trade and reciprocity is so easy of explanation, and the illustrations furnished by the reciprocity arrangements already effected are so clear, that nobody who cares to understand the difference can have any difficulty in doing so.

Webster defines reciprocity as "reciprocal advantages, obligations or rights,' and a reciprocity treaty as "a treaty concluded between two countries conferring, equal privileges as regards customs or charges on imports, or in other sane asylum is a building in which | respects." The same high authority | this city, walloped Howell Osborne on a Paris

no honest builder takes professional defines free trade as "commerce unrepride. According to the information stricted by duties or tariff regulations." given to the public it was botched from In the one case the nations or countries entering into a reciprocity treaty agree that the interchange tras supposed to have been included in of all commodities between those countries shall be on equivalent terms. In the case of free trade the simple operation is that one country receives the commodities of other countries free from restriction or the imposition of any import Yuty or charge, and without reciprocal advantages, obligations or rights. Reciprocity is in effect barter, the trading of commodities upon terms mutually satisfactory to the contracting countries, and such an arrangement may allow one country free access to the markets of another for a part of its products while it levies duties on the products of the other, or there may be free trade as to some commodities and not as to others, or there may be such an agreement as to customs charges as it is believed will promote international trade and be mu-

tunlly advantageous. Brazil has not

wholly abandoned import duties on

American products under the reciprocity

agreement with the United States, but

simply modified them as a concession to the continued free admission of her coffee into this country, and Spain will continue to collect duties on American commodities coing into Cuba after the reciprocity treaty goes into effect, though they will be much less than now. Free trade, however, imposes no conditions, exacts no obligations and involves no rights. It proposes to buy from other countries whatever they have to sell and pay for it in whatever way they may demand. It would allow the coffee of Brazil and the sugar of Cuba to come into our markets free and ask nothing in return. Reciprocity, or at any rate the policy which the United States is promoting, demands such reasonable concessions to our manufacturers and producers as will enable them to get a larger share of their markets than they have heretofore been able to secure. It is thus seen that both in the literal sense, as defined by the highest authority, and in the practical import, as illustrated in the agreements entered into between the United States and other countries, there is a very wide difference between free trade and reciprocity, and there can be no doubt as to which of the two policies the majority of the American people

regard as the more desirable. No old citizen of Nebraska can visit the city of Lincoln without a feeling of pride in the prosperous and pretty capital. Those who recall its unfenced raw prairie 25 years ago, its hurriedly built wooden buildings of two years later and its black, muddy streets of five years since are more than astonished at the results of the last few years. Great avenues of beautiful trees lead out at right angles from the business thoroughfares, and elegant homes and grounds mark the spaces over which the cow paths ran indiscriminately within the recollection of very young men. In its business blocks. should not be permitted to prevent the its private homes, its public buildings, great charitable. educational and corrective institutions, splendid churches, its miles of paved streets, its long lines of electric railways and numerous railroads are gathered the marvelous results of 25 years of intelligent business activity, public spirit and private enterprise. Every true citizen of Nebraska is proud of the capital of the state. It is more attractive in some respects than our own Omaha and there is an air of conscious prosperity and abiding faith in the future about its business men and citizens generally which speaks louder than set phrases of praise in behalf of one of the most de lightful seats of government in this country. It is a small mind which would refer slightingly to the achievements of the second city of the state, the coming Indianapolis of the group of

> states surrounding Nebraska. THE Pittsburg United Presbyterian clergymen at their recent meeting discussed the elements of the strength of Dr. T. Dewitt Talmage, the great Brooklyn preacher. The consensus of opinion was that Dr. Talmage is not an orator. He violates all the rules of gesticulation, control of the voice and even those of rhetoric. He was held to be erratic and eccentric and yet the fact that he preaches to and interests the whole English speaking world was admitted. The preachers concluded finally that what the world wants is not elegant clothes, graceful movement and fine rhetoric, but common sense, clear diction and ideas. These will knock the former out of the pulpit quicker than Sullivan knocked Kilrain against the ropes and into his corner. That is pretty quick, too.

## No Use for His Chin.

Washington Post. John P. St. John declares that he is not in sympathy with the third party-probable be cause he is not in at the usual rate per night.

Too Much Nerve. Chilean Times.

So Millionaire Rockefeller has nervous prostration! It was always thought that the nerve of that man would some day prove too much for him.

## The Washwoman's Cinch.

Philadelphia Record. One hundred thousand laundry women will go on a strike for shorter hours today. In the present unusually large wash of solied linen in the British capital the strikers should readily command the situation.

## A Prosperous Year.

Cincinnets Commercial.

The public debt increase for the month of May was \$662,915. This is a mere bagatelle compared with the public debt decrease of \$130,000,000 since the beginning of the fiscal year. The scream of the calamity frauds means nothing. Our country is in one of its most prosperous years.

## Very Comfortable.

Burlington Hawkeye. THE OMAHA BEE says that eastern people should give a wide borth to all solicitors for aid for Nebraska sufferers. Investigation will, in nearly every case, expose these self appointed aims gatherers as imposters. No braska is in a very comfortable condition just now. Very few people need aid from auroad

## Import at Society Events.

Marning Advertiser.
Two important pieces of social news are cabled from Europe. Mabel Jordan, late of

racetrack the other day, and Mrs. Langtry is wearing a pair of black eyes presented to her by her jealous lover, one John Baird, a Scotch millionaire with a taste for dogs, prizefighters and faded actresses. We are pleased to see that the cables are being kept warm with these important reports of society doings.

### Premature Predictions.

Detroit Free Press. Senator Manderson of Nebraska says there is no doubt that the Nebraska republicans would be for Blaine if he was a candidate for the presidential nomination, but that is not regarded as among the possibilities. After Blaine, Harrison is mostly favored, though Alger has a very aggressive following, principally confined to the soldier element. In his opinion Cleveland is the democratic favor-

#### Philadelphia's Napoleons.

New York Advertiser. They do some things on a magnificent scale n Philadelphia, among them the defalcation business. No other city in the union can produce such impressive and absolutely aweinspiring thieves. In the case against Bardsley it is a bagatelle to unearth some new item of peculation amounting to \$300,000 or \$400,000. People do not even stop on the street to gossip about it.

#### New York in Line.

Tom Platt in New York Recorder. New York is a republican state on national issues. Of that I am convinced. Our state has too large manufacturing interests to be anything else. The same reasons should make New York surely republican this fall and I believe they will.

#### This is the Talk.

Kearney Hub. Every particle of western pressure possible should be brought to bear to have the next republican national convention held at Omaha. There should be no western lealousies in this matter, not even a little bit.

#### PASSING JESTS.

Baseball umpires are princely sports. They The approach of iceberys to New York had ble effect on the local mercury. It no perceptible e is out of sight,

"You seem deeply absorbed in that book, "Yes, it is a charming story of 'The Man with the Iron Jaw." "Biography of a councilman, ch?"

The price of ice has reached an altitude in Denver that the mercury cannot be kept at the summer resort notch.

ROMEO A LA MODE. New York Herald. Maid of summer, ere I pop.
Ere I down before you flop.
I bez that through that open door
You'll firt with other chaps no more;
That you'll my sister be I know, That you'll my sister be I know, But, sweet one, give me haif a show.

According to Black Hills papers "Truth is at a premium" in that section. The natives seem to have sufficient "tin" to reach it occa-sionally.

As a summer resort Chicago has reached he prostration period. The lookout on the tower of the new Madi-

son Square (New York) garden will be 330 feet from the ground. This will enable the swel-tering residents to reach the altitude of the thermometer.

After all it must be admitted that in cap-turing Ohylesa, Elaine secured a Slouxtable husband.

The publication of 114 pages of delinquent tax saies in the Chicago Times is not intended as a guarantee of great faith in the world's fair burg. TAKING HER DIP.

New York Press. With charming smiles on her rosy lips,

She plunges into the wavelets white, And the people who watch her taking her dips Declare that her costume's "out of sight." Munsey's Weekly: "Way do you want to get married?"
"O, heredity has something to do with it, I New York Herald: Wool-What makes Mrs.

Hicks watch her husband so closely?
Van Pelt—A few nights since she started to grieve for her first husband and Hicks sympathized with her.

New\_York Telegram: Mistress-Were you discharged from your last situation? Applicant-in lade, I was not. The lady of the house gave me notice, and in a moment of anger and forgetfulness Ol accepted it.

Philadelphia Record: He thought his stew would be is cents. Instead the waiter put a 25-cent check beside his plate. "Stews have gone up, ain't they?" he asked angrily. The waiter quietly said no. The customer got hot, however, and talked loudly for a minute. A ast he said: "All right! I kin pay fur it I'm not the man to holler murder for 10 cents."

#### BLOOMING BUDS. New York Herald.

She talks with tears about her mates and quotes from ancient lore; She says the Past is left behind, the Future is Hergown is simply stunning, but her manner's very sid, O, what an awful humbug is the Sweet Girl

The girl with white shoes is a new feature of

When a girl turns up her nose it isn't generally in order that you may kiss her lips more easily. He had stayed and stayed the night before

the had stayed and stayed the hight before until the girl was mad enough to say anything, and she did the next day when she met him. "I had a perfectly delightful time at your house last night." he murmured when he met her. "Time?" she said curtly, "It was more like eternity."

Among the many new ornaments of the seasons one intended for young ladies will certainly suit their taste. It is a pretty gold or silver chain ending in a ring, from which hang all sorts of trilles, a flacon, a tiny mirror, watch, penknife, powder box, etc.

Among those who will make their formal entrance into the social world of New York during the coming season are Misses Notta Taylor of Gramercy Park, Emily Morris, Geraldine Fitzgerald, Elizibeth Nicholas, Frances Townsend, Annie Morgan, daughter of Mrs. Pferpont Morgan; Carrie Morgan, her cousin, and possibly Miss Mary Cutting.

Daughters of the Revolution ought to be far more numerous in Central and South America than in the United States.

Seminary commencement times are gal-a

## JESTING DEATH.

The following poem was written by an Irish

We meet 'neath the sounding rafters, And the walls around are bare; As they echo our peals of laughter, It seems that the dead are there. But stand by your glasses steady. We drink to our comrades' eyes; Quaff a cup to the dead strondy. And burrah for the next that dies.

Not here in the goblets flowing.
Not here in the vintage sweet;
'The as cold as our hearts are glowing.
And as dark as the doom we must meet,
But stind to your glasses steady.
And soon shall our pulses rise;
A cup to the dead aircady—
Hurran for the next that dies.

Not a sigh for the lot that darkles, Not a tear for the friends that sink; We'll fail mid the wine cap's sparkles As mute as the wine we drink. So stand to your glasses stendy, 'Tis this that the respite buys; A cup to the usual already— Hurrah for the next that dies.

Time was when we frowned on others,

We thought we were wiser then:
Ha! Ha! let them drink to their mothers.
Who expect to see them again.
No! stand to your glasses steady!
The thoughtless are here the wise;
A cup to the dead already—
Hurr ab for the next that dies.

#### A FEW NOTED MEN.

Hastings Republican: THE OMARA BEE has tirred up a good sized buzz in the Hastings President Carnot of France receives \$120,000 as salary and as much more for house rent and traveling expenses. asylum.

Heatrice Democrat: The Hastings asylum is a rotten affair, and the fact that a newspaper has taken the lead in crowding the rascais out, in no way mitigates the offense of the republican ring that did the robbing. Apologies are not in order. Turn the rascals out. Schuyler Quill: The Begis stirring up the Hastings insane asylum officials and says they have practiced a system of robbing the state. Well it makes little difference: those state institutions are a set of robbers of the Wizard Edison has been sued for a quarter of a million dollars, but he ought to be able to invent some way out of it. Andrew Carnegie was once a messenger boy. This gave him lesure to sit down and think out a way to make a great big fortune.

THE ASYLUM SCANDAL.

only a hint.

York Times: There are serious charges against the management of the Hastings insane asylum. A special to The BEE charges gross mismanagement and startling venality. An investigation is to be demanded which, it is charted, will reveal a very rotten condition. The matter should be thoroughly sifted and if there is any foundation for the charges made the guilty parties should not be screened. Men should be taught honesty in public affairs. If they take an office they should be satisfied with the salary, and if that is not large enough for them they ought to

is not large enough for them they ought to hunt a more judgative job.

Nebraska City News: The Hastings asylum for incurable insane is the last state institu-tion to be put on the rack and its officers ac-cused of defrauding the state. Superintend-ent Test and Steward Liveringhouse seem to

have managed affairs to suit themselves and

TIPS FOR BRIDES TO BE.

Fashion and Fancy.

The most sensible wedding presents are certified checks.

It is not so much the custom to give wed-ding presents in France as in America, but everyone invited to the wedding sends the bride a bouquet.

Shower bouquets are one of the latest bridal novelties. They cover pretty nearly the whole front of the dress, swaying gracefully

whole from of the dress, swaying gracefully with every movement.

The gown of white duchesse satin, full sleeves of chiffon, bodice fastened down the

side with a spray of orange blossoms; bouquet of orange blossoms and exotics.

Bridal robe of white silk China crepe.

trimmed with orange biossoms and lace, and a tulie veil fastened with pearl plus. Ex-quisite bouquet of roses, lilies, and other flowers.

Some of the prettiest bridesmaids' posies were composed of delicate pink Souvenir d'un Ami roses, with long trails of the same ar-ranged on the pale green ribbons that finished off the handles.

The bridg's dress was of rich tyory corded

The bride's dress was of rich lyory corded slik, fostcomed with embroidered chiffon, and trimmed with ostrich feathers and orange blossoms, her tulle vell being fastened by three diamond stara, An exquisite dress of lyory satin, em-

broidered with pearls, in a design of true lover's knots; the bodice was trimmed with folds of chiffon and pearls, and feathers edged the hem of the pettleoat; the full court train was of brocade in a design of feathers, and

The new wedding stationery is very pretty. The new wedding stationery is very pretty. The styles are legion, and the very latest is in the form of a triptych folded over. On the centre portion is the announcement of the marriage and invitation on the left-hand side

is announced the hour of the ceremony at the church, and on the right-hand that of the re-ception at the house. Outside, when the triple card is folded, appear the pretty silver monograms of the bride's and bridegroom's

Initials,

One of the handsomest dresses seen this season had a petticeat of satin duchesse, festoned round the hem with old Brussels ince, caught with sliver bows; the court train and Louis XV. coat bodies were of white and sliver brocade, in a design of true lover's knots, the former being bordered down one side with the same exquisite lace and sliver bows, and the latter edged all round with narrow passementeric and finished with ruffles and cravat of old lace; sprays of real orange blossoms were worn in the hair, with a tuile vell attached by three diamond stars, her other jewels being pearls. Her bouquet of choice exotics also had pendant horseshoes of flowers,

THIS GREAT COUNTRY OF OURS.

The United States navy has a paper boat. There is \$601,000,000 in the United States

In fifty-six years Chesapeake bay has yielded 400,000,000 bushels of oysters.

The aggregate wheat crop of Kansas this year is estimated at 58,000,000 bushels.

The railroads of this country have received 181,000,000 acres of land since the year 1861.

In the past eight years 28,150,000 persons used the promenade of the Brooklyn bridge.

The expenses of the city and county govern-ment of New York for 1892 is estimated at

\$14,519,084.89.

The product of gold in the United States the last sixteen years has aggregated the enormous amount of \$572,9.0000.

The total valuation of Boston as published by the assessors is \$600,634,180, of which \$883,500,317 is taxable. The rate of taxation will be \$13,30 per \$1,000.

The total amount of money in circulation in the United States on June 1 was \$1,504,278,500, against \$1,441,193,651 a year ago, an increase during the year of \$73,054,875.

Of the estimated wheat crop of 1891 of 590,-000,000 bushels Uncle Sam's folks will need at least 351,00,000 for home use and will have but 140,000,000 bushels for export.

increase. For the year ending April 30 last 30,021,079 barrels went to wa st. a marked in-crease over the preceding twelve months.

Montana is larger than the empire of Tur-key. Texas is larger than the whole Austrian empire by 30,000 square miles, and New Mexico is larger than Great Britain and Ireland to-

The following presidents were born at regu-

In Intervening presidents were 57m at regu-lar intervening periods of eight years and re-tired from office at same regular periods: John Adams, born 1735, retired, 18/1; Jefferson, born 1743, retired 1809; Madison, born 1751, re-tired 1817; Monroe, born 1759, retired 1825; J. Q. Adams, born 1767, but served only four

Every day there are management to the less that the 10,000,000 wooden to the less every day 9,500,000 of them are broken while wedged between somebody steeth. On 5,250-000 of these occasions the victim swears on an average 2.3 oaths. The attention of religious bodies is respectfully called to the worden tootheld.

toothpick.

The downward tendency of beer is on

true lover's knots.

as it must go.

In the opinion of the New York World John D. Rockefeller, now on the sick list at Cieveland, O., is worth as much as \$125,000,000. Bill Arp, the Georgia humorist, whose lokes have aroused appreciative smiles north of Mason and Dixon's line, is sixty years old and the father of nine children. state institutions are a set of robbers of the public funds at best and it makes little dif-ference to the taxpayers who gets it, as long Farmers Alliance: The Bee shows up frauds by J. W. Liveringhouse, steward of the hospital for the incurable lisance. This is no surprise to the Alliance. The surprising thing is that J. W. L. should ever have been appointed atoward, when the most casual inquiry would have shown his unitiness. The steal discovered amounts to \$301, but this is probably

the father of nine children.

Hon, J. J. C. Abbort, who is named as the new premier of Canada, is seventy years of age, and one-half his life has been spent in public life though not very eventfully.

W. J. Florence is fishing on the Restigueth river. Canada, and sends home an eighty-pound salmon, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

John London Macadam, the inventor of the road that bears his name, labored for years to perfect his ideas, and, although the English parliament voted him \$50,000 it hardly covered his outlay. "His monument is the roads of England."

General Wolseley, who is in command of the British forces in Ireland, is fifty-eight years old and probably the best soldier in England. He is a native Irishman and the son of a codier. He entered the service at eighteen Justin McCarthy, the younger, is already a ival of his father in literary productiveness f not in literary merit. He possesses the true

have managed affairs to suit themselves and no doubt are a good many doliars abead. Their plan of proceedure was to duplicate youchers, they putting the money thus received into their pockets. When the asylum was built there were accusations of rottenness and the management seems to have been rotten ever since. The board of public lands and buildings should begin criminal action against Test and Liveringhouse at once. It is time a little honesty was practiced in the management of our state institutions.

Grand Island Independent: The frauds of Irish copiousness of vocabulary, and can boast at thirty that he is the author of eleven books and seven plays.

Bili Nye is enjoying himself in a country village of high altitude in North Carolina. He drives a spanking team of horses, and when he has spare time he puts it in on the new play which he is writing for Stuart Robson. In a letter to a friend William says that he can now imagine how Shakespeare used to feel about the time he was giving birth to a new play.

Probably the most modest and unassu Probably the most modest and unassum of all the employees of the Fennsylvania read is Mr. George B. Roberts. the preside of that great corporation. He has climan the ladder of promotion from the number of the first position of rostman in the engineering cound is a piain, quiet and conservative man of fifty-seven years, with a few story of gray in his hair.

ment of our state institutions.

Grand Island Independent: The frauds of which the administration of the Hastings insense asslum, and especially Steward Liveringhouse and the superintendent, Dr. Test, are accused, are of such an outrageous nature and probably so extensive that the strictest investigation, and if the charges should prove correct, the severest punishment, is required. Whitewashing reports, excusing criminals with alleged mistakes, are entirely too common in our country and decidedly hurtful to the community and to the party which makes use of them. They ought to be abandoned in the interests of the state, the people and general morality. A treatment like that the embezzling lawyer of Lincoln received when he was sent to the pointentiary is in order. It will clear the atmosphere of a far too lenient public opinion in regard to swindles and steals. of gray in his hair.

The health of ex-Senator McDonaid has become so impaired as to cause considerable apprehension among his friends. His mealady is an affection of the stomach and kiesneys that first manifested itself while he was in Washington last winter, and the venerable senator acknowledges himself that he is a very sick man. Nevertheless his midd is as keen and his spirits as bright as in the days of his vigorous health.

keen and his spirits as bright as in the his vigorous health.

While Channeey M. Depew is one of the pleasantest men to interview, it has frequently been noticed that he never encourages the interviewer to stay in his presence for any length of time by inviting him to st down, Mr. Depew's desk stands pretty near the center of his large office, and never is any vacant chair found within twenty feet of it. Mr Depew will lean back in his comfortable armechair, and pour out anecdote, story and ditticism without end. But he never invites this listener to sit down. After the latter his shifted his weight from one foot to the other a dozen times and begins to feet tired, he a dozen times and begins to feel tired, he looks around in vain for a chair. There is none near enough to reach without interrupting Mr. Depew's flow of talk and as this would be impolite and possibly followed by grave consequences, the interviewer feels compelled to stand patiently through it all. Whether this is the result of accident or design, Mr. Depew has never been known to make an ex-

## SOME OF OUR BOYS.

Toronto's Prescott, the new president of the International Typographical Union, is only 27. The young men are coming to the front all along the line.

"Well, my son, which would you rather do, study law or go to a medical college?" "I-think, father, I'd better study law, I may want to contest your will, you know The son of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe. Mr. H. M. Howe, has won a prize of 2,50) francs, swarded by the national society for the encouragement of industries, at Paris, for a treatise on the metallurgy of steel.

Foreign papers say that an American named Hofting won 220,000 frames at Monte Cario on May 14. The fortunate man, it is added, was intoxicated at the time. The success, however, brought him to his senses, as he departed for Paris on the same day, to the great regret of the crouplers.

There is Not Lincoln and Fred Grant and

of the crouplers.

There is Bot Lincoln and Fred Grant and Webb Hayes and Alan Arthur and Russell Harrison, all sons of presidents, and not one of them has to be dunned for long-overdue tailors' and grocers' bills, nor has the name of any one of them ever been associated with a scandal. Unele Sam can well afford to be proud of his boys.

Time is tick ug right along toward those ultimate days in June, says the Detroit Free Press, when the young man will step confi-dently forward on the school platform and boldly assert that "we are standing on the threshold of a new era," after which he will go forth upon the big, round, stippery world and devote his time and talents to raising a thin streak of pale forze across his upper lin

streak of pale furze across his upper lip.

Bernard Wittmer Jr. was employed for five years as a typewriter by a New Yerk business firm, at a salary of \$15 a week. One morning last February he awoke to find himself heir to a fortune of \$7,000,000 and a great castle in Germany containing not less than 250 reoms. He went to Germany, established his identity and his claim, and last month came all the way back to New York for the purpose of resigning honorably a \$15 a week position. He has now returned to Germany, and with his wife and two children, has taken up his residence in his castle. dence in his castle.

dence in his castle.

A young man recently went to dine at the house of a friend (says the New York Sun). This young man says the only way he can tell whether there are hones in his shad is by getting them into his mouth. And so when the fish came, he plunged it into his mouth without regard to its bony structure, and when a bone revealed its presence in his mouth he took it out. He likes shad very much and he had set his heart on having a second plece, but he was not asked to have any. After dinner was over his hostess came and sat down by him, "Did you want some more of that fish very much?" she asked. Weil, I do like shad very much," he admitted. "I saw you wanted some more." she said, "but I didn't dare give it to you. I was afraid you'd die on the premises."

## RAM'S HORNETS.

It never pays to play with a rat tran. A lie is the blackest thing in the world.

No man's religion is worth any more than it ists him. No man gets such great pay as the one who loes God's work. The devil is always after the man who never gets discouraged.

gets discouraged.

The religion that costs nothing is not the kind that lifts people into heaven.

The best friend the nation has is the mother who teaches her children to pray. God never calls a rascal to prach the gos-pel, but the devil frequently does. It is poor policy to hire a man to watch a bank who believes that stealing chickens is right.

How much easier it is to sit by the fire and resolve to do good than it is to go out in the cold and do it. The preacher who gets a big salary generally has a hard time in getting the bible clear open when he preaches.

The devil never gets more than three feet away from the man who is trying to lead a religious life without giving.

# An Inquiry:

Is it not better to purchase

## Dr. Price's Delicious Flavoring Extracts,

Lemon, Vanilla, Orange, etc., that have stood the test of a quarter of a century, than adulterated, unhealthy extracts because they are cheaper?

Good pure articles have a valuation, and that Dr. Price's Flavoring Extracts are unequaled in purity and quality, no person who has used them will deny.

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