Cmaha, The Fee Building.
South Onaha, Corner N and 26th Streets.
Council Bluffs, 12 Pearl Street.
Chloago / flice, 317 Chamber of Commerce.
New York, Boon 813, 14 and 15, Tribune Building Washington, 5, 3 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 com-

The Bee Fublishing Company. Proprietors THE BEE BUILDING.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska.

County of Douglas. SS

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee
Publishing company, does solemnly swear
that the setual circulation of THE DAILY BEE or the week ending July 25, 1991, was as foilows:
Sunday, July 19.
Monday, July 29.
Tuesday, July 21.
Wednesday, July 22.
Thursday, July 23.
Friday, July 24.
Saturday, July 25. 27,117

Eworn to before me and subscribed in a presence this 25th day of July, A. D., 1891. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public. Etate of Nebraska

State of Nebraska.

Gounty of Fonglas.

George B. Tzschnek, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of The Daily Ble for the month of July, 1800, 20,500 copies; for September, 1800, 20,500 copies; for September, 1800, 20,500 copies; for September, 1800, 20,501 copies; for September, 1800, 21,311 copies; for January, 1801 28,440 copies; for February, 1801, 25,512 copies; for March, 1801, 24,605 copies; for April, 1801, 21,025 copies; for March, 1801, 24,605 copies; for April, 1801, 21,025 copies; for March, 1801, 24,605 copies; for April, 1801, 21,025 copies; for March, 1801, 24,605 copies; for April, 1801, 21,025 copies; for May, 1801, 6340 copies; for June, 1801, 25,007 copies.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in me, presence this 6th day of June, A. D. 1801.

N. P. FEILE, Notary Public.

WITH a grain and produce crop worth \$100,000,000 Nebraska may rightly call 1891 a bonanza year.

BRUTALITY has masqueraded long enough under the name of sport and the prize fighters must go.

A CORNER in wheat may be profitable to the farmers, but what will be the effect upon the other bread-winners of America?

ONE thing at a time. It will be time to investigate the Norfolk asylum after the board of public lands and buildings has reported its findings upon Hastings.

HAD the board of trade arranged for the business mens' excursion to Helena early next month, the thinking people of Omaha would enjoy their Sunday rest better today.

JUDGE CHAPMAN'S sober second thought leads him to the conclusion that there should be no nominations for governor this fall. The judge's sober second thought is his best.

sister over the Hall-Fitzsimmons fiasec and invites the athletic club of St. Paul to the Flour city to see mills, if it is mills its members are after.

WHEN General VanWyck gets the Hennepin canal built across Iowa and Nebraska to the summit of the Rockies we can all ship grain from our harvest fields to Liverpool in "whaleback" freighting vessels.

THE Columbus, O., jury in the Elliot trial is one after the heart of the most technical of lawyers. It has not yet formed or expressed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the accused although it has patiently listened to thousands of pages of testimony and has been deliberating over it for three days.

THE waterworks company is semi-officially notified by Judge Wakeley from the bench that the city has rights which the company is bound to respect. If hereafter the mains do not go down in the streets as ordered, and when ordered, the city may put them in place at the expense of the water company.

Among the citizens of Douglas county there will be a universal feeling of sympathy with County Commissioner Timme in his sudden affliction, and a general hope that the slight stroke of paralysis which overcame him yesterday will not permanently disable him. Mr. Timme has been an active and useful member of the county board and cannot well be spared from his important duties.

EX-CONGRESSMAN OWEN'S ruling admitting foreign skilled labor under contract to work in the new tin plate works may not be correct, but there are several bureau officers in Washington who will admire him for declining to be merely a treasury clerk with the title and salary of superintendent of immigration. A revolt of heads of bureaus all along the line against their reduction to the rank of chief of divisions is entirely probable and excusable.

A BANQUET and reception was tendered Chief Justice Fuller at Tacoma Friday night. It is observed no presidential boom was inaugurated. The chief justice has probably noticed that presidential booms started on the coast spend themselves long before they reach the white house and has profited by the experience of General Miles, Justice Field and Senator Stanford. Perhaps Grant's third term canvass might have been successful if it had begun in New York Instead of San Francisco.

BROKEN BOW is a far west city in Nebraska, in the very heart of the section which suffered most keenly from last year's drouth. It is therefore most gratifying to read in a dispatch from the metroplois of Custer county that her dealers have sold this year 113 self-bind ers, three headers, seven threshers and 58,000 pounds of binding twine. These figures are easily explained by the information that the acreage is the largest ever known and that wheat yields 27 bushels and oats 70 bushels per acre.

NEBRASKA IS ALL RIGHT. The evidence presented in THE BEE of two weeks ago of the material pros-

perity of Nebraska has attracted wide attention, and it has served the excellent purpose of correcting the unfavorable impressions which had been formed regarding the condition of the state from the misrepresentations of persons interested, for one reason or another, in defaming Nebraska. The showing of bank deposits exceeding fifty millions of dollars conclusively proved that there was no such general impoverishment in the state as the alarmists had persistently proclaimed. A people having at command capital amounting to \$47 per capita, with all other conditions favorable to prosperity and progress, are very far from beggary or ruin. A small portion of them, as was the case with those in the drouth-stricken region last year. may experience some distress demanding relief at the hands of their fellowcitizens, and others who failed to receive a paying price for their products. find difficulty in meeting their obligations, but their conditions are casuat and have been greatly exaggerated. The croakers and agitators had their opportunity last year and made the most of it, unquestionably to the immediate injury of the state, but the indisputable figures which show that the aggregate pros perity of the people of Nebraska will compare favorably with the prosperity of the people of most other states, completely disposed of the misrepresentations of these men. That there has been business depression during the last two years will not be denied, but it has been general and no more severe in Nebraska than elsewhere. Indeed it is doubtless a fact that this state has suffered less from it than a majority

of the states, and certainly not more

than any of the distinctively agricul-

tural states.

The promise of the immediate future is a higher measure of prosperity than Nebraska has ever known. Conservative estimates place the value of the crops this year at not less than \$100,-000,000. Add to this the value of the hogs and cattle, the dairy products, and other sources of revenue to the producers, and the sum total will reach figures greater than have ever been realized in any single year in the history of the state. If the indications are trustworthy the farmers will get better prices for their grain than they have received for several years, and will thus be better prepared than for a long time to take care of their obligations. It is unnecessary to indicate the benefits that will result to all interests, and the vitalizing effect upon business which the improved conditions will have. A revival in all departments of enterprise would seem to be inevitable. It will not come in the nature of a boom, nor is li desirable that it should, but will have a steady, legitimate and healthy growth. The next year ought to witness, and doubtless will, a considerable addition to the population of Nebraska and a large inflow of capital seeking investment. No western state offers more inviting or favorable opportunities. Nowhere is there greater certainty of good crops to reward the indus-MINNEAPOLIS is taunting her twin | try of the farmer, and the country of which the chief city of Nebraska is the metropolis possesses boundless possibil-

> ities As THE BEE has conclusively shown, Nebraska is all right.

THE CONTRACT SCHOOL QUESTION. In the acrimonious personal controversy between the commissioner of Indian affairs and the officials of the Catholic bureau of Indian missions at Washington, The Bee takes no interest. So far as the country at large is concerned it is a matter of no consequence whether the commissioner contracts with the Catholic bureau or with the teachers of the church schools. Naturally enough the reader wonders why a bureau of Catholic Indian missions should be maintained in Washington a thousand miles from the nearest Indian tribe. He apprehends, however, the institution is there for the purpose of securing government aid for its missions among the Indians from congress and the Indian department, and that so far this has been legitimate. He does not care to go into the subject farther in connection with this particular bureau or to inquire why there should not also be a Protestant bureau of Indian missions.

The great fact that this government is annually donating over half a million dollars to the several religious denomination for sectarians purposes is the one in which every American is interested. Whether Commissioner Morgan diseriminates in favor of Protestanism or Catholicism in the distribution of this money is of less importance than the knowledge that the United States government is violating the principles of the constitution in awarding public funds to either Protestants or Catholics or both. The government should encourage missionary endeavor among the savages as a part of the effort for their civilization, but it should not pay one dollar toward their conversion to any religious dogma, Protestant or Catholic. The evangelization of this race is the business of the churches and they should pay the cost of it. The government should devote the money appropriated for the civilization of Indians to their material and educational, not their religious advancement. The national government has no more right to teach an Indian that he must believe in the Lord Jesus Christ or be damned than it has to huddle the children of the Hebrews who live in America into Christian churches and seek to make them abandon Judaism, while instructing them in reading, writing and arithmeetic. The government must attend to its legitimate business and religious instruction is entirely out of its

The appropriations for Indian education have increased from \$20,000 in 1877 to \$1,842,770 in the fiscal year 1891. During this period, the Indian department in its anxiety to improve the condition of the wards of the government, has encouraged the religious denominations to co-operate in their education. A system of contract schools has grown up and unquestionably has accomplished much good among the Indians. The government probably had no suspicion

enormous proportions so brief a period. The following table shows the growth of the appropriations for instruction in contract denominathe annual appropriations among several of the sects engaged in aggressive missionary work among the savages:

44 enseensken 218 200000 1140 As might readily be supposed the

munificent sums offered by the government were sought after by all the religious denominations who are doing extensive missionary work among the Indians except the Baptists, They have a large number of missions, but have steadfastly declined government aid on the principle that the government has no constitutional right to expend money for religious purposes. As might also have been anticipated the distribution of these funds has aroused bitter antagonisms and these antagonisms are responsible for the present controversy over the whole question. When creeds collide and churches become involved in contests for cash or converts, the avarice of humanity, the ambition for power, and the hatred of fanaticism are all likely to manifest themselves. The fact that some denominations received large and others small sums awakened jealousies and brought upon congress a flood of discussion of the merits of religious organizations which in this country was never before experienced.

The Protestants were dissatisfied because the Catholics were educating the larger number of Indian children and receiving the greater part of the contract school fund from the government, The Catholics, on the other hand, were keenly alive to any suggestion of danger either in congress, the Indian office or the field, to the system they had organized and the government was helping them to maintain. The secular world looked on with disgust and marveled at the feeling which Christians exhibited over the subject and decided that the circumstances were a conclusive proof and striking illustration of the evils of uniting church and state even in so small a degree. The newspapers of the country participated in the interest which the sects had aroused and Indian education became a topic of every day discussion throughout the union. The sects were temporarily successful at least, and congress put a rider into the Indian ap propriation bill directing the interior department to expend no less than \$535,000 of this year's appropriation in the support of the contract or sectarian

schools. The community generally does not approve of this official endorsement of the system. The religious denominations which are not participating in its benefits are publicly denouncing congress for its action. The secular press of America is almost a unit upon the proposition that not a dollar of public money shall be donated to any religious organization for sectarian instruction. Congress and the government must sooner or later, and the sooner the better, fall back upon the time honored doctrine of absolute independence of church and state.

THE MALES FALLING BEHIND. Statistics show that the male populatien of the civilized world is falling farther and farther behind the female. According to the last British census the excess of women and girls over men and boys in Great Britain is about 900,000, an increase in 10 years of nearly 200,000, The German census of last December places the number of females about 600,000 above that of the males in the kingdom of Prussia, or nearly three times the excess twenty years There are 1,000,000 females than males in whole German empire. In Sweden and Norway the "weaker sex" are in the majority by 250,000, in Austria-Hungary by 600,000, in Denmark by 60,000, and in every European country they outnumber the males. In the United States, Canada and Australia the males are in the majority, though not largely so, the estimated excess of males in this country being only 1,100,000 or 1,200,000. It is plain that but for immigration, which furnishes a much greater number of men than women, the latter would soon in the majority here. There is a large preponderance now of females in New England and in some other sections of the United States, and if immigration were to materially decrease undoubtedly the surplus of males would soon disappear in the whole country. In less civilized countries, where women are lightly esteemed, it is otherwise, India having about six million more men than women, while the males largely preponderate in China. The obvious deduction is that the higher civilization is most favorable to the increase of the female sex, and this suggests the interesting question whether civilization

is doing the best thing for the world in

producing this result. A fact of hardly

less interest brought out by the British

that it would see the day when it should census is the marked decline in the mar- junction with the grain dealers and regret its liberality to the warring riago rate, which has been almost steadrects of christianity or that the lly tending downward for nearly two amounts demanded would reach decades. Meansime there has been an details of the law will be duly, and it is even more decided decline in the birth rate, so that not only is marriage decreasing, but marriages are becoming less prolific on the average. There is tional schools and the distribution of the same tendency in this country, prevailing chiefly among the better classes. An excess of femiles in a country is certain to have an unfavorable influence on the marriage rate, and the moral consequences of such a state of affairs can easily be conceived.

THE ISSUE IS DEAD. Hon. John C. Watson finds upon further inquiry and conference with leading lawyers in the state the opinion very generally prevailing that a governor cannot legally be elected in November of this year. Judge Samuel M. Chapman very clearly suggests in a letter to Mr. Watson that the safer course is to abandon the idea of including the office of governor in the call for the state convention, and others agree upon the general proposition. It may therefore be announced that the project is dead.

This is right. The republican party cannot afford to give assent to a prop osition which is clearly without warrant of law. It will not permit itself to be drawn into the error of holding a fruitless election and involving the state in further legal entanglements over the office of chief executive. It is perhaps unfortunate in view of the complications developed since last election that there is no constitutional method for correcting an error which makes it possible for a man who was not a candidate before the people at the election to be legally entitled to the office. Nevertheless this is the situation in which our organic law places the state, and it is clearly the intent of the constitution that no vacancy shall occur in the office of governor through any technical oversight on the part of the people. To prevent such a mishap it is provided that the governor shall hold office for two years or until his successor is elected and qualified.

Some republicans believe that the republicans should nominate a candidate for governor because the leaders of the independent party assert it to be their intention to place a name before the people. Should they be so foolish, their candidate will have the empty distinction of the nomination only. The republicans cannot afford to ignore the accepted interpretation of the law merely to checkmate the opposition. It would be an affirmation on the part of republicans that Governor Boyd is an alien and that Governor Thayer is not entitled to the office. It would be anticipating the decision of the supreme court of the United States, which would be indelicate and ridiculous. The accident will probably never again occur, and if it should a precedent has already been established which would have the effect of settling a similar controversy without delay.

The issue is dead. It need not be discussed further.

PROFITS OF STREET RAILWAYS. The city of Toronto, Canada, owns and operates its system of street car transportation. Private corporations have been invited to make propositions for the leasing of the lines for a period of thirty years on an agreed basis of \$800 per annum per mile rental, a percentage of the gross receipts and the payment of \$1,400,000 for the road in addition to assuming a mortgage indebtedness of \$600,000. The proposition also involves a change to an electric system.

The most advantageous of three propositions now being considered is that known as the Kiely-Everett tender. The Toronto Mail reduces the proposition to figures and makes up a table computed upon a trackage of 80 miles for the first 21 years and 100 miles for the last nine years. The company is to invest \$2,000,-000 the first three years, \$3,000,000 during the next 18 years and \$3,500,000 during the last nine years, or \$8,500,000 during the term of the lease. It is calculated that 75 per cent of the receipts will be used as operating expenses during the first two years, 70 per cent during the third, 65 per cent during the fourth and 55 per cent during the remaining years.

According to the calculations of the Mail the estimated receipts will be \$750,-600 per annum the first three years and will steadily increase until they reach \$2,750,000 the thirtieth year, the total receipts for the thirty years amounting to the enormous aggregate of \$49,500,-000. The city will receive as rental and from its percentage upon the gross receipts of the company \$124,000 annually the first three years and \$382,500 the thirtieth year, or \$6,734,100 for the entire term. The total surplus of earnings exclusive of operating expenses, cost of management, interest on investment and possible loss by conversion of the system of electricity, realized by the company under the proposed ease is \$16,971,500.

Toronto has an estimated population of 180,000. It would add to the value of the estimate given above to be informed upon what basis the growth of the city is calculated. This is not at hand. Nevertheless the figures reveal in a most graphic manner the enormous values of exclusive franchises to street railway corporations. It is probably safe to assert that in growing cities of equal population in the United States the franchises are fully as valuable as in Toronto. The showing contains in itself a startling commentary upon the generosity of western cities in voting street car franchises without reserving either the right of reversion, rental or a percentage of the receipts.

GOVERNOR BOIES has formally accepted the nomination of the democratic party for governor of Iowa, but has neglected to apotogize to the commonwealth for maligning her credit and misrepresenting the condition of her chief industry.

ATHLETIC clubs with no better mission in the world than that of arranging slugging matches should be disbanded and their managers informed by a seifrespecting public that the slugger is neither a here nor a benefactor.

AT the meeting of the state board of transportation next Thursday in con-

producers who may attend, the views of the board charged with enforcing the hoped clearly, outlined.

THE board of public lands and build-

ings is a very patient public body, otherwise it would not have permitted the Hastings asylum investigation to drag its slow length along through so many weeks of midsummer. The people are growing quite weary of its remarkable delay. They have read the testimony brought out at the meetings held to examine into the affairs of the institution, They expected a prompt finding and a positive recommendation to the governor in the premises. They have no disposition to wait the tedious pleasure of an expert accountant during an indefinite interval while the present officers continue in charge of the asylum. They do not hold the board entirely blameless in connection with the irregularities complained of, but are of the opinion that there was carelessness in Lincoln as well as inefficiency and corruption at Hastings. The board owes it to itself as well as the people to report its findings andmake its recommendations to the governor without further delay.

A LITTLE later in the season THE BEE will attempt to show the amount of mortgage indebtedness cancelled in this state. It will make good ante-election reading.

Washington Post The Kansas democrats have so far recovered from last year's wreck as to move for a post mortem inquiry.

Could Make a Great Exhibit. Norfolk News. Nebraska agriculturists should secure a big erop of cancelled farm mortgages and exhibit them at the world's fair.

Corn Dethrones Cotton. St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Cotton is king no longer. Corn bears the scepter now, while hay and wheat, in addition to corn, are ahead of cotton in value of annual yield in this country.

> The Whaleback Eye-Opener. Boston Journal,

It is within the bounds of possibility that the "whaleback" may eventually revolutionize marine construction and restore the lost ocean carrying business to American hands. That is what Captain McDougail and his friends are confidently predicting. But what will our Maine and Massachusetts shipbuilders say to learning lessons in their trade from Minnesota?

Cleveland in Ohio.

Philadelphia Press (rep). So Grover Cleveland is to be invited to take the stump in Ohio by Governor Campbell. Will it be for free trade, free silver or free rum, for all or for one? Does Mr. Cleveland expect to support one and dodge the other two, or will be straidle? How about a graded income tax? These are all national questions. They are all at issue in Ohio, and all vital to a national contest.

No Longer an Experiment. Springfield Monitor

THE OMAHA BEE, knowing that the sugar industry is no longer an experiment in this state, is trying to impress the fact upon the citizens of Omaha that they are in need of a sugar refinery where the smaller factories throughout the state can send their raw sugar and have it refined; thus allowing them to run with a smaller capital and at the same time giving Omaha another Industry.

PASSING JESTS.

Rounder McBride-Just charge that to me. Rounder McBride—Just charge that to me. Barkeeper—I guess not. I don't know you. Rounder McBride—But Murphy, your boss, does. Just tell him McBride got a drink. Barkeeper (at speaking tube)—Mr. Murphy, is McBride good for a drink? Ar. Murphy—Has be it? Barkeoper—He has. Mr. Murphy-He is.

In a chop house: Waltah, bwing meah a cup of coffee, weah black and weah hot. Walther, waither, give me a cup of coffee as black as the divil and as hot as h — !

Chicago Tribune: Magistrate—What is the charge against this old man?
Policeman—Stealing a lot of brimstone, your honor. He was caught in the act.
Magistrate (to prisoner)—My aged friend, couldn't you have waited a few years longer?

Atlanta Constitution. "Dear brethren," said the minister, And mopped his thoughtful brow, "Remember when the hat goes round— We want free silver now!"

Denver Sun: Every Irishman ought to be fond of watermelous, for there case of the green above the red.

Washington Star: "Yasser," said Uncle Billy as he gazed at his boy while he re-hearsed Mark Anthony's oration, "I reckon dat boy's gwine ter hof' er egg'saulted place

Boston Courter. When Jonah created that stir on the ship. And his comrades concluded they'd finish the

Without him, and give him, as 'twere, a Which they did in a very brief minute—
And down in the hole of the whale he was
dropped
So Sudden by So sudden he cracked all the ribs when he stopped.
This speech from his labial portals outcropped: I'm in it! Exceedingly in it!

But when, with his tenement sorely dis-He tore and he whooped and he yawked and he sneezed

Till he made the cetacean feel so diseased.

He could no longer bear it and grin it.

The fish made a spurt for the shore there-And he served on his tenant a writ of get out. And landing him there did triumphantly

Shout, 'Eh, Jonah! old boy! you're not in it." National Tribune: Elastic Skin Man—I shall not patronize the Early Bird barber shop any nore. The barber is disposed to be entirely too familiar.

Wild Man of Borneo—In phwat way. Sims?

Elastic Skin Man—Well, yesterday while he was shaving me he grabbed hold of my right ear, stretched it out a couple of feet, and stropped his razdr on it.

Munsey's Weekly: Teacher-Where is the state of Illinois?
Smart Scholar-Near the center of the city of Chicago.

Jeweler's Weekly; Algy-How did ye enjoy the dawnes lawst night at the beach? Cholly-Howwible! Me eye-glawss came off and I actually saw me pawtnah with me naked eye.

THE CALLED HER IN." James Whiteumb RCey,

He called her in from me and shut the door, After a long struggling with my pride and

A weary while it seemed, in which the more
I held myself from her the greater fain
Was I to look upon her face again;
At last—at last—half conscious where my feet
Were faring. I stood waist deep in the sweet
Green grasses there, where she
First came to me.
The very blossoms she had plucked that day,
And, at her father's voice, had cast away.
Around me jay. Around me lay.
Still bright and blooming in these eyes of

And as I gathered each one eagerly
I pressed it to my lips and drank the wine
Her kisses left there for the honey bee.
Then, after I had laid them with the tress
Of her bright hair, with lingering tender-

I, turning, crept on to the edge that bound fer pleasant-scenning home—but all around Was never sign of her! The windows all Were blinded; and I heard so rippling fall of her glad laugh, nor any hursh voice call but, clutching to the tangled grasses, caugh a sound as though a strong man bowed his board.

sound as thouse head alone—unioved—uncomforted! And then straight way before ity tearless eyes, all vividly was wrought A vision that is with me ever more; A vision that it with me ever more; A vision that is with me ever more;
A little girl that lies asteep nor hears.
Nor heads not any voice, nor fail of tears,
And I sit singing over and over and over,
"God called her in from him and shut the
door!" ADVERTISING NEBRASKA PROSPERITY

Superior Times: THE OMARA BEE'S report of the financial standing of Nebraska as based upon the bank deposits has created wide spread comment. It was one of the best advertisements Nebraska ever received.

Norte Platte Tribune: People may find fault with the politics of THE OMAHA BEE, but as an enterprising and progressive newspaper it is all that could be desired. It has done, and will continue to do, great work for the state of Nebraska and the city of Omaha.

Pierre Capital: Sunday THE OMARA BEE stained an elaborate write-up of the state of Nebraska. Nebraska is a great state. The western part of the state has suffered from drouth, but that is only temporary, and like South Dakota, Nebraska has a great future.

Neligh Advocate: THE OMAHA BEE'S claborate exposition of Nebraska, her growth, resources and present condition ought to be read not only by the calamity howlers of our own state, but by everybody in the eastern states who has been misled as to our condition

Saratoga (Wyo.) Sun: Splendid work was that done for Nebraska by The OMAHA BEE, in its issue of July 12, in making a compre hensive exhibit of the financial condition of that state. Nebraskans may well take pride in the showing thus made. They owe a debt of gratitude to the enterprise which prompted a real newspaper to do for the people at large what officials elected for that purpose failed in doing. Why haven't some of our Wyoming ournals performed that labor of love? If the bligation remains for long unfulfilled the Sun, the youngest newspaper in the state, will have to do it.

York Republican: THE OMARA BEE'S twopage resume of the resources of Nebraska was not a glowing report written by immigration agents, but the actual facts concerning the resources of each county, compiled by careful correspodents who were actual residents. The report was a timely one, coming at a time when the capital of the east was wavering between the conflicting harrangues of demagogaes and meagre reports of the true condition of things. To those who wish to inform their friends in other lands and states of the actual condition of Nebraska this edition of THE BEE is just what is needed.

Philadelphia Press: Nebraska is another state over the depressed condition of whose people the calimity preachers have shed ceans of tears. But THE OMARA BEE has compiled some statistics snowing the quancla situation in the state which disprove the c'aims that the state is in a bankrupt condition. The state and national banks have deposits aggregating \$50,507.04 , or \$17 fore very in habitant of the state, and very nearly enough to pay off every farm mortgage in Nebraska With an estimated corn grop of 200,000,000, and a corresponding increase in the wheat, oat and fruit crops, the outlook for the state was never so bright. The same evidence of coming prosperity is heard from South Dakota. where the Sloux Falls Press asks: "Will the people of South Dakota and the great northwest, who are just on the eve of one of the most glorious harvests ever garnered, appre ciate the source to which are due the blessings which they are about to enjoy?" Fremont Tribune: The BER's recent exhibit

of Nebraska's growth, resources and bank deposits has given the calamity organs the bellyache, all along the line. The eternal fact I that bank deposits are money and nothing else-available cash represented by checks perhaps, but which in turn must be represented by gold or silver, somewhere back of them. A bank deposit, too, is the residue in the bank after all checks against it are counted out. That was precisely the situation when on May 4, at the close of business for the day, the deposits in the banks of Dodge county were \$1,463,76), an average of 76.40 for every man, woman and child in the ounty, or \$382 for every family of five persons. This showing is one calculated to give some of the demagogues a bad case of jim-jums, but it will have to stand as an unimpeachable evidence of Dodge county's prosperity and every man who lives in the county knows it is a good and faithful index of the condition of the people.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Dead gold combined with burnished gold is a distinct and strong feature in the finish of new goods. One of the most beautiful parlor suits is

lecorated with an exquisite Watteau upon the backs of various pieces A massively carved buil's head forms the ack of a curious hall chair. The polished leg and seat and carved legs crosely resemble

the cloven hoof of the bovine. An Egyptian booth with elaborately design ed fretwork top is a striking oddity for a hall stand, and a full length mirror in the rear

reflects the fret to good effect. Folding screen's are made with the loveliest reproductions of Watteau upon the paneis

panel, a beautifully painted subject upon the Ladies' decorated desks and secretaries are

made in the most novel varieties with numerous contrivances and ingenious devices. which are well calculated to please the fair sex with irresistable decorations.

The hall clock, the tall grandfather's clock f a century ago, is ag iin an established piece of furniture. These clocks are sometimes heiriooms in elegant houses, but the best are those of modern manufacture. Comparatively few of the old cocks are worth the price paid for them by carlo hunters. Some of the old clocks made in Connecticut had solid brass works, but the majority of them had wooden works and were wound up by means of weights; and these naturally are so worn out after a number of years that they cannot keep time. It is not uncommon, how ever, for people possessing these worn-out docks to charge extravagant prices for then \$100 and \$200 being ordinary prices asked for them. An excellent tall hall clock, with a asc of solid oak and metal works that may be run for thirty days, can be purchased for \$200 and sometimes less. With Westminster chimes or the Bow Bell chimes that Whittington heard, they may cost \$800 or \$1,000.

ATCHISON GLOBULES.

Thought is a great transgressor No man would be willing to be judged by Hope is recommended for as many ilis as a

natent medicine. Is Misery a great society favor te? It is said that she loves company. Wemen can have good times and be good-

atured afterwards, but a man can't. Before doing wrong, it might prove of benefit o remember that your punishment will be a giant compared to your pleasure. After a man passes forty, the greatest hero

n the world to him is the man who became famous after lifty Trials and tribulations are very essential to aking a man great. You rarely hear of a great man who is a tachelor.

If you will constantly look for it, you may always find a cloud somewhere in the sky. The same rule is true when, instead of looking for clouds, you look for trouble, Too many young people depend on their father's money taking them through this world, and their mother's prayers making

everything all right for them in the next. After a girl has been engaged six months she begins to find out that she can't have a ood time unless her young man is around and he begins to find out that he can't have a nice time if his girl is along.

It is said of more than half the men that they resemble Napoleon; it is said of more than half the women that they have Madon na-like faces. Still, there was only one Napoleon and only one Madonna.

A Mighty Big Objection.

There are a great many alliance papers is Nebraska that take no stock in Jay Burrows. the dictator, and that believe that the alliance party should not be a one-man party, but a party of the people. They do not object to Burrows being for the party, but they do object to the party being for Burrows.

Blaine's Power.

The country receives with profound interest every authentic item of information concern ng Mr. Blaine. The fact that it does so is evidence enough of his extraordinary Importance in the politics of the day.

DON'T MENTION IT.

"When T. DeWitt Talmage was in Colorado," said Law Dockstader, the minsty king, while in Omaha the other day, "the eminent divine was shown the wonders of a mineral exchange. The making of ice was a startlingly new feature to the man of cloth, and he inspected the machinery with the minutest care. In the midst of his investigations he looked around and saw an Indian of the Sioux nation standing near him in open outhed astonishment. He was watching the process with intensest interest. After a proracted silence, the Indian said to Talmage: 'Uh! Heap great! white man bigger than iod; God make ice in winter, white man make ice in summer.' And this is one of Talmage's

great stories on the lecture platform." Judge Lee Estelle, while possessing a digity in keeping with the position he holds on 1 the district bench, is nevertheless one of the oys when he lays aside the ermine for the garb of the individual. But the judge forgot himself the other any while holding court in Sarpy county, and the lawyers at Papillion are telling with delightful appreciation this

His honor was engaged in the trial of a case avolving several technicalities which the court of last resort has not passed upon. The attorney for the pinintiff endeavored to put in evidence a certain instrument of writing which the judge would not permit, to the consternation of the barrister. The attorney for the defendant in the action then endeavored to bamboozie the bench by getting to the jury a paper which Judge Estelle proceeded to knock out in true Sullivanesque fashion. Then the plaintiff's counsel rose and said that he thought it an outrage that the court should take such a view of the case at bar. The court listened attentively, in fact smiled now and then in a fatherly sort of way as the lawyer warmed to his words. When he had finished Estelle leaned over the desk and in an impressive

"You haven't any kick coming: you broke

The judge had expounded a legal principle setting in the shade the utterances of Blackstone, Coke and Littleton.

It is surely true that youth is not so often young as it used to be. The rising generation may not be born like Richard the crookback, with teeth, but it is surely born with opinions There are men who must ride up and down town on a line of cars which traverses a part of the city where the children enjoy all the advantages of a motern forcing process in the way of education and social life. Refere they are in their teens they discuss theology and theosophy and before they reach that age which poets call "sweet," they are to be found running wild in the French department of the public library, where there is a very small fence around the realistic books and the most advanced French writers are unchained. Childhood seems to have been relegated to the land of the mystics. It is a question whether there is such a thing any more. It is a myth like the roc's egg and the gumbo tree. Time was when the children were seen—not heard. To day the young people can give you points. Before they turn their hair up or let neir skirts down, they may be found posing as skeptles and suffering from the chronic nnm of knowing it all.

Two ten-year-old chits rode up in a Farnam treet car the other day. They talked for show, at the gallery, as the slang book would put it. They were too well dressed to be unnoticed. They talked in a fashionable tone of voice and each evidently cared little what the other said so that they kept the ball of talk going. It was such a good imitation of their mamma's society twaddle that every passenger became interested and amused at the impersonation.

"Do you know," one child finally asked the other, "what Mrs. Blank says about the new city hall building." The other did not so the first speaker went

"She says that the dogs may be Romanesque but they are so badly modeled they would drive people to drink; in fact give them a taste of hydrophobia." Here they both laughed loudly as if the idea was very funny. Then with her head turned critically to one side, the speaker looked at the building, which was just being

passed, and said slowly: "It reminds me of an affectionate pie-the roof seems to be stuck on the foundation.

Mr. Fred Whitney's name seldom appears in print, and for two very good reasons. He is

opposed to the notoriety. I was traveling in Toxas. I had slept all night in a Pullman. In the morning I reached for my shoes. But there were none under the berth. I reached ahead. There were no shoes there. I groped in the other direction. There were no shoes there either. I rang the bell for the porter. That individual could not explain the disappearance save by saying that gemman who had jus' at the last station had pra'ps taken their. There were no shoes there to fit me and I was fast nearing my station. Every pair of shoes in the ear was too small for me, and besides had been pre-empted except the 'gunboats' left by the feilow who had appropriated mine. ssed the innocence of my colored friend and amid the sympathetic assurances of my fellow passengers, left the train in my 'stocking feet!' As luck would have it there was a hole in the heel of one of my socks. The stop-

ping place was a junction with a pine shanty dog, but not a human. I had to stand around there and blister until the next train arrived. This gave me three hours to think of my misfortune and my sins, and to save me I could not see what I had done to merit such punishment. Two or three ignorant fellows made me angry with their sympathy. Finally I telegraphed the first station on the cross road, and when we reached there I found an ordered pair of shoes awaiting me. I was four iours almost abarefoot."

WATSON AND HIS UKASE.

Fremont Tribune: Chairman Watson is away off his base and the gray matter under his bald spot is needlessly and erroned agitated. No election of governor can be held Grand Island Independent: If Watson's po-

sition be true, then the words of the contotion have little meaning, where it declares that certain state officers, including the governor, shall be elected only in even years. Fremont Flail: The strongest legal opinions ere against Watson's position. It is probable that the chalrman's epinion is somewhat based on prejudices against the sturity old governor for decapitating him from the post-

tion into which a democratic executive had Seward Reporter: Mr Watson seemed to be distressing himself unnecessarily. The pecple have accepted the decision of the supreme ourt in the matter of the governorship, and it is probable that if a governor was to be ested this year the court would have given at least an intination of it. Mr. Watson is airman of the republican state committee until the convention meets, but he should not some to run the party. The best lawyers, as far as we know, agree that a governor can-

not legally be elected until 1802.

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