

We do not desire any contributions whatever of a literary or poetical character; and we will not undertake to preserve, or to return to any man, any article of the kind.

REAL NAME OF WRITER, in full, must in each and every case accompany any communication of what nature soever. This is not for the sake of publication, but for our own satisfaction and as proof of good faith.

OUR CORRESPONDENTS will be always pleased to hear from, on all matters connected with the Bee, and we will be glad to receive from them whatever of general interest to the people of our State. Any information connected with the election, and relating to books, notices, etc., will be gladly received. All such communications, however, must be brief as possible; and they must, in all cases, be written up on one side of the sheet only.

POLITICAL.

ALL ABOVE SUBSCRIBERS of candidates for office—whether made by self or friends, and whether as "over or non-committal" to the Editor, are (such nominations are made) always personal, and will be charged as advertisements.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed to E. ROSEWATER, Editor and Publisher, Drawer 7.

NOTICE.

On and after October twenty-first, 1872, the city of Lincoln in Nebraska, and the city of Omaha in Nebraska, to whose order all subscriptions not paid at the office will be payable, and by whom all receipts for subscriptions will be acknowledged.

E. ROSEWATER, Publisher.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

A Republican State Convention will be held at the city of Lincoln in Nebraska, on the 24th day of September, 1872, at 10 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of selecting a delegate to the National Convention to be held in New York City, on the 17th day of September, 1872.

DELEGATES FOR COUNTIES.

Table listing delegates for various counties including Adams, Boone, Butler, Cass, Chase, Clay, Colfax, Cuming, DeWitt, Fremont, Franklin, Gage, Hamilton, Kearney, Lincoln, Logan, Madison, Nemaha, Platte, Polk, Rock, Saline, Saunders, Scott, Sherman, Thayer, Union, Wallace, Washington, York, and Zebulon.

The counties are recommended to elect delegates to act in case the delegates elected fail to attend the convention; and the delegates are recommended to elect a delegate to act in case the delegates elected do not reside in the counties recommended to represent.

By order of the committee.

C. H. GERR, Chairman.

F. M. JOHNSON, Secretary.

The Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee is still in want of information as to the disposal of the \$1,000 which Postmaster Yost received from Pat O'Haves for the Republican campaign fund in 1872.

VICE PRESIDENT HENRY WILSON

has been interviewed on the third term question, and he expresses the opinion that President Grant has no idea of running for a third term. Of course there were office-holders and other interested persons who would favor the project, but he believed the President will turn a deaf ear to all their arguments and positively decline to allow his name to be put up before the Convention. Mr. Wilson said it is true President Grant is peculiar in some things and not accustomed to communicate his thoughts very freely upon what he intends doing, but the Vice President has been informed on the very best authority, outside of putting the direct question to him, that he intends to have nothing whatever to do with trying to obtain another term of office, and that he rather looks forward to the time when he will retire from his present onerous position.

As to the result of an attempt to secure the renomination Mr. Wilson expressed himself without hesitation or equivocation. In the first place he considered such renomination exceedingly unlikely, as the great mass of the best men in the Republican party are openly opposed to any man holding the office of President more than two terms. Even if nominated his election would be out of the question. The people would, irrespective of party, rise up and vote against him. He would of course have the support of a large section of the Republican party, but that would not be sufficiently strong to elect him. The people will protest in this way against the perpetuation of an office to one man; for should any President be elected a third time there would be nothing to prevent his seeking a fourth and even a fifth, which the Vice-President considered to be contrary to provisions of the Constitution, although not expressly set forth in so many words. Mr. Wilson made no secret of his own purpose in the event of a third term nomination. He should vote against Gen. Grant in that case, for, with the people generally, he held it to be both unwise and impolitic to allow any man to fill the Presidency for more than two terms, and he considers that this feeling forms a tacit clause in the constitution. He thought there would be no difficulty in choosing a good candidate for the Republican party.

SOME OF OUR WESTERN NEBRASKA

contemporaries are still agitating the proposition in favor of an extra session of the Legislature after the October election, for the purpose of calling the Constitutional Convention.

THE Sarpy Sentinel has changed hands. Messrs. Pomeroy & Kennedy retire from the proprietorship, and Mr. J. C. Newberry assumes charge. The Sentinel has made an enviable reputation as a spicy and reliable journal, and if the new proprietor continues on the track of his predecessors, he cannot fail to receive liberal encouragement and patronage.

THE Republicans of Missouri are having a hot time of it just now. A number of influential Republican papers favor the possum policy and people's movement, with a view of dividing the Democracy, while others, with the St. Louis Globe at their head, favor straight Republican nominations and a square fight.

IT appears to us that playing possum is a dangerous demoralizing game. It is a confession of weakness which cannot but react disastrously to the cause of Republicanism.

THE New York World commenting on Colonel Dudley's plan for reclaiming the alkali lands of western Nebraska, says: There are many large and beautiful tracts of land in the far west which have hitherto been worthless to all purposes of agriculture on account of lying outside of what meteorologists call the rain-belt.

These lands are now being reclaimed by means of irrigation, and some of them promise to become as flourishing as the banks of the Nile. As an instance, Colonel Dudley, of the Missouri River, has been trying to reclaim the land he has written a long communication to the President of the State Horticultural Society of Nebraska, in which he sets forth the results of his experiments. After stating that hundreds of poor and comparatively ignorant emigrants have been deluded by agents and induced to settle on these lands, he says: "The emigrants or the agents themselves knowing how the soil could be worked, he gives a glowing account of what he has done by the aid of a little science and diligent care, been able to accomplish." "The soil of this valley, it appears, is very rich, and the application of horse manure to 'fertilize' it proved a positive injury. The alkali, the Colonel says, is not detrimental so long as the land is properly irrigated. Colonel Dudley worked several acres, and with the greatest success. In the first place he leveled the land, and then he harrowed. It is then laid out in long, narrow beds, with small ditches between for conducting the water. The water is not permitted to flow on the top of the beds, but is allowed to run into and over the ditches a few times during the season, remaining long enough so that the roots of the vegetables, some kinds of vegetables were found to require less water than others, and to regulate this all that was needed was to dig a trench at the end of a ditch or furrow to keep the water from coming in contact with certain beds. In short, Colonel Dudley writes the entire Horticultural Society of Nebraska to go and see for themselves. The garrison at Sidney Barracks consists of about 150 men, and they have more corn, onions, beets, squashes, peas and beans than they want, and bushels of cucumbers are going to waste.

Kearney Junction and the Republican Valley Railroad.

KEARNEY, August 21.

EDITOR BEE:

After a long, and we think profitable, discussion of the proposed construction of a railway from this town to the Republican Valley, by our people for some weeks past, the thing took form and shape last week in the adoption of articles of incorporation, in which the very long and taking name of the Omaha, Kearney and Republican Valley Railroad Company, appears, and by which it is known evermore. One facetious chap remarked that it would be known as the O. K. road, which might indicate its future popular management, and insure its speedy construction.

The incorporators are among our best men, who, with a businessness when they put their name to any document. The capital stock is put at \$50,000 with power to increase to \$2,000,000—shares placed at \$100 each. The road is to commence at this town and run in a southeasterly direction, and strike the Valley of the Republican in Hartian county, and run up the valley through Furnas and Red Willow counties to Culbertson in Hitchcock county. This will nearly all of this fertile valley be reached by this road, and all its trade, its wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, poultry, butter, eggs, beef, and other articles seek Omaha for a market. A healthy competition will arise between the U. P. railroad and B. M. railroad for the honor of transporting their goods to you, and thus the farmer reap the benefit of it, and realize all in fact, and in advance, what he is trying to accomplish in his granges.

The Republican Valley is practically isolated from other parts of the State—her only communication being by trains over a long and creaky prairie of fifty or sixty miles. The movement is gotten up to remedy this. We think that Omaha ought to be sufficiently interested in this road to give it the moral and pecuniary support it deserves, and her good people may think differently. If they do, we venture the opinion that they are in the wrong. We know full well, that in these times of destructive raids of grasshoppers, some people will apply very significant terms to us, not flattering to the soundness of our intellects, if we do not do this. Still we know what we are about, and have not taken hold of this matter, without understanding it in all its bearings. At least we can make a good beginning. The Western part of the State is not ravished by the pests, to the extent first reported, though it has had enough. Large sections here have them, and they have escaped the blight of these raiders, and we shall have at least 30 per cent of the corn planted saved. Potatoes are not all cut off. A good crop of wheat was saved, and though seriously injured, we can go through the winter, and be ready with stout hands, and strong hands, to plant and sow in the spring, and an abiding faith, we shall reap in the fall. KEARNEY.

ANALOGIES.

BY 18648 FAWCETT.

[From the Atlantic for September]

Louise against my garden gate; On one side heaven the sun hangs low; Down one side crawls the exhausted man That flashed and crashed an hour ago; I hang about the door who know? Two rows and a better fly.

One is a simple, pure, long eye; That bows its head, lovely head; While each fresh petal, and each curve Burns with the same deep drowsy red; One hangs about the door who know? Flitting near, surer in a rose!

One is a pale, pure blossom with leaves Like satin in her lustrous mild; Half closed, and with a delicate look The chaste palm of a little child; Or like a child, who knows? That years to meet the evening star!

The butterfly's quick quivering wings Wear each the blendings of sun blue; From all the fragrant flowers which bloom; Dim tints of gold, crimson, blues; With white and purple, and red, and yellow, Lit richly with two peacock eyes!

He cannot leave the great red rose; He flutters near it, both to part From all the fragrant flowers which bloom; That blood-drop warm from summer's heat; And 'tis the pale rose, glowing near, One rain-drop sparkles, like a tear!

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

A Kansas school superintendent says emphatically that there is a great deal of rubbish in text-books.

There is a call for a school of design on the Pacific coast. There is an art school, but it is devoted chiefly to drawing and painting.

The three Boards of Trustees of public schools and the Board of Trustees of schools for colored children in the District of Columbia have been consolidated into one board.

It is reported that the plan of loaning funds to poor students at California University, which we mentioned last week, is designed to do away with the system of manual labor hitherto practiced at the University.

The Champion, of Atchison, Kansas, thinks that school teachers are well paid because their wages average \$2.50 a day. Considering that teaching is one of the highest and most exacting professions, the pay of a teacher is not so low as it is ordinarily as it might, outside of Kansas at least.

The authorities of the University of Georgia have made several changes in college management. Hereafter no student will be admitted to the University except under a pledge that he will not join any secret society, and all society medals have been abolished, on the ground that they have become merely the rewards of personal popularity.

The School of Natural History at Penikese will close August 29. The first half of the term has been very successful, it is said. Some of the students have become able to make original investigations, and a continually growing interest in pursuit of scientific knowledge has been shown. The students are mostly professors and teachers, and have numbered 43—22 gentlemen and 21 ladies.

The forthcoming report of the Bureau of Education will recommend domestic arts as proper subjects for instruction in schools. The Pittsburgh Commercial says special stress upon teaching cookery, declaring that it is only a decided minority of Americans who know how to make either good bread or good coffee, a deficiency which may fairly be supposed to imply equal absence of skill in the preparation of many of the most other articles of diet.

At the commencement of the Maine State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, one young lady was graduated with the glass, receiving with the rest the degree of B. S. Governor Dingledine made a speech, and referring to her expressed his hearty approval of the system which gave the girls an equal chance with the boys to gain a practical as well as a liberal education, since the time of the commencement that the latter would have to look to their laurels or they would be excelled on their own ground.

Here is an instance of school discipline in San Francisco, showing one of the most ridiculous results of the modern system. The first notes that in one of the primary schools the other day a whole class of young children were kept in for half an hour because some of the little things, in their eagerness to answer questions, had abandoned the required position of keeping their hands behind them. The "discipline" was made more stupid and cruel by the fact that the little children were kept in fixed positions without occupation for either body or mind.

A report on German schools by Prof. Young of the National Teachers' Association, declares that the routine common school work of the Germans, amounting to an unvarying result by an unvarying series of unvarying processes, has a great effect in keeping the masses on a comparatively low level and perpetuating the striking distinction between them and the cultivated classes. The drawing, general and natural history in German schools generally go for more than they are worth with many Americans in their comparisons of the systems in the two countries. While these studies are not to be disparaged in themselves, they are so elementary that neither the information nor discipline gained is particularly noteworthy.

The School of Design connected with the Mechanics' Institute in Lincoln has given instruction to 3,243 pupils since 1853 in these departments, viz: 1. Mechanical; For machinists, metal-workers, pattern-makers, founders, blacksmiths, millwrights, etc.; 2. Architectural; For carpenters, masons, wood-workers, builders, amateurs, &c.; 3. Artists;—For general designing, free-hand drawing, perspective, crayon, &c., for painters, plasterers, designers, carvers, cabinet-makers, amateurs, &c. The rates of tuition are \$3 a term, and in advance. In the school connected with the University tuition is free. The number of pupils ranges from 300 to about 400 annually. There was at the last accounts about 120 pupils in the wood-carving department of the school.

RELIGIOUS.

BY 18648 FAWCETT.

It is affirmed that the handsome Universal Church edifice in America has recently been built in Lynn, Mass.

Archbishop McClosky is likely to be our next Cardinal should His Holiness decide to confer the red hat on an American.

The salary of the bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, has been fixed at \$3,000 each and travelling expenses.

Preparations for the assembling of the National Unitarian Conference at Saratoga, September 15th, have been completed.

The twenty-second General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, North America will be held at Providence, beginning at the Roger Williams church, October 7.

The prevailing church in Iceland is the Lutheran. They have 321 churches and 180 ministers, who are so numerous that all are forced to do secular work to get a living.

The Swedish Lutherans have bought eighteen acres of land at Rock Island, Illinois, as a site for a theological seminary. They have raised \$40,000 as an endowment fund.

Two sets of translators, one composed headed by Rev. S. R. Brown and the other by Dr. Nathan Brown, are engaged in translating the Scriptures into the Japanese language.

The Presbyterian Church, which numbers half a million members in the United States, raised about \$10,000,000 for benevolent purposes during their last church year.

The bishop of Lincoln has issued an address calling upon the Methodists of England to return to the mother church, and to help in the work which the Wesleyes began within her communion.

Seventeen Methodist preachers belonging to one family—two great grandchildren, ten grandchildren and five children of the late Luther Peck, of Syracuse—are to have a reunion at the residence of one of the Pecks, in that city, on October 23.

The Free (Episcopal) Church of England recently held their annual convocation in London, and adjourned till the residence of one of the Bishops Cummins from this country.

This church has been in existence twelve years, and has already organized about 200 churches, with forty-three houses of worship.

The gathering of the various Methodist bodies at the Round Lake camp meeting is likely to have more important results than has been anticipated. It has been said that it has done more to bring the northern and southern Methodists on good terms than all the efforts that have been made for the past thirty-five years.

The largest German Lutheran body in America is the General German Synod of Missouri, Ohio and other States. It comprises five districts, with 470 pastors and 600 churches. Next is the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Wisconsin and other States, with 60 pastors and 130 churches; then the Lutheran Ohio Synod, with 120 pastors and 1,200 churches; and the two Lutheran Synods of Minnesota and Illinois, with 90 pastors and 100 churches. So that the whole association embraces about 800 German pastors, 1,300 churches, and some 180,000 communicants.

Spurgeon's advice: "You ministers who have got to be fine and intellectual, clear your throats and sing the best hymn that you can get out of your mouths, ye gentlemen who use fine words, and speak so that the people can understand you; and mind Christ, and Christ crucified; ye Methodists who are getting to be very respectable, get to be as red hot as Methodists used to be; ye Independents, be like the old Puritans; ye Presbyterians, who seem to be damped with cold water, or worn out, pray the Lord to baptize you with fire, and that will be the very best thing that can happen to you. Look at your chapels, half full; your congregations, half asleep; your preacher, often reading from his book, and not preaching at all, or when preaching, preaching as though he were not speaking to men; lower down than his neck; his heart is still asleep, and only his mouth is talking."

MATRIMONIALITIES.

Miss Adams, of Boston, niece of Charles Francis Adams, is about to be married to the American legation at Paris a prominent officer in the British navy.

The Leavenworth (Kan.) Commercial notes the arrival in that city of a newly married couple that came in from Hottelton, the bridegroom being fifty-five years old and the bride twenty.

The last report about Millie Christina, the two-headed nightingale, in Paris, is that she is on the point of marriage, the happy man being the English gentleman, the marriage it is said to have been courted by a young man, who had been rejected by her. Will not the bridegroom render himself liable to prosecution for bigamy? the courts having decided that Millie and Christina are two separate and distinct individuals, in the recent suit brought by the Orleans Railway Company to recover the price of an extra ticket, the agent of the two-headed nightingale having insisted upon paying for only one.

IMPIETIES.

What shall we do when this cruel scandal is over?

An application has just been made for a patent for a machine to regulate the magnetism of clergymen.

A profane man was admonished with the text, "Swear not at all." He said: "I do not. I only swear at those who offend me."

The Dubuque Times says: Day-congregations are striking for higher wages since the Beecher business ruined pastoral calls. Free lunches and clerical tit-bits are no more to be had.

Out in Clay county they duck the ministers in a goose pond, and make him promise to preach from the text, "Thou shalt not commit adultery," for the simple crime of nest-hiding with a widow's fish hook. But then, probably, he does not get \$75,000 a year.

A New York boy asked for a ticket for the poor children's excursion of the Christian Association. He was asked if he was a Christian, and promptly said he was. "Are you an honest boy?" "Yes, sir." The phrenologist of the force lifted the boy's hat to examine his bump of conscientiousness, when out fell a ticket for the excursion.

"Would my little Ezra," asked a fond mother, "like to be a missionary, and go preach to the suffering heathen?" "Yes, bright little Ezra's eyes he murmured: "No, I wouldn't; but I'd like to be on the porch in front of the parsonage, when the parson comes to put a tin roof on the big lumber that our shoemakers' wax on my seat to-day at school!"

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DEPOSITS AS SMALL AS ONE DOLLAR received and compound interest allowed on the same.

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Advances made to customers on approved securities at market rates of interest.

Buy and sell Gold, Bills of Exchange, Government, State, County, and City Bonds.

We give special attention to negotiating Railroad and other Corporate Loans issued within the State.

Look at your clasp, half full; your congregations, half asleep; your preacher, often reading from his book, and not preaching at all, or when preaching, preaching as though he were not speaking to men; lower down than his neck; his heart is still asleep, and only his mouth is talking."

Business transacted same as that of an Incorporated Bank.

Accounts kept in Currency or Gold subject to sight check without notice.

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