## The Omaha Bee.

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The BEE PUBLISHING CO., Props. E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

## NOTICE TO NEWSDEALERS.

The publishers of THE BEE have made arrangements with the American News Company to supply News Depots in Idinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming and Bug on a de should hereafter address their orders to the Manager American News Company, Omaha, Neb.

No state paper has been rash Carns.

MR. CAMERON is beginning to observe some of the peculiarities of abstract politics.

POLITICAL machines run in defiance of honest party sentiment don't command quite as much blind devotion as they have in the past. Don Cameron will vouch for the truth of this asser-

Gatoos can now return home, his successor at Chemnity having been installed. The special providence which has protected Mr. Griggs in retaining his position seems to have failed in getting in its work.

THE Republican "nails as a lie THE BEE's comment on the Denver Union depot troubles. The Republican will have to fight it out in this case with the Denver Tribune, which is near enough to the seat of war to know what is talking about.

Gov. KIRKWOOD IS barred out of the tariff commission, according to Attorney General Brewster, because he was formerly a member of the Iowa friends, who will not take no for an answer, propose to nominate and elect him to congress this fall over all the road? competitors.

THE call for the organization of a contemplates the organization of local anti-monopoly leagues in the various towns and cities of the state. .

The state league would, of neces sity, be composed only of delegates duly elected by the local leagues The number of delegates elected by each local league is not fixed, but we presume the convention will admit all who present the proper credentials.

The Anti-Monopoly League, unlike the Farmers' Alliance, admits all classes, professional men, mechanics, laborers, merchants, manufacturers and farmers. All who desire to check the aggression of corporate monopo lies by legal means are expected to associate themselves together in every locality.

A local league may be formed by five men if no greater number is ready to affiliate with the movement. Quite a number of anti-monopoly leagues have already been organized, and we presume that many more will be organized within the next two weeks.

SINCE the passage by the house of the bill creating a secretary of agriculture, Valentine's organs in the state have been howling loudly the praises of the Nebraska congressman as the champion of a valuable and important measure. This scheme, whose only object is to create a few soft and fat offices, was denounced by THE BEE when it was reported from the committee on agriculture. There is no demand on the part of our farmers for a secretary of agriculture. The country is poorly enough served by the present bureau for the distribution of garden seeds and the encouragement of the department of public printing. Nine-tenths of the agricultural journals furnish more practical information for farmers in a single issue than is contained in a dozen volumes of the reports sent out by Le Due and his successor. Every seed store has on sale the "new and valuable" seeds which it costs the government eighty thousand a year to propogate, and which are distributed through congressmen to their constituents. The people are calling for greater economy in government and lighter taxation. They see no purpose in the creation of a department of agriculture with a cabinet officer at the head, and a score of clerks at the tail, which will be subserved equally as well by the pressioner and bureau. The whole scheme is a raid on the treasury department in the interest of political tramps, and has received no encouragement from the farmers.

#### THE U. P. HEAD TAX.

to make the public believe this is contribute toward the maintenance rumor of his secret connivance with quest of the company's employes.

they have the right to do so, but the the others lead to hades. question is what right has the com-CORRESPONDENCE-All Communideliver, under penalty of loosing their cease. Utab. All dealers who keep THE DALLY livelyhood. If this hospital service is Already public confidence in the without arousing a storm of indigna-

> liberty to discharge him if he does close the doors and stop the waste of sistently take different ground in the not suit him, and hire another, but here the company compels their employes to pay for drugs, hospital ployed, or when or how, or where. What is the consequence? Do the surgeons and hospital nurses con- reinstated or not. sider that they are under obligations to the parties who make up their income, or do they look to the railroad

managers for their orders? We are told that citizens not employed and not injured by the road on the payment of a dollar and a half fer upon her people. a day, but citizens injured on the road who are not employes will be treated free of charge. At whose expense we pray?

Why should the employes of the road pay for treatment of parties who are not employed, that may be injured by accidents on the road? Why should the company ask their employes to pay for their medical department, which is mainly organized senate which passed the bill. His for the purpose of treating people who may have damage claims against they are at the present time. That the company for injuries sustained on protection they see can only be se-

Why should not the company pay for hospitals at Omaha, Denver and Ogden, or wherever they see fit to their schemes against the public instate anti-monopoly league at a con- establish them, out of its own income terest, it is high time that combinavention to be held at Lincoln, 21st, just as it pays for political attorneys tions should be made to checkmate and strikers who hang round the latures and conventions? It is all very well for the paid or-

> their money. If they are so unlucky views and vote for their interests. as to be thrown into one of these hospitals by serious injuries which disable them for years or for life, paid with their money, regard themselves as the company's employes, and if called into court to testify concerning the condition of the injured party, they make as light of their injuries as they possibly can, because it is the interest of the company to get off with the least amount of damage. aggregate \$60,000 to \$70,000 a year, pay for its own hospital service.

THE STATE UNIVERSITY. The regents of the State university within a few days, and their action egislature must be instructed to have it closed.

After an existence of nearly ten years the university, which was to have been the pride of every Nebrankan, is literally a wreck. Whatever may have been the cause of the cised toward all who may differ with

him in his theological views. The people of Nebraska, comprising those wie believe and those who dis-

democratic and republican labels, dictates of one's conscience, or not to jealousy of the dual European procome promptly to the front in defense worship if one is not inspired by faith, tectors of his tributary African state of the hospital head tax. They want must remain untramelled. The people that it is extremely probable that the

purely a benevolent arrangement, got- of the university to educate their Arabi Bey, while openly upholding ten up in the interests and by the re- sons and daughters in every branch of the Khedive, has a foundation in fact. learning except theology. That must The despised Turk is tired of wearing Now if the employes of the railroad be left to sectarian colleges, because the fetters his European friends, company desire to impose a head tax each sect will insist that theirs is the the great powers, have forged on themselves for hospital purposes only true system of theology, and all for him. If any vestige of the

When a man hires a doctor he is at worthy of the name, or we had better eastern Europe. They cannot conmoney, and the imposition that is practiced upon its patrons.

Chancellor Fairfield has outlived nurses and surgeons, and they have no his usefulness in the university, and word to say as to who shall be em- he should be made to seek another field for his labors, whether the professors that have been dismissed are

We have shown no disposition in the past to join with those who made war upon him from personal motives, but we are of the opinion that his retention at the head of the university would deprive Nebraska of the benecan only be admitted in the hospitals fits which its founders sought to con-

As THE time draws near for the opening of the political campaign the monopoly organs begin to exhibit symptoms of horror at the interest taken by the farmers in politics. The horror is likely to be turned into dismay after the fall election. The farmers of Nebraska were never so thoroughly alive to the necessity for protecting their interests against the aggressions of corporate monopolies as cured through the caucus primary conventions. When railroads combine to centrol political parties as aids to monopolies. What reason is there why the farmer should not take as ganists of the U. P. to chime in and strong an interest in politics as the endorse this hospital head tax, but merchant or professional man? And they know as well as we do that it is why ts it a crime in the eyes of the an unmitigated outrage. It gives the corporation editors when farmers agimen no chance whatever to conduct tate sending men to the legislature

VANDERBILT has already paid nearly \$500,000 for pictures. If the old the nurses and surgeons, who are Commodore were alive he might repeat his famous opinion that "Bill didn't amount to much."

## OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

To students of European politics the Egyptian crisis presents an interesting problem second only to that of the revolution in the southeastern Aus-The only mistake we have made is in trian provinces. The interests conthe estimate of the amount. It will cerned are so diverse and the complications so involved that any untanginstead of \$36,000. We are not ling of the snarl without open war aware that other roads have levied a seems difficult if not impossible The head tax. It does not make the sys- trouble began with the revolt of a tem the less objectionable. A cor- number of Circassian officers against poration like the Union Pacific, that Arabi Bey, the minister of war, and divides over thirteen millions a year the commutation of their sentences by among its stockholders, can afford to the khedive stirred up the hornet's nest and precipitated the general uplong to the national party are in acwill hold their quarterly meeting coad with Arabi Bey, straightway convened the notables and tried to secure will, in a great measure, determine in a legal fashion the disposition of the fate of the institution. Although Twefik. They failed in this, but with the legislature, at its late session, has the military entirely under their connot seen fit to make an inquiry into trol the national party may at any the management of the university, the time resort to more direct measures. people of this state are decidedly of Twefik is at best a puppet in the hands the opinion that a radical change must of the English and French coneither be made in the government and trollers-general. He gives them no conduct of that institution, or the next trouble about the financial agreement of which they are the agents, handing over to them regularly one-half his revenues, and acting always as the faithful native repassentative of the control which England and France have managed, by ways more or less crooked, to fasten upon Egypt. conflict within the faculty, one fact is Tewfik seems also to be satisfactory to potent, and that is that the present the Sultan. With such backers it head of the institution lacks executive would seem that he ought to be able ability and that tolerance which in the to make short work of any upstart like very nature of things must be exer- Arabi Bey, who should venture to the tories, feels authorized to ask the trouble him with his demands and his voters to prepare for the emergency schemes for putting Egypt under the of an almost immediate election. control of its own people. But the What this means it is hard to guess. Khedive would be in a better position The term of the present parliament believe, are all taxed toward main- to deal summarily with the rebellious does not expire until 1887, and there taining the university. It is contrary nationals if he had one master instead is no indication of any defection in

discipline will be firmly maintained, sending of the allied fleet of iron-clads liberals bathing and steal their clothes, civil and religious privileges, and all that The Union Pacific organs, with the right to worship according to the to Alexandria, and so great is his as Lord Derby did under his lieuten-by whisky inspired orators. [Picayune. ant's tutilage

Sultan's soverignty remains now is a The action of the regents at their good time to exercise it by landing pany to force them to contribute last meeting in dispensing with the Turkish troops in Egypt. That is part of their earnings for the support services of some of the most compe- what France or England would do in of the medical department, over which tent professors of the university, be- case a rebellion broke out in a state or they have no control whatever. cause they could not harmonize with province acknowledging their sover-Such exactions are on a par with the the chancellor on his orthodox theo- eignty. It is to test his power to forced contributions levied by Jesse ries, has met with decided disapproval govern his own subjects in his own James and his gang. These gentle- among intelligent men of all classes way that Abdul Hamid so strongly inmanly highway-men would order pas- and all creeds. If these men are to sists upon this course. Distasteful as sengers and trainmen to hold up their be replaced by a faculty that is in any concession to the sultan would be hands, under penalty of death, while perfect accord with the chancellor's to the present liberal ministry, Engthey went through their pockets. religious dogmas, the university will land would be glad to get out of the The benevolent managers of the U. P. degenerate into a sectarian college, scrape by assenting to the use of the command the helpless employes of and the people will demand that Turkish gendarmerie against the inthat giant corporation, to stand and further taxation for its support shall surgents. Her own troops could never be used for such a purpose a voluntary affair toward which the university is sadly weakened, and tion among the most active supporters laborer at \$1.50 a day has contributed few people in this etate who place any of the government. Arabi Bey is the Paris municipality is something reas much as the general manager, who value on a collegiate education will be nominal representative of the princiearns \$20,000 a year, why shouldn't disposed to patronize the university ple of self-government and the freeing fligacy of Am rican supervisors. Thus, enough to suggest a third term for all who pay have the same voice in unless it is thoroughly regenerated. of enslaved nationalities—a principle in Paris, the old paving stones, cut the management of the Railway hos- There can be no half way work about which English liberals have earnestly it. We must either have a university contended should by applied in south-

> The interests of France forces a directly contrary force. She is bound to oppose the landing of Turkish troops on Egytian soil. She has possessions in Africa still under the spiritual domain of the caliph, and she will not imperil her own interests on the south coast of the Mediterranean by consenting to any increase in the sultan's temporal authority at Cairo. The landing of Turkish troops near the Tunisian frontier will not tend to change her determination upon this point. A joint land demoustration by England and France is open to numerous grave objections, one of which is the chance of serious Euro-Austria and Italy are by no means disinterested observers of what is going on at Alexandria and Cairo. So of the three powers upon whom the khedive can call for support, no one can act singly, and no two can act together with decision and thoroughness. The sending of iron-clads amounts to nothing. They are in the harbor, and the difficulty they were sent to settle happens to be a land affair.

case of northeastern Africa.

Meantime there is talk of a general European conference. The Egyptian troops are demanding the deposition tional life. For the present, trade of the khedive, and proclamation of will be disturbed, mercantile operathe popular Prince Halin who reprelish and French protectorate as ruler. Arabi Bey's supreme power is holding the unruly populace in check, and the combined fleet lies idle in the harbor of Alexandria.

Dissensions in the English liberal party continue, the lines being drawn the concern which is maintained with and congress who shall represent their on support of Mr. Forster, representing the whig, and Chamberlain, who is the acknowledged mouthpiece of the radical element. The quarrel began in 1870 between Forster and Chamberlain. Ten years ago, Forster, whose whig associations are strong, was one of the great men n the liberal party, while his present successful rival was only a helot of the party. In 1870 Gladstone was devising an education bill in which Chamberlain's constituents were deeply interested. He represented to Forster in vain the need of heeding the reclamations of such an important constituency as Birmingham, but that gentleman arrogantly turned a deaf ear. Since then Chamberlain has been growing in political importance, and could on a poll carry a larger vote with the liberal party than any man in it, save Gladstone or John Bright. Forster was greatly opposed to Chamrising of the national party against net in 1880, but the strength behind the young radical was too imposing to be left unheeded. He was made president of the board of trade, an office analogous in functions to our secretary of the treasury-with a seat in the cabinet, as in the case of John Bright. His success, however, has been gall and wormwood to the whigs, and some time ago they black-balled his two brothers when put up for membership at the Reform club-more as an espousal of Forster's course than because there was any grudge against the young men, Gladstone and Hartington both resented this, and brought about the recent motion for admission by committee. It would have been carried had the evil news from Dublin not been fresh in the public mind. As it is, the schism promises to break up the club, and perhaps the liberal

Lord Salisbury, as leader in part of

The danger of a war between Germany and Russia seems to be averted for the present; yet it is believed at Berlin that such a catastrophe might at any moment arise from either of the following causes: The growth of the following causes: The growth of the Russian empire, and the consequent arrogance of the people; the movement among its neighbors to recover lands taken by Germany, and Prince Bismarck's conviction that a Russo Germany was is as investigable as the professor, measuring the entire mental callore of the youthful scholar at one lance, "there have been very few bones added to the human body during the last ten years." Russo-German war is as inevitable as ten years." Franco-German one after 1866. It is also possible that the czar may believe a war with some foreign power to be popular, and as being the best means of quieting the nihilist troubles. Roumania and Sweden are increasing their military establishments, with a view to being ready when the time comes for the recovery of Bessarabia and Finland. Turkey is believed to have urged Germany to attack Russia, in the hope that see might reconquer Asia Minor, the Caucasus and the Crimea.

The economy displayed by the markable as compared with the proagain, are sold to private persons; the old iron from the crinolines encircleing the trees on "the boulevards, old lamp-posts and broken lamps, castiron pipes, etc., all are sold to tradesmen, and large sums of money are gained from that. They are going to sell the grass growing on the reservoirs of the town at Montrouze, Belleville. Menilmontant, and on the grounds of the manufactory of St. Maur. Thanks to the mild weather there will, be most probably three crops. This grass will be solo for 10,000 francs to cattle-dealers, who have already applied for it.

Two great persecutions blasted the best future of France and Spain in the sixteenth and eighteenth centuries. Neither has ever recovered from the loss of skilled artificers and shrewd merchants expelled when Spain turned pean complications, for Germany, out Jew, Moor and Protestant and France expelled the Huguenot. By whatever theory of chance, or law, or providential design men may interpret history, it has recorded the sure punishment of justice on these great crimes. Both countries at every national crisis since have shown the lack of the virtue and the intellect then cut off and sent abroad by persecution. Russia is walking in the same path. In expelling the Hebrew under a ruthless persecution, it is extirpating an essential element of its naonly a part. The future will have its own story of a national career thwarted, stunted and wrecked by per secution akin to suicide, and when ravolution comes Russia, like France.

will have no balance wheel. Diffidence Wada Whipp'e, in Rome Sentine! 'I'm afther axin', Biddy de r,"
And then he stopped a while, o fringe his words the merest mite With something of a smile-

smile that found its image Vhose liquid eyes were peeping From a bordery of gold. T've come to ax ye, Biddy dear, If—then he stopped again, As if his heart had bubbled o'er And overflowed his brain; -His lips were twitching nervously

O'er what they had to tell, and timed their quivers with the eyes, That gently rose and fell. T've come',-and then he took her ha And held them in his own,
"To ax"—and then he watched the buds
That on her cheeks had blown,

"Me purty dear"—and then he heard The throbbing of her heart, That told how love had entered in And claimed its every part. 'Och! don't be tazin' me," said she, With just the faintest sigh; 'I'm far from bloind; you've come, But that's the reason why? Fo ax,'—and once again the tongue Forbade its sweets to tell—

To ax—if Mrs. Mulligan Has any pigs to sel ?" PEPPERMINT DROPS.

No one needs to go from home this year to find a watering place. You can look for warm weather the fly begins to put on specs. - [Boston Com. Bulletin.

In a western mine there is this notice "Don't fail down this shaft, as there are men at work at the bottom it." A white monkey with pink eyes has just arrived in New York. It must make the society mashers nervous for their laurels.— Boston Post.

With good beefsteak at twenty-five cents a pound people can almost forgive the fol-lowers of Mores for falling down and worshipping a golden calt. The way the doctors go to work to get

a billiard ball out of a man's mouth is to oil his jaws and pull out his front teeth

It is an operation requiring a great deal of patience and deep thinking.—[Detroit Free "You was never hitched into harnes with a balky mule, was ye?" said the farmer to a man who had come to ask his daughter's hand. "No," responded the candidate, doubtfully. "Well, then, don't act jest as if ye was spillin for a chance," was all the satisfaction he got.—Inter-Ocean.

Briggs hire! a lively horse to take a little exercise. He got more exercise than he wanted, and as he limped to the side of the coad to rest himself, a kind friend asked nin: "What did you come down so quick for?" "What did I come down so quick for? Did you see anything in the a me to hold on to?" he asked, grimly.

The Alta Californian says: "Boarding

The police parade takes place to morrow The police parade takes place to morrow. We have always opposed this annual parade. It is a bat thing. It paralyzes a great indu trv. For the better part of a day the pickpockets and burglars of the city are deprived of their natural protectors and allies, and left to work upon the unprofessional public without adequate assistance.—Puck.

A young medical student at Bowdoin

HONEY FOR THE LADIES

Gloves a yard long are imported to wear A dark red parasol for general wear, a white parasol for dress, and a black one for use are the popular choice.

Puffed plastrons, with the puffs shirred horizontally, give stylish finish to dress corsages, but pulled sleeves detract from

Ornamental pins of bright colors with round or eval heads are used with much display in millinery, especially for fasturing the long loops of great bows that would otherwise flap ungracefully. Square neckerchiefs of cial blue or pini mousseline de sote, with scallops and vines wrought in rosebud or violet pat-tern, are worn with white muslin or with black dresses, and the effect is very

pretty. Superb mantles for church and for visit-ing are made of black grenadine, with brocaded velvet figures of great size, and silk hand-made Spanish lace for trim-

Strips of satin alternating with checked stripes are in great favor for the pleated flounces of walking dresses. The over-dress is then made of the plain color of the satin stripe, and may be either of satin cashmere.

English bridesmaides wear short frocks of white English silk, with drapery of silk musl'n festooned on the skirt. Hedge roses in straight wreaths trim the Gains-borough bonnets of English straw, and are vorn on the corsage.

Persian cloths of mixed silk and wool, in dull, roft colors, oddly blended, and in characteristic designs of palms, crescents, shields and arabesques, are made up into mantles and trimmed with ruches of sleek chenille, or of Chine e silks of all the colors of the stuffs.

Æsthetic wife (sobbing): "Dearest, 1'll see that your grave is kept green—but none of those horrid bright greens. A nice olive grav green, with an old bronzed tombstone, will look too awfully lovely for anything."—Ex.

Some of the new hats and b nuets ar as large as parasols; others no bigger than a saucer, and others still are of medium size. The big ones are intended for the theatre; the small ones for wear in the sun. That's the way women always arrange it. -Boston Post.

"Yes," said a fresh arriva! from Bodie the other day, "the gal I married up of the lode last month is a perfect la yperfect lady, sic. I don't suppose I've heard her sweet real hard mo'n twice this spring."—San F ancis o C ast.

A favorite combination for a lady's costume is ceru t haddah cloth to the overdress, with a pleated skirt of invisible green satin duchesse. The collar and cuffs are of the dark green satin cov-ered with ecru embroidery, and there is a pleating of the embroidery at the foot of the green skirt. Handsome imported walking suits are of

dark cashmere made over a floanced petti-coat of checked watered silk, with the flounces and cashmere cut in slender scallops, or with some muslin embroidery for trimming. Terra cotts, heliotrope and in great favor. A woman who does all her own house-work, attends to seven children, and turns

work, attends to end the to make both ends meet, may be a good Christian, but when a lady in a \$1,000 carriage and a 5000 dress halts at the door and asks her to subscribe to some charitable object, she can hardly be expected to act and talk like cas.—Philadelphia News. The India pongees that are no longer the fashionable choice made tasteful, in

expensive and cool sum er dresses, when simply made, with a little embroidery for trimming, and some bows of dark satin ribbon, either bronze green or cardinal, to give a touch of color. It the embroide-ry is a very open pattern the colored satin is also placed beneath it. The new ulsters for travelling are Eng

lish great-coats of a severe shape, following the outlines of the figure as closely as cuirass, without a pleat or fold in the back and with a single-breasted front buttoned from the throat to the foot. The material is English checked cloth known as "suitings." Similar coats of velvet were worn during the winter by English women of Picture-que and quaint styles of dress

prevail for children. Small boys are dress ed in little prince suits of black velvet with wide c llar and cuffs of embroidery knee-breeches, long black silk stockings and pumps; their flowing hair is cropped short across the forehead. Little girls short across the forehead. Little girls wear full-moon hats that frame their faces and have a single great bow for trimming. Their dresses have gumps, with shoulder puffs, and hang plainly from the should-ers, or the fullness is shirred in close about the kne s.

Two young ladies living near Erie, Pa, are striving for the \$20,000 beauty prize offered by Mr. Barnum. They are sisters, and have agreed to share and share alike and have agreed to share and share alike in the event of one being preferred to the other. The eldest sister is only seventeen and the youngest will not be fitteen until the 9th of June. The senior young lady is a teacher in the village Sunday school, and is said to be exceedingly devout and dignified. The mother, who is a rigid Presbyterian, is greatly opposed to the preject. project.

A Chicago woman traveling in the south made a good deal of fun of some of the southern women who dig snuff, but when a party of them on a car saw the Chicago girl ki.s a poodle dog on the nose, and they all turned pale and put their heads uto of the windows for fresn air, the northern girl began to reflect that perhaps snuff was nearly as clean as the average dog's nose. Any way, either a northern or southern man, if he wanted to kiss a woman, would take the snuff twice before he would take a second-hand dog once.

In England a wife has just been sold for a glass of ale. This transaction is re-ported from the town of Alfreton, in which for some time the husband in question had shown jealousy at his wife's apparent lik-ing for the son of the person in whose house they lodged. But one night while the three persons were drinking together, the husband offered to give the young man his wife for a glass of ale, and the young man promptly accorded the proposition, procured the glass of ale, and the woman, after removing her wedding ring, oblig-ingly acknowledged that she was the property of the purchaser. In a short-time the couple disappeared from Alfre-ton, and some tays afterward had not been scovered.

#### Never Give Up-If you are suffering with low and de-

pressed spirits, loss of appetite, general debility, disordered blood, weak constitution, headache, or any disease of a billious tha Californian says: "Boarding nature, by all means procure a bottle of Electric Bitters. You will be surprised to sing to their guests that after July see the rapid improvement that will follow: university conducted on a sectarian basis. While it is expected that moral basis where the basis will be inspired with new life; strength and activity will return; pain and misery will oease, and henceforth you will be inspired with new life; strength and activity will return; pain and misery will oease, and henceforth you will rejoice in the praise of Electric Eitters. Sold at fifty cents a bottle, by C. F. Goodman.

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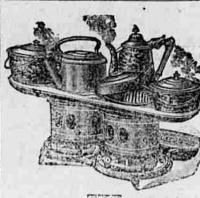
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### Nebraska National BANK. OF OMAHA NEBRASKA (No. 2665.)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT. Office of Confraction of the currency,
Washington, April 25th 1882.
Whereas, by satisfactory evidence proses Office of COSPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINSTON, April 25th 1882.

WHEREAS, by Satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE NEBRASKA NATIONAL BANK OF OMAHA," in the city of Omaha, in the county of Douglas, and State of Nebraska, has complied with all the provisions of the Revised Statues of the United States required to be complied with before an association ghall be authorized to commence the business of Banking:

Now, therefore, I, John Jay Knox, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Nebraska National Bank of Omaha," in the city of Omsha, in the cannty of Douglas, and state of Arbraska, is authorized to commence the business of Banking as provided in Section Fifty One Hundred and Sixty-Nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office this 25th day of April 1982.

JOHN JAY KNOX,

Comptroller of the Currency The above Bank is now prepared to receive business it commences with a fully pa d upcapital of \$200,000.00, with officers and directors as follows:

S. R. JOHNSON, PRESIDENT, of Steels, Johnson & Co., Wholemale Grocera.

A. E. TOUZALIN, Vice-Paramenty, of C. B. & Q. R. R. Boston.

W. V. MOESE, of W. V. Morse and Co., Wholemale Boots and Shoces.
JNO. S. COLLINS, of G. H. & J. S. Collins,

JNO. S. COLLINS, of G. H. & J. S. Collins, Wholesale Leather and S. delery. JAMES M. Wootworth, Counseller and Attorucy LEWIS S. REED, of Byron Reed & Co., Real

Estate Dealers

BENRY W. YATES, Cashier, late Cashier of the
First National Bank of Omaha, and
connected with the active management of that Bank since its organization in 1863.