The Omaha Bee.

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

VAL will need a pair of Dan O'Leary shoes for that congressional walk-away which he speaks about.

WHEN workingmen are forced to spend nine-tenths of their wages for food and house rent, trade of all kinds experiences a dullness. This is especially the case with clothing and dry goods houses.

THE valliant Jim Brisbin has again been heard from. This time he comes to the front with a highly colored account of a desperate Inlun scrimmage in which he came off without a scratch, as usual.

THE debt of New York city is $144,000,000, and Vanderbilt could liquidate the entire sum and have a few million left. But then the crowning glory of railroad kings lies in their ability to contract immense debts; not in paying them.

THE president has sent in the names of nine gentlemen to be members of the tariff commission. It is a noticeable fact, that with two exceptions every nominee is an ultra protectionist. Several are officers of associations whose object is to maintain the present status of the tariff unchanged.

A BILK by the name of S. R. Smith is traveling through Dakota lecturing on temperance and representing himself as an agent of THE BEE. THE BEE has never employed Smith in any capacity. He is a drunken vagabond and hotel beat, who victimized the entire Iowa slope while corresponding for one of the Omaha dailies.

JUNE is the commencement month, and a couple of thousands of boys and girls will shortly be delivering essays on the "Lesson of Life," prior to packing away ribbon tied diplomas. It takes the average college graduate about six months to discover that the lesson of life only begin to be learned when school days are over.

JOHN I. DAVENPORT hasn't found yet the name of the author of the Morey letter. It is very probable that he isn't burning up with curiosity to learn his whereabouts. Up to date the great political detective has drawn over $20,000 from the republican national and congressional committees with which to carry out his investigations. The question, "Are you there, Morey?" still remains unanswered.

THE department clerks at Washington are shamefully overworked. These political serfs of Uncle Sam have been putting in six hours and a half of hard labor five days in each week, but Attorney General Brewster has come to their rescue by cutting down the time of the oppressed clerks of the department of justice to five hours and a half. All the other departments will soon follow, and a cry for more help will soon be heard all over the land.

BISHOP GILMOUR, of Cleveland, doesn't approve of women engaging in politics. The bishop who is denounced as a crusty old bachelor, declared in strong language in his recent pastoral that no woman can be a brawling politician, and a good Catholic at the same time. Without expressing any opinion upon the religious points in the controversy there is no doubt in the minds of all common sense Nebraska women that no woman can be a brawling politician, and retain the respect that is due to her sex

THE railroad corporations of the United States represent the greatest combination of capital ever concentrated by human ingenuity. The producers of the nation are annually called upon to pay dividends amounting to $600,000,000 upon more than five billions of real and fictitious capital. Of this enormous sum two-thirds is controlled by nine interests which combine whenever it is to their mutual advantage to prevent the public from restricting their schemes for plunder and extortion. Four railroad kings control two billions of capital represented by the bonds and stocks of their corporations. Such an aggregation of wealth is absolutely unknown in any other nation on the globe. Wealth brings power and undue wealth in the hands of unscrupulous men is the danger which to-day threatens our republic.

RAISE THE STANDARD.

Nebraska has been in the union nearly fifteen years. From a territory that contained 28,000 people in 1860, she has expanded into a commonwealth, with more than half a million population. With only two or three exceptions the men who held the highest position within the gift of this commonwealth, our governors, congressmen and senators, have been second and third rate men. While other states have only conferred these honors upon men of known ability, who towered head and shoulders above the common mass, Nebraska seems to have picked her governors, congressmen and senators in the political hazel brush. In nearly every other state an ex-governor always ranks as a political leader and distinguished citizen. In Nebraska our governors are no sooner retired into private life than they sink into the obscurity whence they have sprung. Of the five governors Nebraska has had since her admission into the Union, David Butler, who was impeached and removed for dishonest practices, was by all odds the ablest. Since his day we have been steadily going downward until now, when every political dunghill rooster who happens to control a dozen beer house politicians in his own ballwick insists that he is a fit person for governor.

It is so with our congressional and senatorial timber. Heretofore, with one or two exceptions, none but fence riders, who know how to dodge every issue and have no positive views on any question, have been our representatives in the national legislature. The time has come now for Nebraska to elevate the standard of her public men. We have in this state a sufficient number of men of brains and firstrate ability, and this class should be brought to the front. But we do not only want men of ability, but we want men who have pronounced views on the living issues of the day, and have courage to maintain these views. If the corporate monopolies must control our state officers and congressional nominations we should compel them at least to give us men of brains, and not mere dummys who only know enough to be non-committal and subservient.

There is, however, a manifest disposition among the people of this state toward a radical new departure. The corporations have forced upon them wooden men and dummys who are their pliant tools and puppets.

Henceforth Nebraska will damand a higher intellectual standard for executive positions and congressional representatives. They will insist that small calibre politicians who are scarcely fit for justices of the peace or village aldermen shall not force themselves into positions which they disgrace by their incompetency. They will insist that candidates for state offices and congressional seats shall take an open and positive stand upon every question in which our commonwealth is vitally affected. They will want something more than mere smiles and nods as a guarantee of fidelity to fixed principles. It will be well for those who are personally concerned in the coming campaign to govern themselves accordingly.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

"The unspeakable Turk" is again proving himself more than a match for the European diplomats. He has taken in his own hands the solution of the Egyptian trouble, and while politely warning England and France away from his rebellious dependency has sent a commission under Dervisch Pasha to bring about a compromise between the Khedive and Arabi Bey. In rejecting the proposal of England and France for a conference of the powers the Sultan took unanswerable ground against any foreign interference before the power of the Porte to settle all difference in his own dominions had been tested and found wanting It is a shrewd game which the Sultan is playing, the object being nothing less than complete control of Egypt and a loosening of the grip which France and England have secured at the expense of the Ottoman power. At present he is little more than the nominal sovereign, but under his treaties in a contingency like the present he will become the actual sovereign instead of the Khedive, and what then becomes of the English anp French control? England and France cannot invade the rights of Turkey as they do those of Egypt, to satisfy the claims of bondholders, without running the risk of a European war.

Rumors of an impending dissolution of parliament still continue. Why they should be current in the face of such an overwhelming majority in favor of the government programme, as was evident by Wednesday's vote, it is difficult to see, unless it is that such rumors are always rife in times of political agitation, whether there is ground for them or not. At present there is less reason to expect a new election than there was a few weeks ago, before the partial reconstruction of the Parnellites and the Dublin murders. Under ordinary circumstances, the failure of the government to restore order in Ireland would have brought about a dissolution long ago. But the present circumstances are extraordinary. Among the people at large there is little desire to send up a new parliament, for the very good reason that, though the liberals may have done poorly, there is no reason to believe that the conservatives would do any better. The latter party is not anxious to take the reins at present. Now its members have full swing to curse the ministry, and they know that in case of their coming to power the boot would be on the other leg with a vengeance. Two other influences also work to maintain the status quo. Parliamentary elections, what, with legitimate expenditures and corruption funds, are enormously expensive. Rich men do not welcome them; poor men in politics absolutely shrink from them. The other opposing element is dread of the home rulers. An election this month would return many more commoners of this third party, and neither of the other parties wants to see that brought about. Mr. Gladstone, therefore, is still "on top."

Mr. Parnell remains the one man to-day who possesses all the requisite qualifications for Irish leadership. No one can be fully conversant with his acts and utterances without coming to the conclusion that he is a born statesman, and chiefly because a statesman, the ablest speaker of the Irish parliamentary party. If rare powers of eloquence and great oratorical efforts constituted the sole claim to leadership, Parnell would meet with successful rivals, but, as it is, he is without a single real competitor. Parnell, after his great victory in 1882, may, like Grattan, after his great victory in 1782, be in effect deprived of the Irish leadership and retire from public life in disgust. But Parnell is still less likely than Grattan to have an immediate successor, since there is now no commanding figure in view. The mantle that, after 1782, fell from the shoulders of Grattan did not fall on his great rival, Flood. It did not even quite fit his first successor, O'Connell, and had to be reserved for his ultimate successor, Parnell, who was born a hundred years later, began his public career a hundred years later, attained a great victory over England a hundred years later, and who, possibly for the want of cohesion among his followers, may require to be succeeded by another great leader a hundred years from now.

A proposition laid before the house of commons to amend the laws relating to murder, so as to establish different degrees of guilt, has excited singular opposition. The suggestion was to have every person deemed guilty of murder in the first degree who committed murder deliberately with express malice aforethought, or with a view to escape, or to enable another person to escape, after committing murder, arson, robbery, burglary, rape or piracy. Murder of less gravity than the above was to be held murder in the second degree, and the juries were to assess the degree of guilt. The penalty for the first drgree was to be death, that for the second imprisonment. To an American nothing could be deemed more just than these distinctions. When the subject was brought up in the house of commons not long ago, the government announced that it was unprepared to give the proposed support, and the matter was shelved, though it received many votes on both sides of the chamber. It was pointed out that the plan proposed was in successful operation in many countries, but that made no difference with the fossils who opposed the innovation. Thus, the *St. James Gazette* insisted that the change was "practically unnecessary when it would not be pernicious," because, as matters stand, "recommendations to mercy" are always made by the jury when the guilt is of the second degree, approved by the court, and listened to by the home office. What there would be "pernicious" in having a statute enactment take the place of mere precedent did not appear in the tory oracle's deliverance, but it undertook to bring ridicule upon the bill by calling it a scheme to abolish capital punishment.

It is not generally known that nearly all the male members of the imperial German house are well trained and proficient artisans, and that the members of both sexes are accomplished in the fine arts. Both the Crown Princess and the Princess Frederick Charles might succeed as painters, and the former is skillful as a sculptress. Frederick William himself has been the designer of many a church and public building. Prince George, under the name of "Conrad," is a dramatist of considerable reputation. But it is music that has most occupied the royal house. Frederick the Great, in the darkest period that he experienced, played the flute, while his sister, the Princess Amalia, and the Prince Louis Ferdinand were good composers. The present Prince Albrecht is well known and admired for his compositions, and a growing formidable rival of his is the hereditary Prince of Meiningen. Four of the favorite military marches of the present day are said to be of royal origin.

There seems to be no end of tunnel talk in Europe. As if Mount Cenis and Mount St. Gothard and the English channel were not enough to deal with, there is actually on foot a scheme for a tunnel beneath Mt. Blanc. This would be a great and possibly a paying enterprise, though how the latter phase of it could be true almost passes comprehension. But it would be attended with peculiar difficulties. The headings would have to be driven through an extensive formation of anhydrous gypsum, which is the worst rocks in the world to bore into, and the tunneling could not avoid very inconvenient degrees of heat. It is calculated that, on account of the depth of the proposed gallery below the surface, and the form of the superincumbent mountain mass, that the minimum temperature of the interior of the tunnel would be 86°, and the maximum 122°. The maximum heat encountered in the Mt. Gothard tunnel was 87°, and in the Mt. Cenis 84°. Where the temperature rises above 115° work is next to impossible, and even where it is very much less intense than that relays have to be frequently sent in, and the cost of the underground operations is thereby greatly increased.

With wonderful success Italy has prepared for the resumption of specie payments, now about to take place. The gold premium has gradually given away, as coin and bullion have been accumulated in the treasury, and as the public has become confident that the promises of the government would be carried out. In this respect the experience of the United States has been exactly duplicated. But Italy is going further. A considerable amount of the outstanding paper notes is to be redeemed, leaving a vacancy in the circulation to be filled by good, bright, substantial gold and silver. The coin in the country is estimated at about $225,000,000, of which $150,000,000 is gold. As the business of Italy gets on a firm basis again, the hoarded silver finds its way out of the hiding places where it has been for many years. Some of this may have to be recoined, but future financial operations on a metallic platform will be very simple.

Returns just published in London give for Great Britain and Ireland a total of only 3,134,721 electors. Of these, 1,212,996 live in counties, 1,891,719 in boroughs, and 20,086 are on the university lists. Birmingham is the largest constituency, having 64,051 electors; Liverpool is next, with 62,039, and Manchester next, with 53,042. Of the 3, 134,721, there are 2,591,402 credited to England, 228,278 to Ireland, and 115,121 to Scotland.

The bronze coins now in use in France are to be abolished and nickel coins to be substituted. Coins of this metal are now being used in Germany and Belgium. The peculiarity of the proposed new French coins will be that they are to be of octagonal shape, so as not to be confounded with the silver pieces now current.

The Japanese will abolish polygamy in the near future. Kitabake, a Buddhisht high priest, is now at Berlin studying, on behalf of the Japanese clergy, the institution of monogamy and its effects on the position of women in European society, with a to the introduction of the European system into Japan.

The price of Havana cigars in Paris has been regulated by the minister of finance to be as follows for each cigar: One dollar, ninety cents, and eighteen lower grades, the lowest to be sold at five cents.

MR. ROBESON always waxes pious when he turns his eyes upon the American navy. Just what connection existed between Mr. Robeson's makes and our worm-eaten set of hulls was never perfectly clear until the other day, when the old salt from New Jersey rose in the house and warmly thanked God that every ship that now bears the United States flag had been built by him or finished under his direction. From the reluctance which congress exhibits to place any appropriations under Mr. Robeson's disbursement, it is plain that the people of the United States thank God that the secretaryship of the navy is not a life position and that Geo. M. Robeson is never likely to occupy it.

Call For an Anti-monopoly Convention.

We, the undersigned citizens of Juniata, Adams county, Nebraska, favor the organization of a state anti-monopoly league, and hereby authorize the use of our names for a call for a meeting to be held in Lincoln for that purpose:

W B Cushing	S L Picard
L B Partridge	A N Cole
E N Crane	James Newell
J W Liveringhouse	A P Slack
E Moore	B F Hilton
R H Nolan	Geo Walker
H H Bartle	E E Adam
H Twidale	F E Wilson
W L Kilburn	F M Anderson
W P Norris	John T Hill
W H Burr	W D Belding
L B Thorne	Geo T Brown
C A Antrom	S L Brass
I R Newell	W G Beale
W D Sewell	A H Brown
S H Clark	G S Guild
E F Walker	E M Allen
S O Angell	Geo W Carter
W Ackley	E W Morse
I M Tapper	A Borden
F W Eighmy	N M Lloyd
D H Fleeman	Will H Paine
C F Hogg	

The meeting for the formation of a state league will be held at the Academy of Music in Lincoln on Wednesday, June 21, 1882.

THE TARIFF COMMISSION.

From the outset the proposed commission to revise the tariff has been a mere subterfuge. Nobody in or out of congress who has favored this commission has been honestly in favor of a speedy revision of the tariff. The main object of the promoters of this scheme was to stave off action by congress to some future and distant day. President Arther has entered into the spirit of this scheme by selecting men for the commission who have no design to redress the abuses that have crept into our protective system. With two exceptions the commission is composed of men who are either directly interested as manufacturers in maintaining the present tariff, or have been under pay from manufacturers that now enjoy a monopoly in certain branches of industry at the public expense.

According to our advices from the national capital an effort will be made to reject the parties nominated by the president. Among the opponents of the commission is Senator Van Wyck, who, it will be remembered, voted against the bill creating the tariff commission when it was before the senate. Inasmuch as it is well understood that the commissioners are expected to do nothing except to postpone action on the question of tariff revision until after the next presidential election, it is not material whether the commission enters upon its labors this year or some other year.

Senator Van Wyck is consistent in opposing the men nominated by the president, but even if the president had nominated men who are in earnest about tariff reform, the commission would be a mere waste of time and money. All commissions to investigate what is already known, are mere make-shifts, gotten up to delay some important reform. Although the democrats in the senate claim to be a unit in opposition to the commissioners named by the president, it is safe to predict that a number of them who have a hankering after the federal flesh pots, will turn in and vote to confirm.

While we have always advocated the judicious encouragement of American industry by a tariff on imports that will enable America to compete with foreign countries, we have also insisted that the government has no right to impose needless burdens upon American producers for the benefit of industrial monopolists. The present tariff needs revision in many particulars, and congress is as competent to make the needed reductions now as it was to impose the high duties when such duties were regarded an absolute necessity to keep our rolling mills and furnaces in active operation.

IN referring to the coming meeting at Lincoln, on the 21st inst., to organize a state anti-monopoly league, THE BEE inadvertently stated that the ratio of representation was not fixed. Every anti-monopoly association will be entitled to send two accredited delegates under the call issued. It is highly important that in precincts, villages and cities where no such associations already exist organizations should at once be formed. Indications point to a large and successful gathering.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

A department of elocution has been established at Trinity College, Hartford.

There are 501 pupils—including sixty-one Indians—at the Hampton Normal school.

A squad of University students are encamped near Traverse City Michigan, doing field work in surveying, etc.

It is reported that divers members of the Cleveland board of education wish to abolish the normal school in that city. It has been in operation for the past eight years, and all the students it has graduated, except four or five, have entered the schools as teachers. There are now 207 normal schools in this country.

The Brown university scientific expedition will sail from Boston the day after commencement. It is expected that the Smithsonian Institute will lend dredges and other instruments for deep sea soundings. The Grand Menan Island and the shores lying about the Bay of Fundy will be visited, and a collection of mineral and geological specimens will be obtained for the college museum.

The Case School of Applied Science in Cleveland will end its first year next month. So far as its instruction goes, it has been an eminently successful one. Its chemistry department is splendidly equipped—as also is that of physics, which will be put in operation next term. The school during the past year has instructed a freshman class of twelve and four special students in chemistry.

Said an old High school graduate after witnessing the parade of the school regiment the other day, "Ah! their legs are longer and they are slimmer than they used to be." There may be an idea in this that boys do not get so much out doors exercise as they formerly did in "old Boston," nor so much as they really need. Learning amounts to but little without stamina.—Boston Transcript.

At the recent meeting of the New England Association of School Superintendents written examinations in the schools were recommended, but it was urged that oral examinations should supplement or alternate with written examinations. By some speakers it was proposed that oral examinations should be substituted entirely for written ones, because there were certain nervously constituted children who, though naturally bright, were physically unable to pass with credit examinations. While this was admitted, it was, on the other hand, averred that some children who became nervous when orally examined could express themselves correctly in writing. It was generally agreed, however, that it was depreciative of the value of examinations to work up the children to a state of undue mental excitement at examination time, as was habitually done in many schools. The children should not be embarrassed or forced in any way. In regard to examinations as a basis of promotion, it was held that examinations should not be the only basis of promotion, but that regular attendance, studious application and the general recommendations of the teacher should also receive due weight in promoting a child. The system of percentage marking was held to be of dubious utility. Superintendent Seaver, of Boston, seemed to express the sense of the meeting when he said that the judgment of the teacher should be the basis of promotion, rather than any examination, written or oral.

BARGAINS, IN LOTS! Houses, Farms, Lands. BY BEMIS'

FIFTEENTH AND DOUGLAS STS.,

Beautiful building sites on Sherman avenue (16th street) south of Poppleton's and J. J. Brown's residence—the tract belonging to Senator Paddock for so many years—being 854 feet west frontage on the avenue, by from 300 to 550 feet in depth, running eastward to the Omaha & St. Paul R. R. Will sell in strips of 50 feet or more frontage on the avenue with full depth to the railroad, will sell the above on about any terms that purchaser may desire. To parties who will agree to build houses costing $1200 and upwards will sell without any payment down for one year, and 5 to 10 equal annual payments thereafter at 7 per cent interest.

Choice 4 acre block in Smith's addition at west end of Farnam street—will give any length of time required at 7 per cent interest.

Also a splendid 10 acre block in Smith's addition on same liberal terms as the foregoing.

No. 305, Half lot on Izard near 20th street, $700.

No 304, Lot on 18th street near Paul, $1200.

No 302, Lot 30x230 feet on 15th street, near Nicholas.

No 299, One quarter acre on Burt street, near Dutton $500.

No 297, Two lots on Blondo near Irene street, $220 and $300 each.

No 294, Two lots on Georgia near Michigan street $1200.

No 295, Twelve choice residence lots on Hamilton street in Shinn's addition, fine and sightly $250 to $500 each.

No 294 Beautiful half lot on St. Mary's avenue, 30x80 feet, near Bishop Clarkson's and 20th street, $15.0

No 292, Five choice lots on Park avenue, 50x150 each, on street railway, $300 each.

No 291, Six lots in Millard & Caldwell's addition on Sherman Avenue near Poppleton's, $3.0 to $150 each.

No 289, Choice lot on Park avenue and street car line on road to Park, $450 to $1000 each

No 285, Eleven lots on Decatur and Irene streets, near Saunders street, $3.5 to $450 each.

No 282, Lot on 18th near Paul street, $750.

No 281, Lot 55x140 feet near St. Mary's avenue, and 20th street, $1500.

No 279, Lot on Decatur near Irene street, $325.

No 278, Four lots on Caldwell, near Saunders street, $500 each.

No 276, Lot on Clinton street, near shot tower, $125.

No 275, Four lots on McLellan street, near Blondo, Ragan's addition $2.5 each.

No 274, Three lots near race course: make offers.

No 268, Beautiful corner acre lot on California street, opposite and adjoining Sacred Heart Convent grounds, $10 0.

No 260, Lot on Mason, near 15th street, $1,350

100 lots in "Credit Foncier" and "Grant View" additions, just south-east of U. P and B. & M. railroad depots, ranging from $150 to $1000 each and on easy terms.

Beautiful residence Lots at a bargain—very handy to shops 100 to $200 each, 5 per cent down and 1 per cent per month. Call and get plat and full particulars.

No 256, Full corner lot on Jones, Near 15th street, $3,000.

No 253, Two lots on Center street, near Cuming street, $500 for both or $300 each.

No 251½, Lot on Seward, near King street, $300.

No 249, Half lot on Dodge, near 11th street, $2,100

No 247, Four beautiful residence lots near Creighton College (or will separate) $8,000.

No 246, Two lots on Center, near Cuming street, $400 each.

No 245½, Lot on Idaho, near Cuming street, $325.

No 245, Beautiful corner acre lot on Cuming, near Dutton street, near new Convent of Sacred Heart, $1,500.

No. 244, Lot on Farnam, near 18th street, $4,750.

No 243, Lot 66 by 133 feet on College street, near St. Mary's avenue, $700.

No 241, Lot on Farnam, near 26th street, $1,000.

No 240, Lot 66 by 99 feet on South avenue, near Mason street, $650.

No 239, Corner lot on Burt, near 22d street, $2,300.

No 238, 120x132 feet on Harney, near 24th, street (will cut it up) $2,400.

No 224, Lot on Douglas street, near 25th, $800.

No 232, Lot on Pier street, near Seward, $500.

No 227, Two lots on Decatur, near Irene street, $400 each.

No 224, Lot 143 by 441 feet on Sherman avenue (16th st. ext). nea Grace, $2 400, will divide.

No 220, Lot 25x6?st on Dodge, near 18th street; make an offer.

No 217, Lot on 23rd near Clark, $500.

No 216, Lot on Hamilton near King, $800.

No 209, Lot on 18th street, near Nicholas $500.

No 207, Two lots on 16th near Pacific street, $1,500,

No 204, Beautiful residence lot on Division street, near Cuming, $400

No 194½ Lots on 18th street, near Pierce, $600.

No 194½, Lots on Saunders street, near Seward $600.

No 192½, Two lots on 22d, near Grace street, $300.

No 192½, Two lots on 17th street, near white lead works, $1,050.

No 188½, One full block ten lots, near the barracks, $400.

No 191, Lots on Parker, street, near Irene $300.

No 183, Two lots on Cass, near 21st street (gilt edge), $6,000.

No 180, Lot on Pier near Seward, $650.

No 170, Lot on Pacific street, near 14th; make offer.

No 166, Six lots on Farnam, near 24th street, $2,400 to $2,850 each

No 163, Full block on 25th street, near race course, and three lots in Gise's addition, near Saunders and Cassius streets, $2,000.

No 127, Lot on 16th street, near white lead works $525.

No 122, 123x132 feet (2 lots) on 18th street, near Poppleton's, $1,600.

No 110, Thirty half acre lots in Millard & Caldwell additions on Sherman avenue, Spring and Saratoga streets, near the end of green street car track, $650 to $1,500 each.

No 89, Lot on Chicago, near 22d street, $1,800

No 88, Lot on Caldwell street, near Saunders, $800.

No 86, Corner lot on Charles, near Saunders street, $700.

No 75, 60x82 feet on Pacific, near 8th street $3,000.

No 60, Eighteen lots on 21st, 22d, 23d and Saunders streets, near Grace and Saunders street bridge, $500 each.

No 6, One fourth block (180x135 feet), near the Convent of Poor Claire, on Hamilton street, near the end of the red street car track, $1,000.

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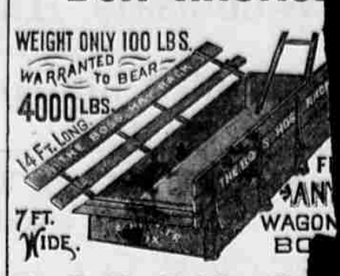

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L. W. RUSSELL, Glenwood, Iowa.
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Nebraska National BANK.

OF OMAHA NEBRASKA

(No. 2665.)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, 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 shall 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 Omaha, in the county of Douglas, and state of Nebraska, 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 1882.

SEAL.

JOHN JAY KNOX,
Comptroller of the Currency

The above Bank is now prepared to receive business. It commences with a fully paid up capital of $250,000.00, with officers and directors as follows:

S. R. JOHNSON, PRESIDENT, of Steele, Johnson & Co., Wholesale Grocers.
A. E. TOUZALIN, VICE-PRESIDENT, of C. B. & Q. R. R., Boston.
W. V. MORSE, of W. V. Morse and Co., Wholesale Boots and Shoes.
JNO. S. COLLINS, of G. H. & J. S. Collins, Wholesale Leather and Saddlery.
JAMES M. Woolworth, Counsellor and Attorney at Law.
LEWIS S. REED, of Byron Reed & Co., Real Estate Dealers
HENRY 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

JOHN STABLER, President. EROME SCHAMP, Vice Pres't.
W. S. DEBEER, Sec. and Treas.

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