

The Omaha Bee.

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

Meeting of the Republican State Central Committee.

The members of the Republican State Central Committee of Nebraska are hereby called to meet at the Commerce Hotel in the city of Omaha...

The following are the members of the committee: 1st District, A. E. Grant; 2d, John F. Carson; 3d, Jacob S. Desch; 4th, A. P. Grant; 5th, J. B. Windham; 6th, C. E. Vest; 7th, Paul Vandervoort; 8th, D. E. Boyd; 9th, W. E. Beckler; 10th, S. B. Colby; 11th, J. A. Erhart; 12th, J. H. J. Felber; 13th, W. D. Matthews; 14th, M. Whitmoyer; 15th, A. J. Hill; 16th, John Steen; 17th, R. M. Ship; 18th, E. W. Pierce; 19th, J. L. Crawford; 20th, W. T. Scott; 21st, J. W. P. Lee; 22nd, O. W. Baitley; 23rd, Watson Pickler; 24th, J. B. McDowell; 25th, S. W. Sutton; 26th, J. D. Hayes; 27th, A. W. Agre; 28th, O. R. Willard; 29th, R. Robert Kennedy; 30th, A. L. Wilson; 31st, R. O. Hedlund; 32nd, G. B. Bishop; 33rd, R. J. Wyman. JAMES W. DAVIS, Chairman.

CRETE, Neb., June 12, 1882. PROCRUSTINATION is the thief of time. Delay is the trump card in the hands of the star route thieves.

OMAHA is the luckiest town in the Missouri valley. Cyclones and tornadoes spread devastation north, east, south and west, but Omaha invariably escapes with no other inconveniences than delayed mails.

EVERY time Senator Van Wyck gets his back up in Washington he seems to get his name up throughout the country. The comments of the press are universally favorable to Nebraska's junior senator.

OF COURSE the democrats are already figuring out a majority in the next congress. The average hounston statesman has only two topics of conversation, victories in the shadow and uncertain future and defeats in the sad and shadowy past.

DENVER'S new directory claims a population of 60,000 for that city. It is stated that forty brick yards are not sufficient to supply the demands of builders, and that the architects all wear diamond studs. Denver seems to be an excellent field for the imagination of the census inflator of the Omaha Republican.

GOVERNOR CORNELL'S signature to the railroad commission bill has created a storm of indignation among New York railroad managers and their organs are already beginning to predict that the Empire state will see a railroad campaign in state politics this year. In other words that the railroads will put up big corruption funds for the purpose of nominating and electing a railroad governor. The Buffalo Express comments as follows: "The railroads may do this it is a sort of maxim with railroad managers that it is fair to do anything in politics for the protection of the railroad interest—but if they do it is will be politic for them to do it as slyly as possible. If the people at large—the farmers and workmen and small tradesmen—think they see such a movement afoot, they will be very likely to smash it."

The remarks of the Express will apply with equal force to the situation west of the Missouri.

The bank charter bill has been enlarged in scope by the various amendments proposed in both houses that it now takes on the nature of a great financial measure, whose object is to prevent the undue contraction of the currency, and to provide for the continuance of a safe circulating medium for the country. Mr. Allison's senate amendment authorizes the issue of three per cent. registered bonds, redeemable after the payment of all bonds bearing a higher rate of interest, and exchangeable for the 3 1/2 per cent. bonds now outstanding. This provision will afford a sound basis for a number of years to come for bank circulation, which is now guaranteed by the 4's and 5's. These bonds will be rapidly called in if our treasury surplus continues as great as present, and it is highly important that the country should be protected against the sudden withdrawal of bank circulation or from possible loss through involuntary liquidation of the banks. Mr. Sherman's amendment provides for the issue of gold certificates in exchange for deposits of gold coin. Its effect will be to maintain the circulating medium. The senate is delaying too long in coming to some decision on the bill and in sending it back to the house.

BOSS RULE AND PARTY ORGANIZATION.

The cry against "boss" rule, which is now heard in both national and state politics, is not the cry of the outcasts who are anxious to get in. Every practical man recognizes the fact that political parties must have principles of action and methods of government. Positions of trust, of honor and emolument must be filled from the rank and file. There must be officials who will occupy places higher than others, and each person must exercise to the functions of his particular position. Parties must have organization and leaders. Authority must be more or less concentrated in the hands of the few on whom the direction of campaigns and the routine labors of the canvass should devolve. Such a system does not of necessity generate "bosses." There is a wide difference between a compact and efficient party organization and a mere machine for registering the personal decrees of selfish politicians. Party organization is a mode of bringing out party strength in the support of party principles. Its object is to voice the wishes of the membership through a recognized medium whose declarations will be received as authoritative, to place in nomination candidates who will be acceptable to the party because they represent its principles, and to use every honorable effort to attract party support to these men in order to secure their election. A fair and honest party organization is just as legitimate and necessary as principles of action and modes of government are to military, industrial, social or commercial bodies. And against such an organization there has never been and never will be any objection or complaint on the part of voters. But when the machinery of party is actuated by self-constituted leaders for their own personal aggrandizement, party organization no longer can lay claim to party confidence. Just as soon as the wishes of the mass of the party are disregarded because they happen to clash with the desires of the bosses, party organization ceases to be a medium for the exercise of lawful authority and becomes an instrument of tyranny. This is now the case in Pennsylvania and the independent republicans are fighting a strong battle with candidates chosen from within the party lines but from without the organization. Their object is to either de throne the "bosses" and purify the organization or else to draw to a new and honest organization the majority of republican voters who prefer principles to the shadow of a party name under corrupted methods of party government.

This, then, is the difference between a legitimate party rule and boss rule. One represents party sentiment, the other represents nothing but the selfish desires of the bosses. The one is used to voice the wishes of the voters, the other uses the voters to carry out the plans of professional traffickers in spoils. When party organization becomes merely a machine to register the wishes of unscrupulous leaders and is recognized as such by the people, revolt is sure to follow and the party despot is overthrown.

THE PAVEMENT BONDS. On the 30th of June the citizens of Omaha will vote upon the proposition to authorize the issue of one hundred thousand dollars of pavement bonds. It is of vital importance to this city that these bonds shall be voted. No city in the west, with equal population, is as early in want of street pavements as Omaha. The terrible condition of our streets has given Omaha a bad reputation abroad, and kept out much capital that would otherwise have been invested here. Unless we begin the work of paving this year, Omaha will suffer almost irreparable injury to her commerce. We need hardly repeat what everybody knows, that no pavements can be laid in Omaha unless the city and the property owners can borrow the money on long time, at low interest and gradual payments. The bonds which the city asks authority to issue will be exclusively devoted to paying for paving of the intersections of streets and alleys. The cost of paving between each street will be assessed against the owners of the property abutting on the street. In order to enable property owners to meet this heavy tax short sums bonds that are virtually a mortgage upon property improved by pavements, will be issued. The amount of paving, as assessed against each piece of property, will be divided into two yearly installments, covering principal and interest, and the money thus collected will be used to cancel the short time bonds. No vote is necessary, however, to authorize the issue of this class of bonds, but in the very nature of things these bonds cannot be issued until the city is ready to pay for paving the intersection of streets. It is estimated that the intersections of streets and alleys will cover one-third of the area to be paved. In other words when the city has paid out one hundred thousand dollars for paving intersections, the property owners on the paved streets will have expended two hundred thousand dollars more. Under the law the city can only issue

one hundred thousand dollars of paving bonds in any one year, but that amount with the two hundred thousand dollars of short time taxpayer bonds, will cover all we could do during the first year. If only half of that sum, or \$150,000, is expended in Omaha for paving during this season the advantage to our merchants and laboring people will be incalculable. It is to be expected that the district to be paved during the first year will embrace the principal thoroughfares only where the traffic is the heaviest. The choice of paving materials to be used and the laying out of the paving district will necessarily have to be left to the decision of the board of public works and the city council. The first thing to be done, however, is to secure the means to carry on this public improvement.

THE IOWA TORNADO. Reports which continue to come in regarding the terrible storm of Saturday evening, give additional details of great loss of life and enormous damage to property throughout Central Iowa. That it was probably a tornado, and not a cyclone, which wrought the destruction is plain from the Bee's special dispatches. The path of the storm was well marked in a southeasterly and northwesterly direction, from which it does not appear to have swerved. Cyclones are characterized by a rotary motion of the air at a very high velocity, the center of the storm being at the lowest area of depression, and its violence diminishing as the circumference of the circle increases. Tornadoes are due to the meeting of opposite winds of different temperatures in the upper atmosphere. A peculiarity of the tornado was noticed at Grinnell just before the town was struck. This was a thick black cloud with a whirling motion which assumed the shape of a vast funnel descending lower and lower into the quiet atmosphere beneath as the rapidity of its motion increased. Another characteristic of the tornado which marked the Iowa storm as belonging to this class was the narrowness of its track. In Grinnell a swath of the width of two blocks was cleared of dwellings, barns and trees. The path of the storm was nearly the same width, and the violence of the storm seems to have expended itself along a line running from the northwest to the southeast, from which there was little variance. The law of storms has been accurately determined, and those phenomena are no longer reckoned as secrets when cannot be unraveled. Job thought so, many years ago; but Job did not have the use of a barometer and a well equipped corps of meteorologists at his back, or he would certainly have modified his opinion. All storms are caused by the junction of currents of air moving in opposite directions. They vary in velocity and force according to the direction and strength of the currents of air. In all storms the air has a rotary motion around a centre where the barometric depression is the least. In the northern temperate zone this rotary motion is from the right to the left while the direction is reversed in the southern hemisphere.

Saturday's storms appear to have been general throughout the Missouri valley with severe atmospheric disturbances in the valley of the Mississippi portions of the Atlantic states. Kansas again suffered severely while Eastern Missouri seems to have caught the edges of another severe storm. The excessive heat of the past week following so closely the cool and damp weather of the early portions of the month was probably responsible for Saturday's storms.

The Bee says Omaha will have no congressional candidates, but will make it lively in the next convention for a number down this way that helped give out this first district. What terrible hidden meaning is behind The Bee's threats no one can conjecture. Would The Bee just as soon be more explicit? We want to know our fate.—Beatrice Express.

There are none so blind as those who will not see. If all the members that represented the first district in the legislature had voted what they knew to be the desire of their constituents, Douglas and Sarpy counties would never have been attached to Southern Nebraska. The sentiment was so overwhelming in every county that some unprincipled renegades would have dared to disobey it. The hidden meaning behind The Bee's threat is that the delegation from Douglas county will make it lively for any of these renegades that may come before the convention as a candidate for congress. We hope that is explicit enough for all concerned.

The Nebraska railroad managers are very liberal with their passes toward the woman suffrage agitators. They are anxious to create a diversion that will distract and divide the people during the campaign, while their capers are slipping into the legislature.

Whom is the city marshal? He is behind the county court house asleep in the sun, while his deputy is taking his seat around the block. Next to a church corner on a hot Sunday the office of city marshal is the sleepiest position in Omaha. A good deal of valuable time will be wasted in this state during the next four months over the proposition to burden women with privileges they do not seek or need, that they cannot discharge and responsibilities they can never assume. If Mr. Arthur has no other political sins to a woe for than the summary beheading of G. Washington Frost, the people of Nebraska will cheerfully forgive him. POLITICAL NOTES. The Ohio democrats will hold their state convention at Columbus, July 20th. Congressman Dillard, of Tennessee, is talked of as a democratic candidate for governor in that state. John G. Thompson says that Senator Pendleton of France, has written about the democratic nomination in 1884. Carter Harrison, mayor of Chicago, is one of the democrats mentioned for the seat of David Davis in the United States senate. His friends are seriously thinking of upholding Samuel J. Tilden for the campaign of 1884—Laramie B. B. The democrats of a second Florida convention in Tampa, have called a convention to nominate a candidate for congress on the 21st of August. General Finley, who was recently ousted and his seat given to the republican, is expected to again fight for the office, but he will undoubtedly be re-elected. General Weaver is announced to make fifteen grand tours in Texas this summer. In making to face the Galveston news says that "it is a little curious to see a portion of the brainy, brainy sons of Texas shut out to a dead issue in the next election, and to see a portion of them from their graves, but they are probably acting upon the hypothesis that a dead issue is better than none, it has only a narrow chance." It is not believed that Mr. John W. Ammer, of Philadelphia, will accept the republican nomination for congressman-at-large. It is said that the fact that the nomination was offered to him by a former enemy who returned it before agreeing to take it has had great weight with him. Gen. Rosecrans has taken his ready pen in hand to write a sensational letter to all the recently organized democratic clubs in San Francisco to tell them in democratic organizations rest the sole hopes of the country, and that he himself will be a republican and should be demitted from every office. The General's self-assertion continues to take the form of willing to give his country in congress for nothing. Representative Alexander H. Stephens still insists in his daily paper of which he is the editor, that the Georgia constitution is a mistake, and that if he were ever elected governor of that state he would ever again refer to the Georgia constitution. His salary is \$8,000 per annum and the term two years. He says he will resign at the expiration of his term, but he will not give up the custom of giving an inauguration ball. Dan Cameron received a Federal official on the 15th day of June, on account of his excessive profanity. He is now on the list of a man a Pennsylvania officer held in, but it does not mean a Texas official to receive him in a prison; on the contrary, the more he is treated the more he "chines."—Texas Strings. Mr. George Junkin has formally accepted the republican nomination for congress in the first district, and will be put up for judge of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, saying that while he has neither sought nor desired this high office, he must accept it because it has been put up to him, and he will go to it with a clean heart and a fair mind.

The Alliance in the Campaign. The executive officers of the State Farmers' Alliance have issued an address to subordinate alliances in which a course is mapped out for them to pursue in the coming important campaign. It is urged that they give their vote and influence only to the election of men who are known to be in sympathy with them and men who are possessed of good characters and who will be acceptable to the public generally. They counsel going into the party conventions and if possible secure the desired results there, but in case men are nominated who are objectionable to them to protest against them and then go out and place a ticket in the field, and if possible by honorable means, elect it. This is the substance of the address, and its wise counsel will undoubtedly be followed by a large majority of the friends of the anti-monopoly movement. Undoubtedly a large majority of the rank and file of the republican party is in sympathy with the principles of the Farmers' Alliance, and with the men nominated it will be next to impossible to defeat the nominations of that party. In view of this fact the advice to go into the caucuses and conventions of the party is timely and wise. If that party should put a ticket in the field that is acceptable to the public in general, without the aid of the alliance, it will, in all probability, be elected then and there all right. But if the republican alliance men stand by their party, they can put moral, upright and competent men in nomination for office. The masses can rule the party with the same effect for forth that will be necessary to conduct an independent party successfully, and we believe such a course is better than any other. One danger with an independent party movement is that the democratic party may kill it by endorsing it, as it did the liberal republican movement in the Greeley campaign. But it is honorable to go into a convention and then to support its nomination. Is it republican? The latter question was answered in the celebrated Chicago convention of 1860. When the delegates from West Virginia refused to be bound by the action of the convention and openly with the resolutions of Mr. Conkling, Mr. Garfield pleaded earnestly for the right of men to cast their ballot according to their best judgment without being transmitted by party action, and the sentiment of that national republican convention was so strong for individual liberty in the matter of voting that Mr. Conkling withdrew his resolution. All reasonable men have great respect for the decision of majorities and will abide by it unless the use of money, trading or other corrupting influences have been resorted to to prevent their

nomination of the real choice of the majority, but instead have hoisted on the office men who are not qualified for the office. The real sentiment of the republican party is expressed at Chicago, is that the party shall carefully guard its nominations and put men on their ticket in whom the public has confidence, and then withdraw all coercive resolutions and lay aside the party lash, and commend the honest action of an honest majority to the public for its endorsement. This is true republican doctrine, and should commend itself to the good judgment of all honest republicans, whether they have taken up weapons against the unjust encroachments upon their rights on the part of monopolies or not, and we trust that there will be a solid republican front at the caucuses and conventions, so that a necessity to bolt may be avoided. The right of every citizen to bolt bad nominations is guaranteed by the constitution, and it is well that it is so. It is only a party protection that we have against free pullers and schemers who seem to have plenty of time to devote to the matter making plans to deceive the public, and enforcing unpopular measures and men upon the party.

CRETE COMMENCEMENT.

The Annual Exercises at Doane College.

Correspondence of The Bee.

CRETE, Neb., June 19.—Yesterday the commencement work at Doane was begun by Pres. Perry preaching the baccalaureate sermon at the Congregational church. The church was tastefully decorated with flowers, and the house was crowded with visitors and citizens.

President Perry took for his text the words of Paul to Agrippa, "Whereupon, Oh, King Agrippa, I was not disobedient to the Heavenly vision."

Paul was the only educated apostle; hence, he fittingly spoke of him as the student apostle. Being a scholar he accepted a permanent place as a writer of the Sacred Word. Of the twenty-seven books in the New Testament, Paul is the acknowledged writer of thirteen, while some authorities ascribe fourteen to him. The matter, more than the amount, determining the position of a writer, Paul affected not mere rhetoric, but he deeply traced with the pen of his soul. Sometimes he was pathetic; at other times joyful and tender, but he always wrote with convincing words. As an orator he was not less successful. Whether making his defence before the Roman authorities, or addressing an angry mob, he was met with his power. Back of the orator or writer is the man. The words of some men produce recollections, the same words from others are never forgotten. This was the man rather than the words. Many of Paul's characteristics are developed by this life. Some of these characteristics were his prompt obedience, his clear perception of duty and his courage. He was a man of thought, with love for man and more love for God. The student may learn much from him that will help him live a better and nobler life. In the evening we listened to an address given by Chancellor Fairfield before the Y. M. C. A.

He, James Monroe, who lectured at Lincoln last week, was expected to deliver the address, but he was called home a few days ago by sickness in his family. Chancellor Fairfield kindly consented to take his place, although he had but few hours to prepare. His talk was from John 4: 35. His thought and labor in the harvest of the world. The field is the world. "The harvest is all ready white." Work is needed. Work hard and constantly and the labor is not in vain. The work of saving men is the greatest work. The most successful life without this is a failure; the humblest life with this is successful. He spoke from notes earnestly, with many illustrations, some from his own experience. Although most of the visitors will not arrive until to-morrow quite a number are present. The prospects are good for a large attendance.

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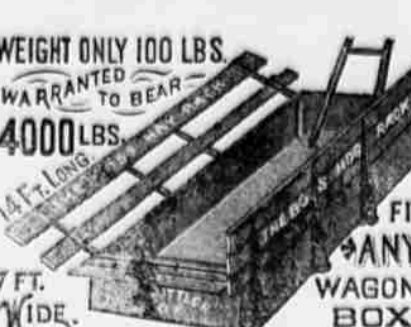
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