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THE DAILY BEE.

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State of Nebraska, 18.8.

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, Geo. B. Tzschuck, being first duly sworn, de-poses and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of April, 1887, was 14,316 copies: for May, 1887, 1 1,227 copies; for June, 1887, 14,147 copies; for July, 1887, 14,008 copies; for August, 1887, 14,151 copies; for September, 1887, 14,349 copies; for July, 1887, 1831 copies; for August, 1887, 14,151 for January, 1888, 15,208 copies; for February, 1888, 15,092 copies; for March, 1888, 19,689 copies; for September, 1887, 14,349 copies; for January, 1888, 15,208 copies; for February, 1888, 15,092 copies; for March, 1888, 19,689 copies. GEO. B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 16th day of April, A. D. 1888. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Now the news comes that the pretty romantic engagement between Princess Victoria and Prince Alexander is nothing but a cruel hoax.

IT was an American's money after all that furnished Boulanger sufficient funds to buy his seat in the chamber. Thus do we pay back the French spoilation claims.

CUBA is under martial law. The bandits have become bold enough to defy the authorities, and the captain general is powerless. Whenever Cuba gets into a box the respectable people of the island want to be annexed to the United States.

IT has been customary for senators to contribute \$10 each towards the purchase of a wedding gift for the bride of a senator who marries while in office. For some unaccountable reason the custom was overlooked in the recent marriage of Senator Hawley. But gallantry is one of the redeeming features of the upper house. A magnificent diamond brootch has just been purchased and will grace the neck of Mrs. Hawley as the gift of seventy-five senators.

THE mortal remains of Roscoe Conkling have been consigned to the tomb. The record of his distinguished career remains for the study, and so far as it was wise, patriotic and honorable, for the emulation of his countrymen. In this busy and practical age the greatest

Let Them Confer Together. In the last number of America, Chicago is congratulated upon the effort of her workingmen and capitalists to come to a better understanding as to their mutual relations. The following extract is deemed worthy of reproduction: At last a movement is under way which nay lead to a peaceful and reasonable solution of the capital and labor problem. A series of regular weekly conferences between capitalists and laborers have been organized in Chicago. It is the purpose of these conferences to bring the employer and employed into closer relationship, by establishing an open forum in which advocates of different theories may present their arguments, and be met and replied to by men who hold opposite views.

The following selections from the pros ectus explain themselves:

"It is proposed to endeavor to make business mon and workingmen better acquainted with one another's views.

"How many business men have attended workingmen's meetings, and know at first hand what their aims are! How many work ingmen ever hear their employers, or other leaders of business enterprises, explain their views and the problems with which they have to deal?

"Business men have their clubs and various associations, at which they state and defend their views -- but to people who are already convinced. "Workingmen have their union and assem-

bly meetings, and the same is true in sub stance of them. "What is needed is to bring these people

ogather, and to help each to understand the other. Such is the aim, at least, of the pro-

posed oconomic conferences. They have seen arranged with a sincere desire to pro mote a better feeling in the community." There is more true common-sense patriot

ism in this movement than in all the trades unions and business men's protective associations combined. It is only by such means that either side can be brought to a recognition of its faults. Employers and laboring men will bå brought into closer sympathy, and each class will learn to recognize that

the other is composed of fellow men. The promotors of this movement deserve the profound thanks of the whole American nation. They show by their action that they are carnest loyal Americans, who are willing to work for the good of their fellow men. This movement should not be confined to

Chicago. It should spread to every village and hamlet in the United States. Then, when business men and laboring men meet each other in friendly debate, and freely discuss their wrongs and grievances, the capital and labor question will have received an equitable

solution. Why cannot such a conference be held in Omaha between workingmen and their employers? Such a conference should of course not be confined to contractors, who employ the greater part of our mechanics and laborers but should include the owners of buildings and capitalists engaged in manufactures and other enterprises. There is no doubt that such a conference would result mutually beneficial in the end. It would dispel many false impressions, smooth down differences between workingmen, and their employers and pave the way for harmonious progress all along the line. A better mutual understanding between our workingmen and capitalists is essential to Omaha's growth and prosperity. Why not hold a conference within the coming week at

the chamber of commerce which is commodious and centrally located.

A Race Exposition.

An exhibition which would show the progress made by the colored people of the United States during the quarter of a century since emancipation would cen tainly possess very great interest. It would undoubtedly serve to undeceive the popular impression that these people have not been advancing as rapidly as even with their restricted opportunities they should have done, and to demonstrate on the contrary that their improvement has under all circumstances been rather extraordinary. It is natural to underestimate the qualification and capacity of the negro race for advancement. The white people of this coun try have been taught to regard them as having neither aptitude nor ambition for broad and elevated improvement. The impression which obtained for a century or more that the negro was naturally a depend. ent, helpless without the care, guardianship and support of the white man, has not yet been wholly effaced. Many people still believe the race incapable of high intellectual attainment, or the development of practical ability. A few examples there are of members of the race who have acquired extensive learning, shown gifts of oratory, and exhibited ful. business capacity, but these exceptional cases are not generally regarded as proving the race capable of great advancement. Those who take a depreciatory view of the negro do not give adequate importance to the fact that it is less than a generation since he escaped from a thraldom which blunted all his faculties and out an impassable barrier in the way of his ambition. If slavery was over considerate of the physical wants of its victims, it always, and necessarily, denied them every requirement for mental enightenment. But the experience of the last twenty years shows that the negro race is of capable of both intellectual and material progress, and that it is ambitious to improve and advauce. The school reports make an excellent showing for the colored pupils, who average well with the white children in both studiousness and readiness to learn. In many mechanical industries of the south colored men are working successfully side by side with white men. There are extensive and prosperous negro farmers in the south, and the race can show a considerable number of moderately wealthy men whose fortunes are due to industry, tact and thrift. The evidences of the capacity of the negro race for improvement, if brought together, would undoubtedly be sufficient to convince the most skeptical. It is proposed to do this in a great industrial exposition to be held in Atlanta from the 12th of next November to the 12th of February, 1889, and the government will be asked to give the project national recognition and support in the form of a lean. The plan is to exhibit the works of art, field products, live stock, manufactures, machinery and other articles raised, produced or owned by colored people throughout the United States. The twenty-fifth anniversary of

to be an appropriate time for showing the progress the race has made intellectually and industrially since it was given freedom, and the promoters of the exhibition urge in its behalf that besides being a source of great interest it would stimulate the race to better effort in the future. The project is being pushed by the Colored World's Fair association of America, and it has already received the indorsement of the legislatures of Georgia, Tennessee and Alabama, the chamber of commerce of New Orleans, and many representative men and associations throughout the south. Some days ago a bill was reported favorably from the committee on

education and labor of the United States senate, which provides for a national recognition of the proposed exposition and a loan by the government of four hundred thousand dollars in aid of the project. The feasibility, interest and probable value of such an exhibition in stimulating the industrial progress of the colored race being granted, the propriety of giving it government recognition and support ought not to be seriously questioned. The amount asked for from the government would not be missed if given outright, instead of as a loan, should the exposition prove to be as successful as an instructive and educating influence as its

lieve it would.

Arbor Day.

projectors, with evident sincerity, be-

To-morrow will be Arbor Day in Nebraska, and it is to be hoped it will be observed with even more general devotion to its beneficent object than in the past. The institution of the custom 'of setting apart one day in the year for tree planting, due to a citizen of Nebraska, has become widespread, giving assurance that in time it will become universal in this country. It is commended not alone by the great practical benefits that result, but by the pleasing effect produced upon our finer sensibilities. It does not call us to a task, but invites us to a labor of love. We have grown to regard the duty as a pleasure and to associate with its performance agreeable and elevating sentiment. The poet tells us "the groves were God's first temples," and as we set out the trees that are to make the groves of the future we may feel that our work has some other meaning and merit than the material good that is to come from it, vastly important though that be. The tendency to give the custom a sentimental association, to impress it upon the minds of the young as an occasion from which they may derive present pleasure and agreeable recollections,

and to remove it from the role of mere practical duties, should be encouraged. Its effect will be to stimulate interest in the custom, enlarge the desire to give it proper observance, and thus better assure its permanence. Arbor day has been of inestimable

advantage to Nebraska, but yet greater benefits are to come if it shall continue to be properly observed. Those of our people who understand this will not need urging to perform the agreeable and profitable duty to which the recurrence of Arbor day invites them.

The Temple of Ceres.

Why not call the big grain palace which the Omaha fair association proposes to erect, the Temple of Ceres.

few days ago, had a slight stroke of par-alysis, report him much improved, with a favorable prospect of speedy recovery. Since the tragic death of his wife it is understood that Mr. Pendleton has not been the vigorous man he was before that unfortunated event, which was a very severe shock to him. He had also found his duties at Berlin laborious, and it is not unlikely that the climate and the conditions under which he has lived there have not been favorable to his health. Mr. Pendleton is sixtythree years old, and an attack of paralysis at that age is a serious matter, even though the stroke be slight.

PROMINENT MEN.

The crown prince of Germany is said to hate everything English.

Chauncey M. Depew's photographs sell as rapidly as those of beautiful women. Senator Evarts has bought a new spring silk hat to wear to the Chicago con vention. Count von Moltke must be a queer-looking figure. He is peaked in face and wears a veilow wig.

President Ingalls uses a sand glass to time speakers when the senate enforces the fiveminute rule.

Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher has given the soldiers' house at Leavenworth 2,000 books from her husband's library.

Ulysses S. Grant, jr., is now in active business harness in the Cosmopolitan Publishing company, being its vice president.

Robert Louis Stevenson was paid \$5,000 for his latest novel. And better novels have been written for one-eighth the money. Horace Davis, the new president of the California state university, is an enthusiastic advocate of the higher education of women.

The late Chief Justice Waite once remarked that he was better acquainted with "Bartlett's Familiar Quotations" than with the "United States Digest."

Senator Chace, of Rhode Island, is a gen tleman of very pronounced ideas and does not regard the dictates of fashion in the least. He is said to be the only member in congress who wears a spike-tail coat.

Joaquin Miller is lying at present in a little redwood house, about twelve feet high by something like thirty feet in length, perched away up on the side of a naked and rocky mountain near Oakland, Cal., at a height of several hundred feet above the sea.

Samuel J. Tilden never spoke of his wealth but it was variously estimated all the way from \$4,000,000 to \$10,000,000. His executors have lately stated in court that his assets footed up \$5,225,000 in real and personal prop erty. It was also admitted that after the legacies provided for in the will are paid over four millions will remain for the erection of three public libraries contemplated by Mr. Tilden in New York, Yonkers and New Lebanon, where he was born.

Attorney General Brewster was a man of hobbies and eccentricities and given to sul-phurous warmth of speech. He was surprisingly vain, and spent a remarkable amount of time in frivolous correspondence. Among his idiosyncracies was the belief that no laundry in Washington could do his shirts or underwear justice, and they had to be sent to Philadelphia every week. He used to take particular fancies to certain garments, and when sent to Philadelphia to be washed was in the habit of making frantic appeals by

telegraph for their prompt return to him. A Family Trust.

Minneapolis: Tribune.

Is Mr. Cleveland really to have Secretary Bayard for a daddy-in-law? Now if Rose could only be provided for the royal family would be reasonably comfortable.

Against All Precedent. Cincinnati Enquirer.

These statements of the opposition that

THE TRIBUTE OF ADMIRERS.

Words of Regret and Voices of Praise for Conkling.

DEPLORING A NATION'S LOSS

Representative Citizens of Omaha Assemble and Utter Expressions of Sorrow Over a Grand Man's Death.

Meeting at the Paxton. Dr. Miller presided over a representative

meeting of citizens, regardless of party affiliations, to pay homage to the worth of the de parted Roscoe Conkling, statesman and jurist, in the parlors of the Paxton last night. The doctor, upon assuming the chair, spoke in eloquent terms of the deceased, and considered him the noblest of politicians the greatest of statesmen, the acmo of virtue and the noblest of men among men. Roscoe Conkling's motto was, America and Americans first and all the time.

Charles J. Green followed with an eloquent tribute to the deceased. He referred to his great record and said that every shaft that had been hurled at him, in personal or official life, had been invigorated through spite, but had been happily and substantially disproven. Roscoe Conkling now rests in aggrave that is honored and watered by the tears of the universe. Mr. Green then read the following resolutions as the sense of the meeting:

As sons of New York, cherishing a just pride in the grandeur of our native state and in the great men by whom her annals have been illustrated, we hasten to give inadequate expression to the emotions with which we have received the intelligence of the death of Roscoe Conkling.

For a quarter of a century he has been a great figure in the Empire state. For a large part of that period he maintained an almost unlivided ascendancy in the conduct of affairs-his devoted followers were to be found in every village, his trusted adherent directed the administration in all places of power, his imperial command swaved popular inion and sentiment throughout the borders of the state.

When a period comes to the career of such man all the people and the state mourn.

We declare our appreciation of his great character in the following expressions: 1. Imperial in his physical proportions as became a chief among the people, his tread and front bord witness to the spirit of the man. From early life he was inspired by an ardor in the pursuit of his aims that brooke no opposition and overcame all difficulties Step by step he stalked over the fields of strife and contention, crushing adversaries and winning victory everywhere. He made friends and he made encinics, but alike by those who feared and hated him and by those who trusted and honored him, he was ac knowledged to be great. 2. Impelled by what has been called the in

firmity of noble minds, and pursuing his loft; aims with an unconquerable zeal, neither his aspirations nor the methods by which he persued them, marred the purity of his persona character. He lived among public men who made profit of public employment, and held it not unjust to the state, and held just to themselves, to take money which was not earned. But he cherished poverty as a sign of fidelity in the public serrice, and no taint of ill-gotten gains was even on his name. The one great lesson of his life, a lesson sadly needed and hard to learn in American politics, is the grandeur of per fect honesty. 3. In the character and career of Roscoe

Conkling there was much that was by the public misconceived and misjudged, because when accused he never stopped for explana tion, and when questioned he did not conde-scend to exculpate himself, but in grim silence bore all accusation, the gracefulness of his character, the affectionate tenderness of his heart, the transcendent purity of his spirit were unseen and unknown, man was ever attended by such But no troops o friends wherever he went, nor followed by such absolute devotion in all exigencies of affairs, nor remained unforsaken when his hand grasped the scepter of power no longer. who had not in him that which makes life lovely and character noble. The career and aspect of this great figure

in American life inspires us with new pride

ple passed into the residence to take the last look at the dead. Floral tributes were very numerous and of unusual magnificence. Conspicuous among them was a large wreath of calla illies, intertwined with blue immortelles, attached to which was a plain white card bearing the words: "The President."

President." The trains this morning brought throngs of official and unofficial friends from all parts of the union. A wreath of flowers was sent by President and Mrs. Cleveland. Cavalry church was filled to overflowing long before \$ o'clock. Upon the arrival of the processon it was not at the entrance of the citurch by the rector, Rev. A. B. Goodrich. When all were seated the burial authem taken from thirtieth and ninetieth psalms was rendered responsively by the officiating clergymen, the choir singing officiating clergymen, the choir singing alternate verses. After brief but impressive service, the sad procession wended its way to the cemetery where committal service of the church was hold in the conservatory,

Conkling's Portrait.

New YORK, April 21.- |Special Telegram to the BEE.]-Frank B. Carpenter, a well known portrait painter, on Thursday entered the death chamber where Roscoe Conkling lay and studied his features long and earnestly. Then he measured the head and face with great care. Some years ago Carpenter, through friends, arranged that Conkling, President Arthur and General Grant should sit for oil portraits. Conkling was quite shy. He had invariably refused to permit artists or photographers to study his face, being very sensitive about portrait pictures. After consenting to sit he kept putting off the event from time to time. Meanwhile the painter stadied the leader at ever possible occasion and began a portrait in his studio. With the measurements and study of the dead statesman's countenance he will now be able to complete the only oil portrait of Conkling in the country.

Ex-Members of the Cabinet.

The New York Graphic attempts to catalogue the men living who held seats in the cabinet. It begins with the secretaries of the navy, as follows: Most people of the present generation have no idea that the venerable George Bancroft, the historian, who is now in his eighty-eighth year, was in his early days quite a democratic politician. Not only is this true, but he is to-day the man whose service as a cabinet officer dates farther back than that of any other man now living. In 1844 Mr. Bancrott was the democratic candidate for governor of Massachusetts, but George N. Briggs, whem the whigs supported, beat him by some 15,000 votes. It was the year when James K. Polk was elected president, and when he was making up his cabinet he selected Mr. Bancroft as secretary of

the navy. He filled the place for nearly two years, and then resigned. All the men who were at the head of the navy department for nearly twenty-five years after Mr. Bancroft withdrew are long since dead. The living men who have been its secretaries are George M. Robeson, who served under President Grant from 1859 to 1873, and is yet a stormy petrel in republican poli-tics in New Jersey; the "Antics in New Jersey; the "An cient Mariner of the Wabash. Richard W. Thompson, who was three years with President Hayes, and is now president of a railroad company: Nathan Goff, jr., who succeeded "Dick and is now a member of congress from West Virginia, and Senator William E. Chandler of New Hampshire, who was Arthur's secretary of the navy for the last two years of that presidential term. Jefferson Davis follows next to Mr Bancroft as regards the far-away date of his cabinet service. He was President Pierce's secretary of war, and held office during the four years of that term, from 1853 to 1857. Many of the men who have since held that place are dead, hut some are yet among the living. The great Pennsylvania commoner, Simon Cameron, is the oldest of them, and he was in office in 1861. General Belknap, whose fair face and grayish

point of service. He is now a lavye for the Union Pacific railroad, and out of politics for the last twenty years, James Harlan, who was another of Mr. Lincoln's appointments is passing his last declining years on a farm in lowa. Jacob D. Cox, who went into office in 1809, is now a lawyer in Cincinnati, Columbus Delano, who served from 1870 to 1875, is raising sheep in Ohio. Carl Schurz, who was Hayes' right-hand man, is in New York, still stirring up occasional political storms; Samuel J. Kirkwood, of Iowa, is a gray-haired and disappointed politician at home, where he was lately been a candidate for congress. Henry M. Teller, who was President Arthur's appointment, is back in his seat as one of the senators from Colorado.

Horatio King amends the above record as follows: Philip F. Thomas, of Maryland, was appointed secretary of the treasury December 12, 1860, and served until General John A. Dix succeeded him, January 11, 1861. Of exsecretaries of war yet surviving there are Joseph Holt, retired as a brigadier general of the army, and residing in Washington; General John M. Shcofield, United States army, appointed May 26, 1868; James D. Cameron, now senator, appointed May 22, 1876, and Alexander Ramsey, of Minnesota, who was in President Hayes' cabinet. Of ex-postmasters general, we still have James Campbell, of Philadelphia, appointed March 5 1853; Joseph Holt, appointed March 14, 1859, on the death of Postmaster Gen-eral Aaron V. Brown, of Tennessee, and David M. Key, now a United States judge in Tennessee, who was President Hayes' first postmaster general, ap-printed March 12, 1877. Alexander H. H. Stuart of Staunton, Va., whose ap-pointment as secretary of the interior bears date September 12, 1850, is not "buried," but still doubtless takes a lively interest in public affairs. My impression is that O. H. Browning of Illinois, appointed secretary of the interior July 27, 1886 is also among the living. Of course all know that L. Q. C. Lamar, now Mr. Justice Lamar, recently held the office of secretary of the interior. Of surviving ex-attorneys-general, besides those named in the article above referred to, there are: E. Rockwood Hoar, of Concord, Mass., appointed March 4, 1869; George H. Williams, of Oregon, whose appointments bear date of December '4, 1871, and March 4, 1873; Edwards Pierrepont, of New York, ap-pointed April 26, 1885; Charles Devens, now supreme court judge in Massachu-setts, appointed March 12, 1887, and Wayne MacVeagh, of Pennsylvania, ap-pointed March 5, 1881, by President Garfield.

Territorial Days.

BRADLEY FLAT, Dak., April 14 .--[Correspondence of the BEE.]-Long years ago, when Nebraska was a territorial infant and Omaha was its capital and metropolitan city, I was a resident of Nebraska City, then a thriving village of a few hundred inhabitants, supported chiefly by the emigration to, Pike's Peak and the freighting enterprise of Russell, Majors & Waddel. Since that time I have wandered through New Mexico, Arizona, Old Mexico, California, Oregon, Nevada, territory, Idaho, Utah, Washington Wyoming, and at last I am anchored in the Black Hills. During all my travels my mind has always re-verted back to Nebraska as it was in those good old palmy days when stage coaches and freighting outfits were plenty and railroads were un-known. The site of the present capitol was the hunting ground of the Indian and the home of the coyote, and Buffalo frequently made their appearance on Salt Creek and its immediate vicinity. J. Sterling Morton and Bob Furnas were the only two representative politicians that Nebraska could boast of then and woo be-to the political aspirant who fell under their oratorical

men do not long hold a place in the popular memory, and perhaps Conkling will soon he forgotten by the multitude but he made an indelible mark on the his tory of his time which will perpetuate his name to the future generations as a citizen than whom there were few greater in ability and none of higher or cleaner integrity.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, is in the anomal was and embarrassing condition of not having a legislative branch to its municipal government. It seems that a change was made by the last legislature in the law regulating the election of aldermen in Cincinnati and Cleveland, the effect of which was to repeal the portion relating to the latter city, a fact which the solons representing Eleveland did not observe. The result is that the city is without a municipal legislature, and the only hope out of the dilemma is said to be in the supreme court. Cleveland has been having a hard time for a year past with its city government, which is democratic, and it would seem to have now reached the climax of its troubles.

How often a minister is praised for his indefatigable exertion in freeing his church from debt. In fact, it has grown to be the universal custom among churches to put the work on the minister's shoulders. Many a clergyman looks upon this burden as one of the duties which naturally fails to his position. To him it is a test of popularity among his parishioners and to his congregation it is an evidence of his ability as a preacher. The standard, however, is false. The test is low. An able divine is not to be judged by his financial acuteness. It is a question for religious societies to consider whether their pastors are not more valuable for the attention to their spiritual duties than for lifting financial burdens which belong the pew and not to the pulpit.

THE appeal of the Young Men's Christian association for more funds to complete the beautiful structure on the corner of Douglas and Sixteenth should not go unheeded. The value of such a building to a city cannot be estimated. When fully completed and equipped with its libraries, reading rooms, gymnasium and lecture rooms the hundreds of young men in Omaha will have an attractive resort, surrounded by healthful and moral influences. The association needs in addition to the money subscribed from \$25.000 to \$30.000 to complete and furn'sh the structure. A number of our wealthy citizens have responded liberally, others have not contributed a dollar. It is not alone to this class the Y. M. C. A. appeals, but also to workingmen, clerks and citizens in general, whose contributions, though individually small, will materially aid the association. If the people only knew how a public enterprise of this character repays them, there would not be a man in Omaha who would not send the emancipation of the race is accmod in his mite.

The goddess Ceres was the classical divinity who presided over corn and tillage, and who was the patroness of husbandry in general.

There is something in a name, if well chosen, which excites the interest and invites attention. To call this proposed structure the Temple of Ceres is applicable where the cereals of the state are to be displayed to the best advantage. The name Ceres, moreover is striking. It has the advantage of novelty and certainly is more expressive than "corn palace" or "grain palace." It can also be combined with spectacular features which would stimulate large numbers of participants in the proposed celebration. A Temple of Ceres would be suggestive. It would supply the motive to guide the architect in planning the building. It gives the theme to the decorator in his efforts to reproduce ancient art. Such a combination can result only in consistency and harmony of ideas, and the artistic effect is sure to impress itself on the visitor as beauti-

What, for instance, could be grander and more effective as an attraction than a temple patterned after the famous Parthenon of Athens? A building fashioned on the lines of this majestic temple can be produced with better effect in straw and corn than a Gothic structure after the style of the Sioux City corn palace. There is more scope for the decorator. In his hands the frieze and pediments of the proposed classical building could be heightened with colored leaves, grasses, different varieties of corn, wheat, rye and other cereals of Nebraska, to imitate the motopes, the triglyphs and sculptured frieze the original. The pediments

could be filled with appropriate figures in straw in imitation of the sculptured statues and groups of the Parthenon. If the classical ideas be carried out still further to heighten the spectacular effects, a majestic figure of Ceres fashioned after the goddess Athena

could be erected in the center of her temple. Here the agricultural, manufacturing and all other products of the state should be brought and displayed as votive offerings to the goddess. In this instance it may be well to re-

call that one of the most unique and prominent attractions of the New Orleans exposition was a grand figure of the goddess of Liberty made of corn. That was a striking example of the possibilities of the uses of cereal products in the artist's hands. Can we not follow out on a grander and more elaborate scale the idea first suggested at New Orleans?

Without going further into particulars the BEE has sufficiently indicated its conception for a grain palace, which shall embrace both originality and artistic harmony, and which shall display in a pleasing setting all the natural products and resources of Nebraska.

THE latest advices regarding the condition of Minister Pendleton, who, a

congress is wasting its time amount to nothing. Who ever saw a United States congress do anything on the eye of a presidential electionf

Sure of His Pay. Washington Critic.

If Mr. Chauncey M. Depew should decline the services of one of his railway employes with the same violent vigor which he displays in declining the presidential nomination, the poor man would go right along drawing his salary and be sure of it for years to come.

> Better Class of Immigrants. Philadelphia Record.

The ocean steamspips which carry passer gers hither and thither between this country and Europe are doing a big business. Those that sail eastward go loaded with pleasure seekers, and the inward-bound vessels are crommed with immigrants who intend to find homes for themselves and their posterity in America. Probably the immigrants bring as much money into the country as the tourists carry away. Putting aside imported labor ers, the average quality of the immigrants who seek our shores grows better year after year.

A Tribute to Conkling. Kansas City Tunes.

There is a story of two Rochester men who lately were in New York on legal business It occurred to them to consult Mr. Conkling and they did so at some length and very much to their satisfaction. As they rose to go the spokesman said : "Mr. Conkling, we thank you for your advice, which is very valuable to us. When we get home we will send you a check for \$500." "Oh, no, gentle men," said the ex-senator, "don't do that. I am only too happy to be of service to you, and make no charge. You are quite welcome, but when I do charge, my fee is \$5,000."

Should See to It Themselves. Philadelphia Ledger.

In a forthcoming article, Mr. Powderly's suggestions that the members of the brotherhood shall themselves take the count of the number of children under proper age employed at work for wages, in factories, mines and elsewhere, is proper and most pertinent. It is the needs of family support far oftener than the demands of the employer that recruits the ranks of labor with infant bread winners. When the wages are so important to parents, they-it is not surprising-hope to pass in the little workman as of suitable

Daniel Webster's Views.

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican cites the following from a speech by Daniel Webster in 1838:

I have no hesitation in declaring that the income from customs must be reduced. must be reduced at the hazard of injury some branches of manufacturing indust industry because this, in my opinion, would be a less evil than that extraordinary and dan state of things in which the United gérous States and dans should be found laying and collecting taxes for the purpose of distributing them.

Mr. Webster was one of the strongest of protectionists; yet he was willing to adjust his theory to the practical situation rather than see a surplus distributed by an expendi ture such as that unblushingly proposed by the advocates of the Direct Tariff Refunding job.

Conspirators Arrested.

NEW YORK, April 21.-Judge Barrett today granted an order for the arrest of John N. Stein and Anthony Comstock in a suit commenced against them by John H. Emmins and Charles Sherly for \$30,000 damages for conspiracy. Bail was fixed at \$2,000 each Comstock will not be arrested until Monday.

in the state whose annals bear among

Sons the name of Roscoe Conkling. Pending the adoption of the resolutions City Attorney J. L. Webster took occasion to pay tribute to the departed, whom he rated as the brightest and noblest representative of

the republican party and its principles. Dean Gardner, of Trinity cathedral, was next called upon. He had presided over a church in which Mr. Conkling was a com municant, and knew him as a lover of mankind, a true christian and a magnificent man "If Roscoe Conkling," ventured the speaker "had been nominated for the presidency, would have stumped the state for him."

Mr. W. F. Gurley then spoke as follows: "The asperities of life become softened when we view them in the twilight of concluded day. One of the most pleasing attributes of human nature is revealed in the universal sympathy and love which, like perfumed gar lands, deck the grave of the departed deal. If universal sympathy could have basished pain and suffering, or have conferred the priceless boon of restored health, Rosco Conkling would have risen from his couch of anguish in the full strength and glory of vig orous manhood. If universal love embodie in a nation's voice could penetrate "the dul old ear of death" and, speaking language of entreaty and command, enforce obedience the departed spirit of Roscoe Conkling would to-day re-enter and reinhabit its earthly ten-ement. But the "pallid messenger with the invested torch" has beekoned him away, and sympathy as well as love is impotent the presence of the "great mystery." Yet the presence of the great history. Full his memory is ours, and while death in its cruel and relentless grasp may crush the present, and blast the future, it cannot de-stroy the past. Emerson has said: "He is a great man who inhabits a higher sphere, to which other men rise with labor and diffi-Such was Roscoe Conkling. A mar culty. culty." Such was hose of constring. A man of royal intellect, of imperial character, of superb intellect. A kingly man. A leader of men, not by the warmth of association, but by the lustrous of brain and conscience which dominated and controlled his own life, and pulsated their every action by which he sought to gain the mastery of men.

As an orator he possessed a subtle power and charm, fascinating his hearers by the ogic of his argument, the exuberance of his diction, and the majesty of his utterance but above all and benind all wa but above all and benind all was his splendid individuality, which gave power to language and transformed words into thunderbolts. Choate in his culogy upon Webster gave expression in a passionate out-burst to the longing of his soul. His words might well be uttered by those who mourn to day the untimely death of the great son of the Empire State "Ob, for an hour of Conkling now! Oh, for one more peal of that clarion voice, one more roll of that thun der inimitable!

Mr. E. Rosewater denied the imperial ism of the departed, quoted by previous speak ers. Roscoe Conkling had never held himself above the common people. He was the most approachable man in public life that the speaker had ever met. Conkling was always kind and considerate to all he came in con-tact with, and while Mr. Rosewater admired these qualifications of the man, he had never sided with him in his political views. Out side of that, however, Roscoe Conkling was strictly and rigidly honest; with all his chances to become dishonest he spurned them, and while other senators and congressmen of less ability and renown were riding in their carriages, had their residences in Washington, a 5 cent car was good enough for Conkling. He had no royal turnouts, and died, said Mr. Rosewater in conclusion, with the reputation of being an honest man Judge Hawes, Attorney Baldwin and Hon. Mr. Gannon, of Iowa, paid complimentary tribute to the deceased, and the question oc-curring on the adoption of the foregoing resdutions the same were unanimously passed

LAID TO REST.

New York's Statesman Laid to His Long Rest.

UTICA, N. Y., April 21 .- The remains of Roscoe Conkling lay in state from 12 to 1 o'clock. Before noon a very large number of friends of the deceased had assembled in the vicinity of the house, and during the following hour a continuous stream of peo-

whiskers are often seen about New York thirty years and see what the march of is another. He was Grant's secretary during his first term, and old Judge Al phonso Taft, who filled out most of the term after Belknap's resignation, is occasionally heard from in Ohio politics. George W. McCrary, of Iowa, another forgotten statesman, went into Haves cabinet as war minister in 1877, but soon left it to take a place as United States judge of one of the western circuits, and he is now attorney for the Atchison, To peka and Santa Fe railroad, with head quarters at Kansas City. Robert T. Lin-coln was the last of the secretaries of this department under republican

gime, and he is practicing law in Chi 12.070. Ex-Postmaster General Horatio King is another of the cabinet officers of the old days. He was in charge of that department during the closing days of Buchanan's administration in 1861 and is yet a leading spirit in the social cir cles of the capital. John A. Cresswell who was Grant's postmaster general fo 1869 to 1873, is living on his farm over in Maryland and has faded out of public recollection, James N. Tyner, whe filled out the end of Marshall Jewitt's term, is somewhere in Indiana and long since out of public life. Thomas L. James, who made the department a success under Hayes, is president of the Lincoln National bank, which the Van derbilts own. Walter Q. Gresham, who succeeded Timothy O. Howe during Arthur's term, is a judge of the United States court, and Frank Hatton, the

last and one of the best of the men who managed that important department while under republican control, has gone back to his old love and is a successful editor once more. The other day the papers told about the celebaation of the anniversary of Hugh McCulloch's wedding at Washington. He was secretary of the treas ary under Lincoln and Johnson, from 1865 to 1869, and George S. Boutwell who followed him in Grant's first term is now a gray-haired, stoop-shouldered Richardson, another of the secretaries under Grant, is a judge of the court of claims in the national capital, and Ben

Bristow, who was his successor, is prac ticing law in New York. John Sher man, who directed Hayes' financial pol icy, is of course too familiar a character to require comment, and his old friend and at one time fellow presidential can-didate, ex-Senator William Windom of Minnesota, who was in Garfield's cabi net is growing rich and dignified as one of the business magnates of the country

Up in his quiet home on the Hudson the venerable Hamilton Fish, who during all the eight years of Grant's presi dency so honorably and ably managed our foreign relations, yet lives in the honorable retirement which his great public services merit. He bears the

weight of his fourscore years with sturdy healthfulness, and takes as much interest, in a quiet way, in public affairs as he did nearly fifty years ago, when he was elected a member of congress or the wig ticket from New York. The other two statesmen who have been at the head of this department are yet

filling prominent places in public at-tention, and their histories are a part of our every-day life. It will be some time yet before either of them passes out of the recollection of this genera-

are William M tion. Their names Evarts and James G. Bline. There are quite a number of the old gentlemen who once managed the interior department yet in the land of the living. John P. Usher, who served under Lincoln in 1863, is the oldest in

"I got de feet."

empire has done toward setting up this vast American desert I am amazed and astonished and I ask myself how long will it be till every acre of the public domain that is susceptible of cultivation will be owned and cultivated by somebody. Surely the next generation will find hard work to get homes without money and without price. This country of the Black Hills at the

ower. When I look back over the last

present time offers about the same inducements that Nebraska offered twenty-five or thirty years ago. mean of course in regard to agriculture. There is no comparison in regard to the other resources of this cound try as Nebraska never laid any claim to With our mineral wealth to speak of. abundance of mineral with our abundance of timber and with our abundance of nutritious grasses and fine agricultural land and with railroads leading this way from every point of the compass who can predict what the wealth of this country will be twentyfive years hence. As this country increases in wealth and prosperity so also will Nebraska keep on increasing as she is the national gateway through which all our products of wealth and prosperity must roll on towards the marts of the world. I will at some future time give to your readers a descridtion of our wonder land of the Black Hills as compared with the territories west of us. O. S. O. MOUNT.

THE MARCHING OF ARMIES.

The best examples of forced marches in modern times are perhaps those performed by Havelock and Lord Clyde in the Indian mutiny of 1856.

Perhaps the finest examples in all history of strategic marches are found in Napoleon's campaigns in Italy in 1796 and the campaign on Danube in 1805.

During the rebeilion the march of the sec-ond army corps, Ootober 14, 1863, of seventysix miles in fifty-six hours, fighting two en gagements, crossing two rivers and guard ing baggage, is exceptional.

During the war of the rebellion Hooker's corps, the Eleventh and Twelfth consolida-ted, 22,000 strong, was moved from Virginia to Bridgeport, Tenn., with all its baggago and supplies, in seven days.

The advance of Washington on New York in 1782, and the deception of the British thereby, while he really marched on Cornwallis at Yorktown, must also ever stand ut as a strategic march of the highest or der.

Another instance of successful water transportation is the move of the Twenty-fifth army corps from City Point to Texas in May, 1865. The corps consisted of 25,000 men, 2,000 horses, with guns, wagons, ammu nition, ambulances, etc

An Unpleasant Reception.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: Silns Jacknan and Eph Jones, two Canal street Africans, were talking about Eph's ten-Sencies to be a lady-killor.

'I wen' down to see 'Liza las' night, di. said Eph.

"Did you?" said Silas. "Deed I did. An' law me, Si, you know what kind of a man 'Lisa's fadder am?"

"Deed I does. Dat ole coon's got da biggest feet ob any darky in town. "Well, you'se a talkin". When

When I got to 'Liza's house las' night I met with a wahm recepshun." "Did you?"

"'Deed I did. Say, you know dat man Cooney Beck?" "Yes.

"I got de same kind ob "copshun Cooncy got on election day," "What uz that?"

and the meeting adjourned,