THE DAILY BEE.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the EDITOR OF THE BEE.

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All business letters and remittances should be addressed to THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, OMAHA. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors.
E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, } ss.
County of Douglas, }

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending June 1, 1889, was as follows:

Sunday, May 26	19,350
Monday, May 27	18,586
Tuesday, May 28	18,575
Wednesday, May 29	18,602
Thursday, May 30	18,627
Friday, May 31	19,612
Saturday, June 1	18,634
Average	18,855

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed to in my presence this 1st day of June, A. D. 1889.
Seal. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, } ss.
County of Douglas, }

George B. Tzschuck, being duly sworn, deposes 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 June, 1888, 19,212 copies; for July, 1888, 18,093 copies; for August, 1888, 18,153 copies; for September, 1888, 18,154 copies; for October, 1888, 18,484 copies; for November, 1888, 18,986 copies; for December, 1888, 18,221 copies; for January, 1889, 18,574 copies; for February, 1889, 18,996 copies; for March, 1889, 18,854 copies; for April, 1889, 18,559 copies; for May, 1889, 18,699 copies. GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 3d day of June, A. D., 1889.
[Seal.] N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

WISCONSIN is enjoying a season of profound rest from political turmoil. The state treasury is empty.

MORMONS are migrating to Manitoba. The temperature of Utah is becoming too high for their health.

DOLLARS talk louder than words. Expressions of sympathy, to be effective, should be written on sight drafts.

THE biennial mania for a market house is ripening in Omaha. It is not likely to be any more dangerous than its predecessors.

THE bids of the gas and electric light companies promise a better and cheaper system of street lighting than Omaha has heretofore enjoyed.

LET there be no delay in the compilation of the revised ordinances. They should be issued as soon as possible and certainly not later than the first of August.

THE board of public works and the council should put the screws on the irrepressible adventurers and straw bidders who secure contracts for paving and other public works and fail to live up to their agreements.

THE railroad commissioners of Missouri have decided to reduce local freight rates. The announcement reminds us that Nebraska once had a railroad commission. Has it been lost in the flood?.

IF Bismarck ever placed any faith in the democratic yarn that Blaine is a sick man, he must have felt very much like having some one give him a healthy and vigorous kick after the Samoa conference.

"TIS an ill wind that blows nobody good." The Johnstown disaster is giving life insurance the greatest boom in years. A picture of the flood is all that is necessary to convince a man of the uncertainties of life and the benefits of a fat policy to his survivors.

PROHIBITION is a boon to one branch of industry in Kansas. The state university is about to graduate a class of pharmacists, "full of youth and enthusiasm for a great and growing profession." The drug store is the favored child of prohibition in Kansas.

M. ROUVIER, the French premier, has issued orders to his subordinates instructing them to do all in their power towards helping his party to retain its prestige. The great Frenchman has probably been taking lessons from a democratic civil service reformer.

THE Virginia political factions threaten to secede unless the local spoils are equally divided among them. If the "cohesive power of public office" is necessary to hold the Virginia wranglers, the sooner they are turned adrift the better for the country. Let us have peace.

THERE is but sixty-six cents difference between the first cost of stone and wooden pavement per yard. Property owners will consult their pockets by selecting the former. Stone lasts forever, while wooden block rots and must be replaced within five years. The best is always the cheapest, and in this instance, it means a great saving to taxpayers.

IT WOULD appear from the bids handed in to the council for lighting the city that each incandescent light would cost the city per month as much as each gas lamp costs the city per year. In other words, if the city be lighted by electricity, and the cost of that service per annum be kept down to the price of gas, each electric light would have to take the place of twelve gas lamps. The question is, can it be done?

"ONE touch of nature makes the whole world kin." One of the first towns to respond to the cry for aid for the flood sufferers was Jacksonville, Fla., whose people recently felt the ravages of death and the succoring hand of humanity. Scourged in the fires of misfortune, they knew the benefit of prompt aid, and their limited means responded to the impulses of their generous hearts.

EXTRA SESSION GOSSIP.

There is still uncertainty regarding an extra session of congress. It has recently been reported from Washington that republican senators have been advised at the white house that it will be important for them to be within call in October. On the other hand, the belief is expressed that the president will not call an extra session. The probability is that no very serious attention has yet been given the matter by the president, there being no urgency for its consideration. Shortly after the incoming of the administration there was a very general feeling among republican members of congress that the situation imperatively required an extra session, but there has at no time been any intimation from the president as to what view he held. If a majority of the republican members deem it expedient to call congress together in October the president will doubtless acquiesce; but he will very likely not act in the matter except upon such representation. The only consideration that now has any great weight upon the question is the certainty of a protracted fight over the rules. These the republicans are intent upon changing so that the minority can not block and thwart legislation desired by the majority, and their effort to do so will be met with a stubborn resistance. If the contest thus assured is not entered upon until the regular time of meeting in December a month or two of the regular session will certainly be consumed in this way, whereas it is possible that if congress were to meet in October the fight might be brought to a conclusion by the date at which the regular session would commence.

There can be no doubt as to the determination of the democratic minority to solidly and persistently resist any change in the rules. On this, if on nothing else, they can be depended upon to "get together" and to remain united. Under the existing rules they possess an advantage for the obstruction and defeat of legislation objectionable to them, which these propose to hold on to, if it be possible to do so. A democratic senator is quoted as saying that a parliamentary struggle, such as the county has seldom witnessed, will begin the moment almost the house comes together. "It will be a congress," said this senator, "of partisan bitterness from the start, and I give the republicans notice that it will be important for them to have every one of their men present from the beginning. Our people do not intend to make any surrender of position or of principle." This unquestionably represents the feeling of every democratic member of congress, and the party whip will be vigorously employed, if necessary, to keep all of them in line. The principle they will contend for is simply that of enabling the minority to defeat the will of the majority.

Unfortunately, that majority will be so narrow that it will be a very difficult matter to defeat the purpose of the opposition by the usual method of procedure. As the roll of the house has been officially made up by the clerk the republican majority is three. The election of representatives in the new states will probably increase the majority to eight. This is a very narrow margin in a house composed of three hundred and twenty-five members, and in order that the republicans may carry out their plan, every one of their men, as the democratic senator already quoted said, will have to be present from the beginning. Having thus in view the certainty of a prolonged contest, the question is whether it shall be entered upon a month or two in advance of the regular date for the assembling of congress, or deferred until the constitutional time of meeting and thus be allowed to consume perhaps months of the regular session.

A FEW FIGURES.

Mr. Hitchcock was very careful, in his issue of Tuesday, to avoid a contemplation of the figures given by THE BEE, which show positively that this paper has over six thousand paying city subscribers in a given territory to the *World's* twenty-eight hundred odd papers, a large proportion of the latter being delivered on trial. Our figures are taken from a census just about completed and are absolutely correct.

Mr. Hitchcock figures out that the total circulation of his paper exceeds by about 200 the total circulation of THE EVENING BEE. In this estimate he includes his entire exchange list, his circulation at Council Bluffs and hundreds of papers that lie unsold on the counters of newsdealers in every village in the state. When he deals with foreign advertising agents he claims to have a circulation of three or four thousand outside of Omaha, and when he deals with the merchants of Omaha, he claims that all his circulation is in this city. Whom does he victimize in his imposture? Assuredly not the merchants of Omaha who are familiar with the sharp practice.

On the other hand when he computes the circulation of THE EVENING BEE, which notoriously is entirely in the city and is not used as an exchange with other papers, he carefully omits THE SUNDAY BEE, which also covers the field which his paper covers and in addition a very large field that he can never hope to cover? Why does he not incorporate THE SUNDAY BEE in his daily average, as he does THE SUNDAY WORLD? Where would he land in such a comparison? In fact, where would his "baking powder mark" be if THE SUNDAY BEE, with its eighteen to twenty thousand paid subscribers was placed as a set-off against his alleged circulation of papers strewn promiscuously in people's yards and scattered broadcast over the country?

We have stated, and we repeat, that in a given territory within the limits of Omaha in which THE BEE delivers by carrier over six thousand of its dailies, Mr. Hitchcock scatters promiscuously for pay and on trial less than twenty-nine hundred dailies. We have the name of every subscriber, and will present them in due form at the proper time, if he insists on an exhibit.

In this connection it might be well to observe that while the three other dailies of Omaha have been throwing their papers right and left, scouring the city from center to circumference by a company of solicitors, drumming up subscribers and throwing their papers upon the people, THE BEE has held its own legitimate circulation without any special exertion to increase it. THE BEE circulates between eighteen and twenty thousand papers steadily to people who want it and pay for it.

THE BEE is the only newspaper in Omaha that is firmly established and on a paying basis, and will continue to lead the procession.

AID FOR THE SUFFERERS.

The meeting at Boyd's opera house last night evidenced the determination of the people of Omaha to give substantial aid to the homeless victims of the Conemaugh flood. No disaster in our time appeals so strongly to the generosity of the people. There is no time for wasting words in thrilling appeals. The story of the havoc told every day in the dispatches is sufficient to induce every man, woman and child to contribute according to their means to relieve the distress in the valley of death.

Omaha cannot afford to lag in the rear in this great work of humanity. She has given generously to the sufferers by fire and storm. Her purses were loosened and the contents lavishly poured out when Chicago wept amid her ruins. The victims of the great blizzard were liberally provided for, and the unfortunates of the grasshopper plague were relieved by the prompt assistance of charitable people. The survivors of the Johnstown floods are the wards of the people. All that they possessed has been swept away. Family, friends, fortune, have gone down in the besom of a destructive torrent. They are houseless and helpless, naked and hungry, with nothing left to lighten their overwhelming sorrow. Plagues and pestilence threaten to follow in the wake of the flood. Bowed down with unspeakable grief, they are in no condition to resist disease. They need instant succor to save from dispair and death. They need cash, not a long-range sympathy.

Every man in receipt of wages, every professional man and merchant, every family can afford to give a trifle and swell Omaha's contribution to creditable total.

MEMORABLE CALAMITIES.

The destruction of Johnstown and contiguous towns has no parallel in the history of the country. The details of the disaster appall the mind. Maps, diagrams and vivid description can not comprehend the awful ruin wrought in an hour. Where thriving cities were, desolation reigns. Where hundreds of busy workshops stood, where the hum of industry mingled with the activities of trade, and where thousands of homes evidenced the thrift of the inhabitants, there is nothing but a vast sea of ruins, the graveyard of thousands of human beings.

It is doubtful if the total loss of life will ever be known. Estimates range from five to fifteen thousand. It is almost certain to exceed ten thousand, or one-fourth of the population of the devastated valley. An unknown number are buried beneath the debris of the disaster. To recover them is an almost hopeless task.

Ancient or modern history records but few disasters approaching this in destructive fury and suddeness. Versuvius completed the ruin of Pompeii and Herculaneum by burying the valley of the Campana under twenty to eighty feet of lava, rock and ashes. The convulsion of Lisbon in 1755, leveled the greater portion of the city in an instant, killing forty thousand persons. Like the Johnstown disaster, fire followed to complete the work of destruction.

Within the last ten years the world has witnessed convulsions of nature, of appalling magnitude and destructiveness. Less than two years ago fifteen thousand persons were killed by an earthquake in Yun Nan, China. In 1887, the valley of the Yellow river in China was overwhelmed with floods, which depopulated and destroyed thousands of miles of country. One hundred thousand people lost their lives; and nearly two million were rendered homeless and destitute.

The Java earthquake of 1883 ranks among the most destructive to life and property of which there is any record. The shock ravaged an area of land one hundred miles square, and extended into the sea for a great distance. The lowest estimate of the loss of life was fifty thousand, though it was nearer eighty thousand. Two towns were destroyed by lava, one swallowed up by openings in the earth, and twenty destroyed by tidal waves which swept the coasts.

The earthquake which rocked the Island of Ischia, off the coast of Italy, destroyed four thousand lives in a moment, leveled three towns and partially destroyed five. Two years before, the town of Chio, Greece, was shaken by an earthquake and five thousand lives lost. One thousand lives were lost by a similar convulsion in Asiatic Turkey in 1883.

A terrific hurricane swept through southern England and northern France in 1884, destroying a vast amount of property on land and sea. One hundred lives were lost in Great Britain alone. The floods in Germany and Hungary in 1883 swept away fifteen hundred lives and property worth millions.

During 1885 a terrible earthquake ravaged one thousand square miles of Spain, destroying fifteen towns, twenty thousand buildings and three thousand lives. The shocks continued for twenty days, causing a loss of one hundred million dollars. A few months later the vale of Cashmere was shaken by an earthquake, killing three thousand persons, forty thousand head of stock and destroying seventy-five thousand buildings. A year later six towns in Greece were leveled by a like destructive agency, killing five hundred and wounding one thousand persons.

The South Carolina earthquake is of comparative recent occurrence The loss of life was small, considering the amount of property destroyed.

Compared with the Johnstown disaster, the Mill river flood in Massachusetts fifteen years ago pales into insignificance. The reservoir covered one hundred and twenty-four acres with an average depth of twenty-four feet, and furnished a reserve supply of water for five factory towns. Four villages were swept away by this flood, two hundred lives lost and one and a half million dollars worth of property destroyed.

No flood since Noah's time has been so destructive of life as the Johnstown disaster.

The Conemaugh reservoir served no good purpose. It was the retreat of sports, the pleasure ground of idleness. For seven years it stood like the shadow of death over the valley, and no measures were taken to remove the constantly increasing danger.

It is useless to speculate now on what might have been. The harm is done, the ruin is complete and irredeemable. No amount of post mortem indignation can lighten the awful gloom of that region or relieve the crushing sorrows of the saved. Parents can not be restored to their children or children to their parents. The ruined homes can be restored and repeopled, the factories and stores rebuilt, and the thrift and picturesque beauty of the valley restored by the mellowing hand of time, but the story of death and destruction will ever remain a lamentable record of man's indifference to surrounding dangers.

PRESIDENT HARRISON has set an example of sympathy with the survivors of the Johnstown calamity, and of active interest in their behalf, which will be universally commended. Immediately on learning of the disaster he proffered whatever assistance the government could render in forwarding tents and rations, and also telegraphed a personal contribution to the mayor of the stricken city. At a meeting of the citizens of Washington on Tuesday night he presided, and in appropriate terms presented the claims of the sufferers to benevolent consideration. The result was that ten thousand dollars were subscribed on the spot. The dignity of the presidential office was in nowise sacrificed by this course of its incumbent, but rather will the man and the office be elevated thereby in the esteem of all right-thinking men. President Harrison has, by his conduct in this matter, drawn the people more closely to the exalted station he occupies without in the least degree impairing its character.

THE first practical steps toward statehood have been taken in Wyoming. Governor Warren has issued a proclamation calling for an election, to be held the first Monday in July for delegates to a constitutional convention. The convention will meet the first week in September, and the result of its labors will be submitted for rejection or ratification at the November election. There is a widespread disposition among the people to set aside partisanship pending the statehood campaign, which may last a year or two, and pull together as a unit for the boon of home rule and equal rights. By this plan they will not antagonize the great parties and secure greater consideration than is otherwise possible.

MINNESOTA has developed an asylum scandal approaching that of Cook county. A singular feature of the investigation is the remarkable memory of the superintendent. The death of a patient under circumstances pointing to murder created so slight an impression on his mind that he did not report it to the trustees. A forgetful memory is a most convenient shelter for men in public station.

EIGHT years ago Kate Shelly, then in her teens, imperiled her life to save a passenger train from plunging into the Des Moines river, and succeded. Now she is reluctantly telling the story of her heroism to save her mother's home from the grip of a mortgage. The incident is a pointed illustration of the ingratitude of a railroad corporation.

This Britain Bowled Up.
Boston Herald.

The British naval officer who wants to fight this country has evidently been Behring up.

Mammoth Gamblers.
Cincinnati Commercial.

Betting on horse racing is just as demoralizing, so far as it goes, as betting on grain and stock markets. But where tens of dollars are lost at the race tracks, thousands are lost in the gaming practices known as speculation.

Mr. Cleveland in New York.
Atlanta Constitution.

The one dark spot in the horizon of Mr. Cleveland's prospect of becoming the next democratic presidential nominee is the probability that the party in his state will not endorse him.

Jake Will Relieve Chauncey.
Chicago News.

The Hon. Jake Kilrain has returned to this country from Europe, presumably for the purpose of doing the talking for the continent while the Hon. Chauncey Depew takes his annual play spell abroad,

Don't Overtalk.
New York Sun.

As a conspicuous candidate for president, Major McKinley should be careful about making too many speeches. Experience does not show that speechifying is helpful to a candidate. Even talking well won't save a man if he talks too much.

What They Wore.

He was a Kafir bold
She was a Zulu maid;
All his deep love he told
As o'er the sand they strayed,
Pleasant their lives must be
Theirs was simplicity,
Theirs was no guile.
Plain in their happiness,
Simple in their style of dress
Shown in no fashion book;
All he wore was a look
Brimful of tenderness—
She wore a smile.

But Hill Got There
Chicago Journal.

Governor Hill was hissed at the Cleveland banquet. The mugwumps were doubtless the hissers. Governor Hill can very well afford to be hissed by Cleveland's friends. He "got there," and Cleveland didn't.

When the Serpent Came.
Iowa State Register.

The moral of this item is plain: For forty-eight years there was not a law case in the town of Meddybemps, Me.; neither was there a lawyer. But two weeks ago a lawyer hung out his sign in this primitive Paradise, and now two citizens are going to law over a fence law.

NEWS COMMENT.

Five hundred and fifty acres of land, a span of mares, wagon, harness, farming implements and tools, a cow, and $50 with which to build a house, are part of the inducements offered to every male Sioux to give up his rights to the reservations and go to housekeeping. There is many a white man who would thank his lucky stars to begin life on one-quarter of this capital.

The recent defeat of the Mormons at Ogden has aroused the saints to prevent the possibility of any such occurrence in the coming municipal election at Salt Lake. They do not propose to be caught napping again, judging by the large number of naturalization papers now being issued to newly arrived converts from the old world, and by the interest suddenly taken in politics by all classes of the faithful.

The continuation of the large gold exports shows little sign of abating, and is exciting the wonder of commercial circles inasmuch as the surplus in the hands of New York bankers keeps on growing. This is a condition which challenges the study and explanation of financial experts.

Russia is making an attempt to embark in the pork packing industry. Here is another chance for Chicago to the complain to the inter-state commerce commission.

The good work of removing the overhead wire nuisance in the city of New York still goes on. Since the first of January something like twelve hundred miles of wire have been removed. It is quite evident that when New York determines to do anything, she does it effectively.

The prospects for the early admission of Idaho to statehood are seriously embarrassed by the preponderance of Mormon voters over the gentile population. The balance of power of that territory is virtually in the hands of the Mormons, and they have dictated more than once the choice of delegates to congress. In the event of a constitutional convention, there is little doubt that the Mormons would attempt to capture it and color the constitution for the proposed state to their own liking. The situation is an unfortunate one, and Idaho had better make up her mind to face it.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings.

The Atkinson high school turned out two graduates this year.

The Custer County Farmers' Alliance meets at Broken Bow on the 11th inst.

Ten pupils were graduated from the Seward high school at its annual commencement.

The new mayor and councilmen of Friend have closed the saloons and drug stores on Sunday.

Prof. J. M. Scott has been re-elected superintendent of the Columbus schools for the ensuing year.

About four hundred mares and colts have been received from Oregon by the Kearney Horse company.

An extensive programme has been prepared for the Nebraska Sangerbund, which meets at Grand Island June 13 to 16.

The new Friend fair association is bound to have good races, and is putting the track in fine shape for a meeting July 4 and 5.

Hay is so plentiful in Garfield county that a Burwell man has fenced in his large garden with bales of pressed hay, placed side by side.

Seventy-five dollars reward has been offered for the capture of the thief who stole a team from Eph Anderson, of Wayne, May 31.

Arthur Edwards, of Hastings, has passed the examination, and has been appointed to the West Point cadetship from the Second congressional district.

A mare belonging to John Earner, of Red Cloud, recently gave birth to a colt that weighs but twenty-five pounds, measures thirty-two inches in length, heighth thirty-one inches, girth twenty-five inches, length across hips six inches. The mare weighs 1,100 pounds and the sire of the colt is a well known horse. The colt is healthy and lively and perfectly developed.

Saloonkeeper Otis, of Lindsay, took unto himself a wife the other day, and the same evening a crowd of about two hundred called on the newly-wedded couple and gave them a "shivaree." Eighteen kegs of beer put the visitors into a lovely mood, and while they were enjoying a shooting match, a young son of Ernest Nethen was wounded in the groin, narrowly escaping instant death.

A romantic wedding took place at Nemaha City a few days ago, the high contracting parties being S. D. Ewing, aged seventy-four, and Mrs. Griffith, aged fifty-five, both residents of Richardson county. The couple met on a passenger train from Auburn, and, concluding that they were suited for each other, they alighted at Nemaha City, procured a marriage license, sent for a preacher and were spliced, the whole operation being performed so expeditiously that inside of an hour they were back at the depot ready to take the train for Falls City.

Commencement week at Doane college, Crete, will begin with the baccalaureate sermon by Dr. J. T. Duryea, of Omaha, Sunday morning, June 23. Dr. A. R. Thain, of Omaha, will give the address to the Y. M. C. A. Sunday evening; Monday evening, Dawes oratorical contest; Tuesday morning, senior preparatory exhibition; Tuesday evening, Hesperian club exhibition; Wednesday evening, commencement concert; Thursday morning, commencement, followed by alumni dinner. The graduates of all colleges, wherever situated and of whatever name, receive a cordial invitation to this dinner as guests of Doane college, and are requested to announce their coming by letter to the secretary of the faculty. Prof. H. H. Hosford. The letter should be sent by June 20. This is an attempt, for the first time in the history of Nebraska, it is believed, to bring together all college graduates, to renew old college associations.

Iowa Items.

The Gilman Odd Fellows have moved into their new hall.

Two Mason City young ladies have been arrested for stealing eggs.

One hundred and fifty arrests were made in Des Moines during May.

Forty-one interments, were made in Des Moines cemeteries during May.

Poisonous myrh in the pastures about Eldora has resulted in the death of many cows.

The institute for the feeble minded had an average of 416 inmates during the month of May.

The state library contains 34,000 volumes according to the catalogue, which is just out.

Charles Floyd, of Center Point, has begun the publication of the Iowa Advocate, in the interests of the Sons of Veterans.

Rev. John Hood, for eleven years pastor of the Second Presbyterian church of Cedar Rapids, has removed to Galesburg, Ill.

While Mrs. H. T. Smith, living three miles south of Malcom, was returning home from a neighbor's Sunday night she was assaulted by unknown ruffians. She was dragged from the cart in which she was riding and shockingly mistreated. It is thought she will die from her injuries. The assailants have not been captured.

Dakota.

Rapid City will celebrate the Fourth in grand style.

Saloon licenses will cost $1,600 at Jamestown, after July 1.

The Sioux Falls motor line will commence running trains June 15.

The Black Hills Soldiers' and Sailors' association has a membership of 300.

The Black Hills millers have formed a trust to regulate the price of flour.

A new truss bridge is being built by the Milwaukee company over the Sioux river east of Canton.

Two carloads of machinery for the Harney Peak Tin Mining company arrived in Deadwood last week.

A quadruple wedding took place at Standing Rock, recently, four Sioux maidens and four young warriors being married by a Catholic priest, in the presence of 500 Indians.

NON-PARTISAN CONVENTION.

The Third Partyites Downed in the Prohibition Camp.

WOULD TAKE THE DEVIL'S DUES.

One Enthusiastic Reformer Sees no Objection to Even Satan Becoming a Member if He'll Pay the Fee.

LINCOLN BUREAU OF THE OMAHA BEE, 1020 P STREET, LINCOLN, June 5.

The so-called non-partisan convention was called to order to-day at 2 o'clock by John A. Dempster, of Fillmore county. On taking the platform he called upon Rev. Heannan, of Butler county, to offer prayer, after which he read the call and proceeded to state the object of the meeting. Among other things he said:

"I want it distinctly understood that the object of the convention is purely non-partisan. We have met together, not as republicans, or democrats, or prohibitionists, or union labor men, but as representative people of the great state of Nebraska, who desire the suppression of the liquor traffic in the state. Let it be understood from the first that the convention shall not be permitted to consider the aggrandizement of any person, clique or clan, and that it shall eschew politics in every sense of the word."

Mr. Dempster was roundly applauded at the close of his remarks, indicating that the two or three hundred people gathered in Bohannan's hall were in hearty sympathy with what the speaker had to say. To his "what's the further pleasure of the house," C. A. Atkinson was named and elected temporary chairman, and Erick Johnson and A. C. Corbin temporary secretary. Atkinson, on taking the gavel, emphasized Dempster's opening remarks, and the house proceeded to business. Deputy Attorney-General Stewart moved the appointment of a committee of six on plan of campaign and constitution and by-laws, two from each of the three congressional districts. The following gentlemen were appointed: From the First, John M. Stewart, of Lancaster, and John C. Yutzy, of Richardson; the Second, W. S. Randall, of Clay, and Dr. Fitch, of Adams; the Third, Fremont Everett, of Burt, and W. W. Woods, of Sheridan. At this point several orators aired themselves on the question of permanent organization, but the gentleman from Seward got there and the temporary organization was made permanent. To calm the storm, B. F. Wright, of Charles City, Ia., president of the Temperance State alliance, was called for, and he spread the eagle for fully a half hour, but instead of calming the storm he created one. The preliminary one was but a little ruction. But he doubtless accomplished the purpose for which he was called. The "amen corner" was the whole room when he had finished his address. He had promised the assistance of Iowa in the struggle, and the mind of one could not help but wander to the record of "holes in the wall" all over the state.

Dr. Creighton, of the Wesleyan university, took up the cry, having been called to make a speech. He read extracts from a magazine regarding the happiness in Kansas since the abolition of the traffic in that state.

If not a prohibition party it was a prohibition convention that gathered at Bohanan's hall. If non-partisan the same kind of talk was indulged in during the late campaign in all parts of the state by third-party prohibitionists. But the convention was enthusiastic if not large, and the afternoon was put in by speech-makers, experimentalists, if you will, but some of them were rattlers. Colonel C. J. Cole, of Illinois, added his mite to the interest of the occasion.

The committee on constitution reported, and a highly interesting discussion ensued. The actors spread themselves, and the listeners cheered as points were made. It was finally decided that the title of the organization should be the Nebraska Non-Partisan Prohibition league, and the articles were changed to conform with the name. This was gall and wormwood to the third partyites. They struggled earnestly to have the word non-partisan stricken out, but it availed them nothing. A prominent lady was heard to say in an audible voice, "That's a terrible mistake."

One article of the constitution provides for the organization of auxiliary leagues in every county of the state, also that county leagues have authority to organize auxiliaries in every school district of each county. Persons of every age or sex can become members of any league by subscribing to the constitution and paying the sum of $1. An effort was made to prescribe membership, but it wouldn't work. One enthusiast said he would accept the fee from Satan himself if it would help to down the terrors of alcohol.

An effort was also made to fix the age of membership at nineteen years. This, too, was voted down.

Adjournment was then taken until 7:30 o'clock this evening.

To the evident disappointment of a great many people who attended the evening and concluding session of the non-partisan convention, who climbed the tiresome stairways of Bohanan's hall to listen to the flights of oratory, it was decided to complete the organization of the state league and adjourn sine die. Accordingly C. A. Atkinson, of Lincoln, was elected president; John A. Dempster, of Geneva, and Mrs. Angie Newman, of Lincoln, vice-presidents; C. A. Robbins, of Lincoln, secretary; Henry Hill, of Beatrice, treasurer.

The following executive committee was also selected:

First Congressional District—E. O. Kitride, of Beatrice; Mrs. Jennie Holmes, of Tecumseh; C. F. Creighton and John M. Stewart, of Lincoln; H. Gilkeson, of Wahoo; John Dale, of Omaha.

Second Congressional District—Dr. H. P. Fitch, of Hastings; E. S. Abbot, of Crete; H. C. Harman, of Ulysses; W. S. Randall, of Fairfield.

Third Congressional District—Thomas Darnell, of St. Paul; James Whitehead, of Redfern; Fremont Everett, of Lyons; A. C. Squires, of Thomas county.

Judge Wright then addressed the conspicuously light house, arousing considerable enthusiasm, and the contemplated three days' convention came to an abrupt close. Not more than two hundred and fifty people stayed to hear the judge sound the note of war. All in all the convention did not prove to be a crowning success.

The following were among the prominent Nebraskans in attendance at the convention: Profs. Brown and Perry, of Doane college, Crete; Adjutant General Cole, Representative Whitehead, of Custer county; Editor W. S. Randall, of the Fairfield News; Rev. Moulton, of Geneva; Senator L. G. Hurd, of Clay Center; ex-Representative Alexander, of Nemaha county; S. S. Jones, of Blue Springs; Superintendent Squire, of Bedford; Representative McNickle, of Gage county; Dr. Fitch, of the Hastings Independent, Rev. George Scott, of Sutton.

The School Census.

The school census for the past five years has arranged an annual increase of 20,000 school children. The number of school children multiplied by 3.2 gives the population of the state. This was verified by the federal census in 1880, and also by the state census in 1885. The school census of 1889 gives a school population of 317,060. Now, using the multiple 3.2, it will be seen that the population of this state is approximately 1,074,000. Adding the average annual increase for just five years, the population of the state in 1890 will reach 1,075,000, and State Superintendent Lane says it will not vary 10,000 from the figures given.

Apropos to this the state superintendent's reports to Auditor Benton, from the certificate of Treasurer Hill, made on the 21st day of May, 1889, there are now in his hands and subject to apportionment, school moneys which are derived as follows: Interest on United States bonds, $300; interest on state bonds, $13,050.69; state tax, $90,724.86; interest on county bonds, $10,244.50; interest on unpaid principal school lands, $144,211.42; lease school lands, $33,931.26; total, $292,462.73. From this, however, the premium and accrued interest on bonds purchased, amounting to $4,843.47, should be deducted, which leaves the actual amount for disbursement $317,619.26.

Scramlin, Not Hayden.

The mists are clearing away in the sensational arrest of Washington Scramlin, at Nebraska City, a few days ago, on the information that he, and no other, was Bennet Hayden the heartless murderer of J. P. Branhall, at Red Oak, Ia., in 1882, seven years ago. Sheriff John Wilham, of Nebraska City, passed through Lincoln, to-day, en route home, accompanied by David Scramlin, of Hartwell, Buffalo county, a brother of the unfortunate Washington, whom so many insist is somebody else. David, in conversation with THE BEE representative, said that there is no doubt but what the man in custody at Nebraska City is his brother, and held without warrant of law.

"Why," said he, "my brother was serving a two years' sentence in the Nebraska penitentiary when that murder in Iowa was committed."

"What for?" queried THE BEE man.

"Well, I don't hardly know, but I guess he insisted, once upon a time, that he had a right to a husband's privileges with another man's wife. Any way, he was tried, convicted and sentenced for rape. But Washington wouldn't kill any one. I guess he didn't want to confess that he had been in the pen, and for this reason he has had a good deal of unnecessary trouble. I am going to Nebraska City, and will soon clear him, and I hope he will quit living in the ground and act more like a human being."

State House Jottings.

The board of public lands and buildings made an official visit at the state penitentiary to-day. It will be remembered that the legislature appropriated $10,000 for the construction of sewerage there, and the board went out to look the ground over and settle preliminaries for advertising contracts and letting the same.

It is remarked that the late legislature made an appropriation of $2,000 for beautifying the state house grounds, but that the board of public lands and buildings has forgotten the fact. The grounds are full of rubbish and it would seem that they have been planted to pigweed.

City News and Notes.

A movement for the arrest of Deidtrich Deirks was sworn out by Henrich Franzmeyer, to-day, charging him with assault with a deadly weapon, towit: "A revolver loaded with bullet and powder." The complaint was filed before Judge Stewart, and the parties live in the south part of the county. The arrest will be made, to-morrow, by Sheriff Melick.

By actual count 255 delegates are in attendance at the prohibition convention, representing the different counties of the state. Out of ninety counties but fifty-one are represented. Lancaster county furnished 144 of the 255 delegates.

THE AFTERNOON TEA.

Though for many years the bustle, like an athlete on his muscle, has maintained its place successfully in spite of gibe and jeer,
Yet so hard has been the tussle that at last it has to hustle, or 'will find itself forever relegated to the rear.

A lady is likely to have her skirts whisked about so that good shoes and pretty stockings are of primary importance.

An English millionaire paid 10,000 florins for the privilege of kissing the cheek of the fair Princess d' Aremberg at a recent charity fair held in Vienna.

Ella—How do you like Mr. Mash? I hear he called the other night.

Ethel—I think he's fearfully horrid. He asked me if I could play on the piano, and I told him that I couldn't play much.

"And what then?"

"That was all."

The monarch ocean condescends
To kiss a muddy shore:
And oft a pretty nostril lends
Its beauty to a snore.

I know that all this isn't news,
But it may help you when
You wonder pretty women choose
To marry ugly men.

A new industry has been invented by a clever English girl. She calls herself an accountant and auditor for large households. She finds plenty of employment in looking after the business of a few families of large expenditures whose heads have not taste for the work.

HE.

Nay, hold me not—I must be going;
Unwind thine arms and set me free.
The moments fly—I must be doing
Braver deeds than kissing thee.

SHE.

Have then thy will—I would not bind thee
Though it were death to set thee free.
Ah me! dost think that thou wilt find thee
A sweeter fate than kissing me?

The Baroness Gripenburg has started a woman's rights paper in Finnish called Home and Society. Besides the woman question it treats of temperance and the higher education. The men are aghast, but the baroness says it is American and progressive for women to edit newspapers, and having the means to publish it she sees no reason why she should not make the women of her country acquainted with her twentieth century ideas.

By Several Lengths.
Laramie Boomerang.

Ho! Blaine has won the Berlin stakes.
Who doubted that he could?
He bearded Bismarck in his lair,
Just as we knew he would.
He carried every point, they say;
'Tis proper to surmise
That in his close proximity
There
are
no
flies!

Cataarh to Consumption.

Catarrh in its destructive force stands next to and undoubtedly leads on to consumption. It is therefore singular that those afflicted with this fearful disease should not make it the object of their lives to rid themselves of it. Deceptive remedies concocted by ignorant pretenders to medical knowledge have weakened the confidence of the great majority of sufferers in all advertised remedies. They become resigned to a life of misery rather than torture themselves with doubtful palliatives.

But this will never do. Catarrh must be met at every stage and combated with all our might. In many cases the disease has assumed dangerous symptoms. The bones and cartilage of the nose, the organs of hearing, of seeing and of tasting so affected as to be useless, the uvula so elongated, the throat so inflamed and irritated as to produce a constant and distressing cough.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE meets every phase of Catarrh, from a simple head cold to the most loathsome and destructive stages. It is local and constitutional. Instant in relieving, permanent in curing, safe, economical and never-failing.

Each package contains one bottle of the RADICAL CURE, one box CATARRHAL SOLVENT, and an IMPROVED INHALER, with treatise; price, $1 POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

OLD FOLKS' PAINS.

Full of comfort for all Pains, Inflammation, and Weakness of the Aged is the CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER, the first and only pain-killing Strengthening Plaster. New, instantaneous and infallible. Vastly superior to all other remedies and appliances for relieving pain and strengthening the muscles. Feels good from the moment it is applied. At all druggists, 25 cents; five for $1.00; or, postage free, of POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.