OFFICES.

Onaha. The Bee Building.

5. Omaha. Corner N and 36th Streets.
Council Bluffs. 12 Pearl Street.
Colleago Office, 317 Châmber of Commerce.
New York, Roenas 13, 14 and 15 Tribune Building.
Washington, 513 Fourtsenth street.

CORRESPONDENCE. 1 communications relating to news and orial matter should be addressed to the BUSINESS LETTERS. All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Ree Publishing Company, Orighn. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the Com-

The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors The Ree B'lding, Farnam and Seventeenth Sts.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION State of Nebraska, | 88. County of Bouglas, | 88. George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of The Datty Bes for the week ending June 7, 1890, was as fol-Snuday, June 1......22.800 Tuesday, June 3.
Wednesday, June 4.
Thursday, June 5.
Friday, June 6.
Baturday, June 7.

.19,06 q Average.....20,066 GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

County of Douglas (SE.
County of Douglas (SE.
George B. Tzschuck, being duly sworn, deprese and says that he is secretary of The
Bee Publishing Company, that the actual
average daily circulation of The Dattr Bee for
July, 1889, 18,738 copies; for August, 1889, 18,531
copies; for September, 1885, 18,79 copies; for
October, 1880, 18,537 copies; for November, 1889,
18,240 copies; for December, 1889, 20,548 copies;
for January, 1880, 19,536 copies; for February,
1869, 19,561 copies; for March, 1890, 20,815 copies;
for April, 18,00, 20,564 copies; for May 1860, 20,815
tor April, 18,00, 20,564 copies; for May 1860, 20,815 for April, 18:0, 20,564 copies; for May 1800, 20,180

GEORGE B. TESCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this list day of May, A. D., 1800, [Seal.]

SINGLE COPY POSTAGE DATES. 2 cents

THE dealer who has coppered is the winner in the present condition of the metal market.

By the grace of Con Gallagher the Second ward got forty-five hundred dollars' worth of grading done.

The weekly bank statement shows the reserve has decreased \$2,000. The banks now hold \$4,914,000 in excess of legal requirements.

PROPERTY owners who insist on compensation for the land required for boulevards are strangling the goose that inys the golden egg.

THE undertakers' trust is supplemented with a local livery combine and an advance in funeral prices. Even the journey to the grave is a living squeeze.

POSTMASTER GALLAGHER WIll please rise and explain how he became the chief dispenser of the grading patronage of the council. Does the postoffice run the council?

JUDGE DOANE paid his respects to a jury for disobedience of instructions in a manner that will not soon be forgotten population, in settlement, in cities, in by the members. Though exceedingly brief, every syllable bristled with indignation and penetrated to the marrow.

THE activity in railroad building beyoud the borders of Northwestern Nebraska will within a year open new fertile fields of industrial activity and largely increase the trade territory of Omaha and the state. The new roads are links in the vast systems concentrated in this city.

WHILE the Nebraska State Homosopathic Medical society showed professional narrowness in expelling a member for advertising, it has demonstrated its good judgment in another way by elevating an Omaha man to the presidency of the association. The society has honored itself by the choice it has made.

THE state committee has promptly Issued an official call for the republican state convention July 23. Now let the respective county committees promptly convene and set the dates for primaries and conventions so as to afford the rank and file of the party ample notice and beave no cause for dissatisfaction.

FORTY-TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS is said to have been the price at which four councilmen were enlisted to join the combine. This sum is said to have been contributed by members of the well known firm of We, Us & Co. How the firm was to recoup itself for this outlay may presently transpire when a new chairman of the board of public works is duly installed by the combine.

A FITTING memorial to the late Pan-American congress will be established in Washington. It will be a Latin-American library, consisting of historical, geographical and literary works and documents bearing on the history and civilization of the new world. The nations represented in the congress will make valuable and extensive contributions. President Harrison and Secretary Blaine strongly urge congress to provide a suitable building, and it is probable its dedication will form an appropriate feature of the Columbian celebrations two years hence.

EVERY citizen of Omaha is interested in making the eleventh census an accurate compendium, not only of the population but of our commercial and industrial progress. It is of vital importance that the enumeration shall be thorough in every feature and represent the marvelous growth of the city during the past ten years. The statistics thus gathered will be the standard by which the city's future will be gauged. They will form the basis of all comparative population tables and become a vital part of all reference and statistical works for the next ten years. There is no occasion for the boom methods resorted to in other cities. The progress of Omaha during the decade will compare favorable with that of any city in the union. But we must have a complete count, and to this end every individual should lend a hand,

NEBRASKA AT THE WORLD'S FAIR. A correspondent whose concern for the welfare of Nebraska is clearly evidenced

it. As to the best way to proceed no ad-

the state fair commissioners. It is pre-

sumed that the next legislature will

make liberal provisions for the repre-

plan to be carried out under the super-

vision of the state commissioners, sub-

ject to whatever limitations may be im-

posed by the board of national commis-

sioners charged with the duty of making

regulations for the great fair. That

plan will at leat provide for the collec-

tion of the best samples of Nebraska's

products, agricultural and industrial,

and perhaps for some special

display designed to attract the

largest possible attention to the

state. In the meantime it will be well

for the people to give such consideration

to the subject as will enable them to

make intelligent suggestions to the leg-

islature regarding what they think

should be done in order to give the re-

sources of Nebraska the best possible

It will be pertinent in this connection

to reproduce an observation of Chaun-

Thursday evening, that no ques-

tion more important, and none affecting

more nearly their prosperity and their

pride, has been presented to the Ameri-

can people in a quarter of a century.

"The occasion is at once our opportunity

and our necessity," said Mr. Depew.

"Our opportunity to show to the nations

of the world our marvelous growth in

railroads, and our development in agri-

sultural, mineral and manufacturing re-

sources; our necessity in presenting

races and climes a view of our surplus in

the products of mine and mill, of farm

and factory, which will furnish the in-

centives for barter and exchange in all

the marts of the world, which, by ab-

sorbing that which we can produce be-

yond our needs in almost infinite volume,

shall burden the ocean with our freights,

shall recreate for us a merchant marine,

shall carry our flag once more upon

every sea and into every harbor, and em-

ploy and enrich our own people." Such

broad and inspiriting view of the mean-

ing and value of the quadra-centennial

exhibition every American citizen ought

to take, and must take if the enterprise

is to be the splendid success hoped for.

It is safe to promise that toward this

consummation Nebraska will contribute

EDUCATION IN THE SOUTH.

A recent editorial in the New Orleans

Times-Democrat says that illiteracy in

Louisiana is on the increase, both among

the whites and the blacks; that in 1880

a majority of voters could read and

write and now the majority has changed

to the illiterate side. The state of

Mississipi is in very much the same con-

dition. Why this widespread illiteracy

To one familiar with that country the

cause is quite apparent and may be found

in the opposition to the free school sys-

tem. The southern people have always

been opposed to free schools and in favor

of class education. Their system of edu-

cations is a peculiar one and extends

throughout all the rural districts.

They have never given up their

system of private schools, so popular

among them before the war, and instead

of school houses erected at public ex-

pense nine-tenths of them are private

property, universally called "acade-

mies," and are owned by the teachers or

"professors." Whatever public school

money there may be is turned over to

these professors, and they instruct the

pupils of the district till the money runs

out and then continue their schools only

for the classes who feel able and willing

to pay good prices for further instruc-

tion. Of course these academies are

widely separated and very inconvenient

for those whose residences are from

These professors have their territory,

which they regard as their legitimate

property, usually averaging thirty-five

to fifty square miles, and no public school

house will ever be erected on that terri-

tory so long as they can prevent it.

Public school houses would be ruinous

to the business of these private acade-

mies. These "professors" are usually

organized by counties into teachers' as-

sociations and their influence in keep-

ing down appropriations for school

houses and other school purposes is su-

This does not apply so much to the

cities of the south, but in the rural dis-

three to six miles away.

in the southern states?

her full share.

to commercial peoples of

showing in the world's fair.

In his communication, suggests that it is | wider and wider as the years roll by. Statesmen are needed in the south time some thought were being given to who realize the great benefits to be dethe representation which this state rived from a liberally supported system should have in the world's fair of 1893, of free elementary education. They and asks as to the best way to proceed. should not cease to agitate the question The interest which this citizen of Nebraska thus manifests in the question of until those class educators, the private academies, are supplanted by public having the products and industries of the state adequately represented in the international exposition which is to com-

who are left in ignorance, will grov

THE HOUSE PASSES A SILVER BILL. memorate the discovery of America The house of representatives has remerits hearty commendation, and it will corded its verdict on silver, and it is be well if its effect shall be to awaken a against free coinage. This result was general interest in the question. True, foreshadowed by the action of the rethe great fair will not open for nearly publican caucus last Wednesday night three years, but within a year, in all and by the vote in the house Thursday probability, all the states will be asked the resolution to proceed to the conand expected to indicate to the comsideration of the silver bill, but still nissioners what space they will desire to there were threatened defections which ecupy and as far as practicable what caused some apprehension regarding the the character of their exhibit will outcome. A few of the more stubborn rebe. A number of the states, possibly publican advocates of free coinage most of them, will desire to construct seemed determined to insist upon recommildings for their displays or for some mitting the proposed bill to the commitpecial exhibit designed to attract to tee with instructions to report a free hemselves particular attention, and in coinage measure, and it was feared that order to perfect plans on a comprehenby making an alliance with the demosive scale it is desirable and necessary crats they might carry their point. The to give timely attention to the subject. majority of twenty-five against the mo-We observe that California is already tion to recommit was consequently a loing this, and doubtless other states more decisive defeat of the free coinage vill soon begin to manifest an interest, men than was expected, and even at least so far as to discuss the character after this the majority of sixteen and extent of the representation they by which the caucus substitute for should have. Nebraska must not lag bethe house bill was passed was probhind in this matter. The occasion will ably larger than had been counted afford the grandest opportunity ever on. It is ample as an assurance to the presented for a complete display of the country that free coinage has no hope in agricultural resources of the state, and the house. the fullest advantage should be taken of

The bill passed provides for the purchase by the secretary of the treasury of vice can be given at present that would silver bullion to the aggregate amount of be of any value. The determination of four and one-half million dollars' worth this will rest with the legislature and of fine silver in each month at the market price thereof, not exceeding one dollar for three hundred and seventy-one and a quarter grains of pure silver, sentation of the state and formulate a to be paid for in treasury notes. Such notes are to be redeemed in coin and may be reissued, but the amount of such notes outstanding shall not at any time be greater or less than the cost of the bullion in the treasury purchased by the notes. They shall be a legal tender in payment of all debts, public or private, and when received for customs, taxes and public dues may be reissued. They may be counted as a part of the lawful reserve of any banking association holding them. The secretary of the treasury may in his discretion exchange silver bullion for these notes on the demand of the holder. Whenever the market price of silver is one dollar for three hundred and seventyone and a quarter grains of pure silver the owner of any silver bullion may deposit the same at any coinage mint of the United States to be coined into standard silver doliars for his benefit.

cey M. Depew, in his address on the fair in Chicago last This measure differs from the original house bill in the essential matter of the redemption of the treasury notes issued in payment for silver bullion, providing that they shall be redeemed in coin instead of in bullion. If it becomes a law the treasury will take nearly the entire annual silver product of the country and the increase in the use of silver as a basis of currency will amount to about thirty million dollars a year. If effect of this shall be to the advance silver, as there is every reason to believe it will, until the market price is one dollar for three hundred and seventy-one and a quarter grains, free coinage ensues at the option of the owner of any silver bullion who may desire to have it coined, for his benefit, into standard dollars. The measure is most liberal to the silver interest of the country, conceding really everything but absolute and immediate free coinage, it would insure as rapid an increase of the currency as conservative financiers believe to be safe, and it would not seriously disturb our monetary system at home or our financial relations with other countries. It ought to be acceptable to a majority of the republicans of the senste, but its chances in that body cannot be predicted with any degree of certainty. In any event, however, the country can feel confident that there will be no free coinage legislation by this congress, and this assurance will be of great value in relieving an apprehension that has had

a more or less depressing influence.

THE RACE PROBLEM. Belford's Magazine has an ably written article from the cultured pen of Judge C. E. Fenner of the Louisiana supreme court, giving a southern view of the race problem. He holds to the idea that the thrusting of the uneducated freedmen into southern politics, where they necessarily had to compete with the united Caucasian race of that country, was a mistake only to be remedied by the retirement of the colored people from active participation in southern politics. In discussing the question, he

A large majority of wise and enlightened of all parties have undoubtedly concluded, from the experience of the past wenty years, that the granting of universal suffrage to the negro was a political mistake. njurious equally to the whites and blacks of the country. Notwithstanding great difficulles in the way, there are not wanting signs of the times pointing to its withdrawal. If things go on as they are going, the time will surely e when, in the interests of both races, such

withdrawal will become a necessity Anticipating such an event the judge proclaims the following motto: "Government for the white-protection for the black."

But there are great difficulties in the way of such a policy. Many will admit that it might have been practical before the enfranchisement, but the northern people will hositate before consenting to a disfranchisement of the negro. Followed out to its legitimate results such a policy would take from the southern states at least thirty electoral votes and almost preclude the possibility of another democratic president. Without the electoral votes representing the southern negro vote that never was counted, Cleveland would never have pressed the

presidential chair. The race question will take its course. All our resolutions and discussions will have very little permanent effect. Natural laws are not easily changed. Their certain course may be temporarily tricts education is a monopoly, a kind of turned aside, but in time they will again teachers' trust. Unless the system is assert their rights. The foundations of

changed the great gulf that separates our common politics and prejudices, and they will work out a destiny on the lines university with \$500,000. the few who are educated from the many of natural laws without regard to the opinions of Judge Fenner or the views of

the most radical northern partisan. Let the racognestion alone and it will drift to its destination. Tampering with it only hinders its final solution. The colored man is equal to the Caucassian before the law, and after humanitarian friends have accomplished all they can in educating his race his future will depend entirely upon his own efforts.

THE SCALPER MUST GO. It is about a year since Chairman Cooley of the interstate commerce commission addressed some very plain talk to the railroad managers regarding their practice of encouraging scalpers. They were told that the reprehensible and demoralizing system must be abandoned, and intimated that if it were not the heavy hand of the commission would be laid upon those who continued the practice. There was no manager at that time, so far as we can remember, who attempted to defend the system, and there was a sort of tacit understanding that it would be given up. Perhaps there was some serious de-

termination to do this, but if so it was very short lived. The scalpers continued to find business, though for a time they had to exercise greater and ingenuity than becare fore, but it was not long until the practice was again in full blast, and since the passenger rate war was inaugurated the scalper has been on the high tide of prosperity. He has been an important factor in the fight, enjoying, there is every reason to believe, the most intimate business relations with the passenger agents and getting a liberal share of the revenue from passenger traffic. This state of affairs, it appears, has not escaped the attention of the interstate commerce commission, and as a result Chairman Cooley has again taken the scalping business in hand, it would seem from the character of his circular letter to western passenger agents with the determination to act.

Of course this business is largely carried on in violation of the law. A small part of it may be legitimate, but in all cases where the railroads deal with scalpers, paying them a commission for the business they bring the spirit if not the letter of the law is violated. Furthermore the system permits of discrimination, and this is freely practiced under it. Scalpers divide their commissions with favored buyers. There are other evils connected with the business which fully justify the chairman of the interstate commerce commission in characterizing it as an abomination. There will be some interest to learn the nature of the responses which the passenger agents will make to the questions submitted to them, though it may safely be anticipated that they will acknowledge the scalping business to be a public evil, whether they are able to suggest a remedy for it or not. Having returned to this subject, and evidently regarding it as one worthy of its serious attention, it is to be hoped the commission will not stop in its pursuit of the evil until it is thoroughly eradicated.

THE Farmers' alliance of South Dakota yielded to the demands of politicians and placed an independent state and congressional ticket in the field. Heretofore the alliance has wielded the balance of power in the state. Its demands were conceded by the dominant party. In fact it was the controlling power, and if the state legislature failed in its duty to the interests of the people it was because the producers elected men who proved recreant to their trusts. Now that the alliance has succumbed to the machinations of politicians, it will lose its power for good and become the football of self-seekers and be ground between the upper and nether millstones of the old parties. It is doubtful if a majority of the members will support the ticket. Dissension is already visible in the ranks and the disintegration of an organization which has been productive of many benefits to the farming community is among the early probabilities.

THE retirement of Mr. Ed Dickenson from the operating department of the Union Pacific will be a surprise to railroad circles generally and a cause of regret to his host of friends. Mr. Dickenson has been identified with the railread service for nearly a quarter of a century, and during the more than twenty years that he has been connected in various capacities with the Union Pacific has made a most honorable record as an able, industrious and faithful official. It is not known what Mr. Dickenson's Intentions are for the future, but it is hardly possible that his valuable railroad knowledge and experience and his superior qualifications will be allowed to remain long without worthy employment.

THE first chapter of testimony taken in the council combine libel suits which we print elsewhere cannot fail to prove very interesting reading for our taxpaying citizens. While the screen behind which the conspirators and boodling contractors have been plotting is only partially drawn aside, the expose already made justifies the course THE BEE has pursued. By the time we get through taking depositions we shall have established a great deal more than we ever charged.

CIVILIZATION is gradually penetrating the wilds of Africa. Fashion plates of modern costumes in Congoland show negligee suits of red, blue and violet paints on the body with coats of tar and shaved heads. This charming summer costume is an ingenious combination of American mining town and seaside styles, modified by distance.

Sold!

Philadelphia Public Ledger. Prince Murat, a Paris correspondent laims to have ascertained, is now engaged to (has accepted the bid, as it were,) of a wellknown weman whose fortune is figured up to \$5,000,000.

A Happy Paradox. Washington Post.

A striking and happy illustration of the ac-

sociation of oil and water is furnished in the

the race diffic the reach down far below | case of Mr. Rockefeller, the Standard Oll

A Gem from the President.

Chicago Inter-Ocean. That was a fine sentence in President Harrison peech at the Garfield monment celebration when he said: "The selection of this day for these exercises, a day consecrated to the memory of those who died that there might be one flag of honor and authority in this republic, is most fitting. The one flag cucircles us with its folds today, the unrivaled object of our loyal love."

> The Baby Bussing Bore. New York Press.

President Harrison refused to kiss strange baby that a Pittsburg woman pushed into his face. Even the mugwump editors like him the better for it, down deep in their hearts, whatever abuse they may pen for him. It is an outrage to demand that a publie man shall kiss all manner of vacant and slobbering little faces, and there is demagogism in yielding to the demand.

Outdone by the Rowdy East.

Chicago Tribune, The Boston Journal says "there have been bree extraordinary outbreaks of lawlessness in as many western colleges within ten days," and that "such incidents are unpleasant auguries of the type of citizens likely to be graduated from these colleges." None of the students of these western institutions, however, were gullty of any act quite so horrifying as smearing red paint all over the statue of the founder of Harvard college,

A Reflection for Prohibs.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat, Those hysterical persons who liken the original package" decision to the one rendered in the Dred Scott case would do well to take account of the fact that the former is in direct opposition to a ruling made by Judge Taney some forty years ago, whereas the dissenting opinion is in exact harmony with the recorded views of the author of the Dred Scott decision.

The Census Questions.

Even if it does seem a little absurd to ask a blushing damsel whether she was a soldier. sailor or marine during the civil war, which was over before she was born, or the father of a grown family whether he has been to school during the census year, or a loquacious widow whether she is insane, a homeless child or speaks English, no harm is done, and the mere presence of the questions on the census list ought not to irritate anybody. The printed blanks are intended to cover all cases and to aid classification. The questions, on the whole, are well framed and have the great merit of clearness.

Must Reach Out for It.

Kansas City Journal, The Pan-American congress accomplished much, but no congress of nations can do what can be performed by individual effort. If the plans formulated by the congress are carried out the way will be prepared for American manufacturers and merchants to practically monopolize the South American trade, but they must reach out for it.

England and Germany have been getting the best of this country in its own natural territory. The recent congress has alarmed them and they will now redouble their efforts to hold their trade. Americans must be on

High License in Baltimore.

Chicago Tribune. Baltimore has had her first month of high icense and is delighted, though the license tax is not high, being but \$250. During the month, however, there have been fewer arrests than usual, 1,000 saloons have been forced out of business, and the revenue has increased from less than \$150,000, under low license, to more than \$460,000, of which the city gots \$250 000 retorous it nothing. The people are so delighted with the result that at the next session of the legislature they will make a demand for doubling the license. There is much significance in all this for prohibitionists, but with their customary obtuseness when dealing with statistics of this kind they will fail to see how high license restricts intemperance.

Tammany's Night School.

Kansas City Journal. Many doubts have been expressed as to the 'reform' features of New York's new ballot aw. At two previous sessions of the legislature ballot reform bills had been framed and passed by the republicans, only to be vetoed by Governor Hill, whose reputation is not that of a reformer in politics. That the bill which was passed this year received the governor's approval was an indication that the restrictions which it imposed upon the ballot were not such as to seriously inconvenience the fine workers of the democratic

And now Tammany Hall has opened a night chool, which is facetiously termed a "ballot reform kindergarten," to instruct voters how to east their ballots under the new law Time will show whether or not the law is really in the interest of clean elections. Meantime that Tammany night school arouses suspicion.

Congress and the Pacific Railroads.

San Francisco Chroniele. It is an absurd proposition, in any and every aspect of the case, for congress to extend the time and reduce the interest of the Central Pacific, with the fact staring it in the face that the Southern Pacific has been built out of the earnings of the Central, and that the subsidized road has been stripped for the benefit of a road upon which the government has no direct line. There has been a studied attempt to impair the value of the security which the government holds for the Central Pacific debt, and yet the same Central Pacific is an applicant for a favor which is almost equivalent to a cancellation of its indebted

Congress will do well to let the matter go ver until another session, for in the mean time the Central Union Pacific roads may conclude that they are not so poor as they now think or assume to think they are, and may be able to propose a settlement on more equitable terms. Until the Central Pacific can make a better offer than a seventy-five year extension and a reduction of interest from 6 per cent per annum to 2 it will be just as well for congress to take no definite action in the premises.

WHAT DOES IT MATTERP Ella Wheeler Wilcox. Wealth and glory, peace and power, What are they worth to me or you! For the lease of life runs out in an hour, And death stands ready to claim his due; ounding honors or heaps of gold, What are they all when all is told!

A pain or a pleasure, a smile or a tear-What does it matter what we claim! For we step from the cradle into the bier, And a careless world goes on the same, Hours of gladness or hours of sorrow, What does it matter to us tomorrow?

Tender careases or cruel sneers— What do they matter to us in the end! For the brief day gies and the long night nears. Passionate kisses or tears of gall,

Truth of love or vow of friend-

The grave will open and cover them all.

Homeless vagrant, or honored guest,
Poor and humble, or rich and great—
All are racked with the world's unrest,
All must meet with the common fate,
Life from chilthood till we are old, What is all when all is told?

VOICE OF THE STATE PRESS.

Norfolk News. There is a brilliant opportunity for the state board of transportation to do something for the people, now that it has been given a new lease of life. If it doesn't do something the next legislature will knock it higher than Gilderoy's kite.

Laws' Latest Figuring.

Exeter Enterprise. It is rumored that Congressman Laws is figuring for the McCook land office and will return to a position in which he hopes to be less conspicuously a fallure than that of congressman at the close of his present term. Badly Shrivelled Up.

Fremont Tribune.

THE BEE is pecking away at the seven Omaha councilmen who have sued it each for \$10,000 damages. There is reason to believe that THE BEE is learning just how the combine was formed and that before the suits are finished the outraged aldermanic honor will be pretty badly shrivelled up.

It Will Take No Chances.

Grand Island Independent,
To renominate any state officer who, as a member of the board of transportation, has proved subservient to the railroads, refusing and neglecting to redress the wrongs of the people by enforcing fair and reasonable rates, will be to insure the election of a democrat in his stead, and the republican party cannot afford to take any chances this year.

A Congressional Suggestion.

Pender Times It has been suggested that General Van Wyck should be run for congress from this district this fall. The principal objection to Van Wyck being a candidate from this district arises from the fact that he resides in another district. This we don't believe would be a legal objection. Men have represented districts in other states that were not residents in those districts. However, if that embodiment of all monopolies known in this country, G. W. E. Dorsey, should be nominated by the office holders, there should be a man nominated that can down him. Who is he!

Keep Up the Pace.

The Republican party is to be congratulated that its state central committee has known and met the wishes of the people. The early convention gives promise that the best men of the party will be placed in the lead this fall. The abolition of the proxy nuisance gives promise that the will of the people is to be respected and represented in the convention. Making the convention a large one gives less possibility of unwise nominations. The party has started out well in the campaign, and the pace set by the cen tral committee should be kept up to the end.

The Conference Did It. Kearney Enterpr

The republican party in Nebraska is headng in the right direction. It will hold an early convention and there will be no proxies in it. This much has been accomplished by the anti-monopoly conference and its committee of fifteen. Without the aggressive spirit which asserted itself in that conference the party would have had no hope of success in the approaching campaign. If the men who love the party better than the corporations had not stepped forward and demanded these reforms, it could not be expected that the hired politicians of the railroads would have done so.

COUNTRY BREEZES.

Holstein Record. That marriage that was reported a few days ago is a mistake.

"From" the People. Omaha World-Herald, The little community has the sincerest sympathy from the people of Omaha.

A Parental Paran.

Welcome, welcome, little stranger, You have made us awful glad, You have pleased your mother greatly And made a happy man of your dad.

Congratulations, Mr. Murphy. Omaha World-Herald

Francis Murphy is going to marry one of the handsomest women in Council Bluffs within two months. Accept our warmest congratulations, Mr. Murphy. You deserve a handsome wife. May she be one who will help you in your work.

We Like to be Abased.

Norfolk News. The News pauses long enough in its career of usefulness to inform the wart on the body journalistic, the chimpanzee with infinitesimal intellectual powers, the idiot in the last stages of softening of the brain that presides over the destinies of the Battle Creek weekly aggregation of errors, that this paper delights in receiving abuse from things that disgrace the newspaper profession, such as it and its twin freak at Madison, and invites it to keep the gas turned on.

Artie Pulliam and His Pa.

When Artie Pulliam returned from the west, with his "forty-five" hanging to his belt and his "scalpal" shethed in its scabbard, and presented the appearance of a "frontier," he promised his old father that he would quit "quiding" tobacco, but the venerable old O. S. caught him with a well defined portion of the narcotic weed stored in his jaw and concluded to put his stomach to test with about three ounces of the extract of the weed in his coffee the other morning. It made the prodigal son somewhat white around the gills, but he is recuperating again at the present writing.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

ABAPAHOE, Neb., June 6 .- To the Editor of THE BEE: Please inform me through THE Sunday Bee if Decoration day (May 30) is a national holiday. If it is a legal holiday, would it then be national? Is it legal? Yours respectfully, EDWARD C. WAGNER. Ans.—It is not a national holiday, but is a legal holiday in Nebraska and twenty-five other states and territories.

Council Blurrs, Ia., June 6 .- To the Editor of THE BEE: Please inform us through your Sunday edition which of the two sub stances, water or oil, is the heavier in weight, taking the same quantity of each. When mixed which of the two will be on top? Yours A. LEITOLD.

Ans.-Oil and water will not mix. Oil is lighter than water and will rise to the sur face when placed in water.

NOBFOLK, Neb., June 6 .- To the Editor of THE BEE: What is the highest railway bridge in the United States? I say the High bridge in Kentucky. SUBSCRIBER. Kinzua viaduct, on a branch of the New York, Lake Erie & Western railroad, near Budford, Pa.; rails 301 feet above level of atream; length of bridge, 2,052 feet; has 1,750 tons of iron; built 1882. An extensive iron viaduct recently completed over the Rio Pecos in Texas, on the Galveston, Har's risburg & San Antonio rajiroad, has extreme height of 3021 feet; length, 1662 feet.

A Happy Settlement.

Now things are going right with the repub lican party in Nebraska, and the action of the republican state central committee at Lincoln Wednesday night has turned the face of the party in the right direction. There is no doubt about it: the republican party of Ne brasku was at the forks of the road as regards the question of corporation control, and it is to be congratulated that it has now taken the

right road, or has prepared to take the right

The call for an extra session of the legislature having been rescinded by the governor and that confusing factor having been eliminated. the demand of the powerful element of the party which has been moving for remedies against railroad and other corporation manipagainst railroad and other corporate proposi-ulation took shape in two definite proposi-ulation took shape in two definite propositions: 1. An early state convention. 2. The abrogation of the old proxy system of representation which had long developed into most gross abuses. The proxy system, as was the case in Iowa before it was abelished, and probably far worse in Nebraska than in Iowa, was an instrument which in the nature of things gave an undue advantage to corporation agents, lobbyists and manipulators, and helped them vastly in keeping the upper hand in the organization of the party, as against the legitimate purpose of its great majority. It was the feeling and knowledge of the republican farmers and those who have stood out against railroad dictation that matters had been thus steered arbitrarily against them that has stimulated them to protest and at length to the verge of revolt. And the committee of fifteen, appointed for the purpose by the anti-monopoly conference some time since, was present to represent the interests of that element of the party before the state committee. It shows how intense the popular feeling in Ne-braska has been, for the committee of fifteen was empowered to call a convention in the event that the regular state central comnittee should refuse reasonable concessions mittee should refuse reasonable concessions.
Such was the situation in which the state
central committee met Wednesday night. It
was, indeed, a critical condition. At the
same time, although it involved chance for
disastrous blunder, it opened a grand opportunity to reassure, to solidify and even to
strengthen the party in the state. There is
no room to dispute that the demand for an
early convention and a reform of the proxy
abuse was reasonable and right. It was

ration and action may be made true emanu-tions of the party in Nebraska. The whole situation, too, had been thoroughly canvassed and was perfectly well understood, and the time had come when decision could not be deayed and could not fail to be of 'far-reaching The decision was right in both respects. An early date, July 23, was fixed, being the date suggested by the anti-monopoly commitdate suggested by the anti-monopoly commit-tee of fifteen, as against July 30, which was preferred by the opposing element. And the committee made—the matter more binding by adopting a rule, against determined opposition, that no proxies be allowed, and that the delegates present from each county be au-thorized to cast its entire vote in the conven-

abuse was reasonable and right. It was right in every respect, and especially right now to the end that republican organi-

This covers the entire field so far as the preparations for the convention are con-cerned. Every preliminary asked for by the anti-monopolists has thus been conceded. The party has given the sign that it is ready to meet the situation candidly, and thereby has shown that in its organization it has made the decision to carry out the will of its constitu-ents fairly and fully. And this fact was promptly recognized by the committee of it-teen representing the anti-monopoly element, which formally adopted resolutions of endorsment, in which they curre the anti-monopol-republicans of Nebraska to remain steading to the party, believing that it is united and determined in its purpose to carry out the ex-pressed wishes of the people."

It now only remains for the masses of the party to impress themselves upon the primaries. They have shown their power in the preliminaries. They have secured the oppor-tunity. It remains to carry the work through to the action of the convention, to the choice of candidates, to the framing of the platform and to the working organization of the party for the cusuing campaign year. The party will thus surely be the authentic organ of the people, beyond the possibility of man-ipulation by rings or corporation syndicates, and it will be in the way of progressively ac-complishing the ends which the sober judg-ment of the people may indicate in their own

And the republican party of Nebraska will be all the stronger for the decision which has been made. A settlement had to be made, a crisis had to come in the control of the organization, and it was well that it should come at this time. The people are on top. They ask no injustice to the corpora tions, only justice to the public.

Nebraska should this fall roll up, along this line, the biggest republican majority.

This Beats the Chromos.

Atlanta Constitution. Editor Hanlon knows human nature well; he is now offering free strawberries and watermelous as a premium for cash subscribers, and "The Quitman Press" is boom-

Republican State Convention The republican electors of the state of Nebraska are requested to send delegates from their several countles to meet in convention in the city of Lincoln, Wednesday, July 23, at 8 o'elock p. m., for the purpose of placing, in omination candidates for the following state offices:

Governor. Lieutenant Governor. Secretary of State. Auditor of Public Accounts. State Treasurer. Attorney General.

Commissioner of Public Lands and Build-Superintendent of Public Instruction. And the transaction of such other business is may come before the convention. THE APPORTIONMENT.

The several counties are entitled to representation as follows, being based upon the vote east for Hon, George H. Hastings, presiiential elector in 1888, giving one delegate-atlarge to each county, and one for each 150 otes and the major fraction thereof: DEL COUNTIES.

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Jefferson	18	Total	the same.
Johnson	9		

It is recommended that no proxies be adnitted to the convention; that each county convention elect alternates, and that the dele gates present be authorized to east the full vote of the delegation.

L. D. RICHARDS, Chairman.

WALT M. SEELEY, Secretary.

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