hicago Office, 317 Chamber of Gallians New York, Rooms I3, 14 and 15 Tribune Ruilding. Washington, 513 Fourteenth street. CORRESPONDENCE. communications relating to news and rial matter should be addressed to the

RUSINESS LETTERS. 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 Com-

The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors. The Bee B'lding, Farnam and Seventeenth Sta. SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION

State of Nebraska.
County of Douglas.
George B, Tsschuck, secretary of The Ben Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of The Datay Ben for the week ending June 14, 1890, was as folnday, June 8 Monday, June 9
Thesday, June 10
Wednesday, June 11
Thursday, June 12
Friday, June 13
Saturday, June 14

Average GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK 20.146

Einte of Nehraska, County of Douglas | ss. County of Douglas | ss. George B. Tzschuck, being duly sworn, poses and says that he is secretary of poses and says that he is secretary of The Ree Publishing Company, that the actual average daily circulation of The Dathy Rec for the month of June, 1889, was 18 858 copies; for July, 1882, 18,738 copies; for August, 1880, 18,551 copies; for September, 1889, 18,740 copies; for October, 1889, 18,097 copies; for November, 1889, 10. December, 1889, 20.048 copies;
 for January 1880, 19.555 copies;
 for February, 1880, 19.561 copies;
 for April, 1800 20,564 copies;
 for May 1890, 20,180 GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this dist day of May, A. D., 1800.
[Seal.] N. P. Fern, Notary Public. THE question of the hour is, does

enumeration enumerate?

THE Dodlin gang stands ready to supply a job lot of sinecures for the schools, with a quarry boss to superintend them.

IT is not so much a question, who will do the paving this year as it is, who will get a sub-contract for broken stone? There is where the milk in the cocoanut comes in.

THE Seventh ward Sinecure of the postoffice is scheming to punish the teachers who vigorously resented his slanders last year. This explains his offensive activity in organizing the board of education.

HAVING successfully organized the council combine, the Tammany gang is struggling to control the board of education. While the amount of available spoils is not as large, control of the board means prominent positions and liberal salaries for family favorites among the teachers.

A SHARP advance in the price of lead has been caused by the prospect of congress levving a duty of thirty dollars a ton on imported lead ore. The duty is nothing less than a bonus of from one to five millions a year to mine owners who are thoroughly able to compete with the world without the slightest assistance from the government.

REPORTS from Des Moines indicate that the Burlington is about to strengthen its democratic contingent in Nebraska. This straw shows the corporation current. It is a warning to the people to exercise the greatest care in the selection of candidates for the legislature and work with might and main to secure their election.

SECRETARY BLAINE voices the sentiments of the best element in the republican party in criticising the acts of the protection extremists. During the debate on the tariff bill in the house, Mr. Blaine denounced the measure as inimical to the business interests of the country and destructive of all efforts to enlarge our trade relations with neighboring republics.

The trial of aldermanic fine workers in Chicago develops a system of ballot box stuffing and repeating entitled to rank with the best efforts of the Tammany gang in the Third ward of Omaha. The testimony of a political hustler who worked a gang of twentyfive repeaters in several wards vividly recalls the work of the solid twenty-eight in the early days of last December.

THE decision of the United States court in the case of the Des Moines river lands is adverse to the settlers. The court holds in substance that redress for the settlers must come through congress. Hundreds of farmers are thus deprived of their farms and homes through the blundering of government officials. The Wettlers entered the lands in good faith, secured a federal title, and for years remained in undisputed possession, expending labor and means in bringing them to the present high state of cultivation and productiveness. As a measure of justice congress should compensate the settlers for the loss sustained.

CONGRESSMAN BUTTERWORTH'S bill providing for fixing a uniform standard of classification and grading of wheat, corn and other cereals, aims to rectify a lotorious abuse. It directs the secretary of agriculture to fix the classification of cereals as in his judgment, the usages of trade warrant, having reference to the standard and grades now recognized by boards of trade and chambers of commerce. When such standard is fixed it shall have the force of law and be known as the United States standard. At present there is a wide difference in standards. That of Chicago, which controls the cereals of the west, robs the farmers of Nebraska of thousands of dollars annually and benefits the speculators to that extent. Nebraska corn graded number two in Chicago, when shipped direct to New York frequently grades number one, Numher three is invariably advanced a point after Chicago, but the producers do not receive the benefit. It is pocketed by the middlemen. A system of federal grading, uniform for the country, is an act of justice to the producers.

Five weeks from tomorrow the republican state convention will meet to nominate candidates for state offices. In the meantime there is the usual amount of preliminary work to be done, and it is not too soon for republicans to begin giving attention to this. The business of organization can be proceeded with as well now as later on. A canvass of popular opinion regarding men will not be premature, and there is no good reason why republicans should delay in giving expression to what they expect and will demand as a condition to their support of any candidate for public office. The fullest light is wanted regarding the will and desire

of the people, and it cannot be obtained Every intelligent republican realizes that in the interest of the party, as well as for the welfare of the state, the convention that will meet on July 23 will be one of the most important in the history of the state. It cannot afford to make any mistakes. If it shall fall to recognize the prevalent dissatisfaction and disaffection and to provide the only certain remedy in seecting men who represent the popular will and can be trusted to enery it out, the supremacy of the republican party in Nebraska will be imperilled. It is necessary to keep this danger steadily in view. The masses of that party, composed of the most intelligent people of the state, will not permit themselves to be longer trifled with. They have had more than enough of self-seeking politicians and of the dictation of the corporations in polities and in state affairs. If the state convention does not wholly ignore these republican success in November may become questionable. There is but one thing more to be dreaded than democratic rule in Nebraska, and that is the continued domination in politics of the railroads. That is the supreme evil, to be eradicated at any cost.

But the convention will be what the masses of the party make it, or allow it to be made. If those republicans who are opposed to corporation influence and dictation will assert themselves they can control the convention; if they fail in vigilance and activity there will be a repetition of the experience which has so long been a reproach on the state. The insidious enemy is not sleeping. He is laying his plans broad and deep, making his combinations, putting out his skirmishers and sentinels, and in every way covertly, but none the less carefully, preparing for the conflict. The fact that he appears less told than in the past does not argue that he is less dangerous. The obvious duty of republicans, therefore, is to lose no time in putting their forces in fighting form and in fixing upon leaders in whom they can safely confide. There is no lack of such ready to serve when called upon. This is essential to republican success in Nebraska this year, and upon the success of that party very largely depends, under right conditions, the material progress and prosperity of the state.

INTEMPERATE REFORMERS.

The so-called national temperance congress held in New York last week was not what its name implied. In the first place it was not in any proper sense national, and in the second place it was distinctly a prohibition gathering, manifesting the intemperate, arbitrary and unreasonable spirit which usually distinguishes the meetings of prohibitionists. Called ostensibly to discuss the most effective means of promoting temperance and dealing with the evils of the liquor traffic the congress departed entirely from this programme and was devoted to advocating suppression and prohibition and denouncing all who did not agree with this policy. Men who deprecated prohibition as a party measure because as such it had been a dismal failure, and rational temperance advocates who counseled practical methods, were jecred at, while those who urged prohibition and the most radical measures for enforcing it were rewarded with the most vociferous assurances of approval. There was not the slightest toleration for any attempt to rationally discuss the temperance question, but the most extravagant assertions regarding prohibition were heartily welcomed. Rank and uncompromising prohibition was the dominating spirit of the assembly and nothing could be farther from a correct description of its character than to call it a national temperance congress.

When this is understood little importance is to be given to its deliberations. When it is known that a body of people are so carried away by their fanaticism that they will wildly applaud the declaration of men that they are willing to shoulder their musicets and wade through blood to exterminate the rum power, reasonable people are in no danger of being misled by such a gathering, any more than they are by the raving of anarchists, than whom, however, the prohibitionists are more inexcusable. Thoughtful and practical men, however much in favor of temperence, will have no sympathy with extremists who would deluge the land with blood rather than confess the futility and Impracticability of the policy they advocate, although most fully demonstrated. No better argument than the extreme and intolerant speeches in this congress could be offered to show the dangerous lengths to which people are being led by the prohibition propaganda It has reached the point when it rejects all rational argument, all practical facts, and all experience, and assuming the character of an unbridled fanaticism has become a menace alike to the peace and welfare of

the country. Commenting upon the proceedings of the so-called temperance congress the New York Times said: "If prohibitionists contented themselves with objecting to a progressive policy and advoenting that of absolute and immediate suppression, as if all drinking were a erime like stealing, their methods would be open to criticism, but they might claim exception from denunciation; but when they assume for themselves infallibility of judgment, claim that they are absolutely right and that whoever differs from them is hopelessly wrong, and refuse to listen to argument or tolerate opinions that vary from

theirs, they are no longer entitled to re-

DUTY OF NEBRASKA REPUBLICANS. speciful treatment. If they are denounced and riciculed they have no right to complain, for that is what they invite and provoke. Intolerance has become hateful in these enlightened days, whether in religion, social affairs or politics." The proceedings of this 'congress" may be too serious for ridicuie, but they will be condemned by all fairminded and rational men.

A CENTRAL AMERICAN UNION. There is every reason to expect that before the close of the present year the proposed union between the states of Central America will be an established fact. The project of reuniting these states has been discussed by statesmen of Central America for a number of years, but the process of educating the people to the advantages to be secured from such a union has been slow, owing of course to the opposition of the politicians in the several states who feared that their trade might be rendered less profitable by such an arrangement. A treaty, however, was finally formulated by a conference of representatives of the several states recently held in Guatemala city, which provides for a provisional mion to remain in existence for a period of ten years, but meanwhile a general convention is to be held for the purpose of establishing a permanent union. If before the middle of next September three of the five states of Guatemala, San Salvador, Honduras, Costa Rica and Nicaragua shall have ratified the treaty, the provisional union will go into effect at that date. There is opposition to the plan, but the indications are that it will carry and the five distinct governments become a consolidated republic.

In view of the fact that the completion of the Nicaragua canal will render the commercial relations of the United States with the Central American states more intimate and important than ever before, this movement for the union of those states, having for its purpose both their political and material welfare, is of interest to the people of this country, and not only public sentiment here, but whatever influence may properly be exerted by the government should be employed in promoting the adoption of the proposed union. Although the temporary basis for the provisional arrangement is not so strong as could be wished, in order to insure the continuance of the union even for a decade, vet it is as long a step in the right direction as could reasonably be expected under existing conditions. Each of the several states has naturally insisted upon retaining full sovereignty over its internal affairs, even to the extent of sending ministers to foreign countries to negotiate concerning local matters, but there is still considerable power to be vested in the central authority for providing for the general welfare. It is provided that there shall be a central diet composed of three members from each state, a president chosen annually by lot from among the presidents of the five states, and an advisory board of five councilors, one from each state, also chosen annually. The powers of the central government will consist in part of directing-foreign affairs in so far as they concern the republic as a unity, preserving peace between the states, providing for the common defense and appointing committees whose duty shall be to frame new codes of law. The provisional compact declares that under no circumstances shall war be waged between the several states and that all disputes shall be settled by arbitration,

the past history of the Central American countries. The material growth and prosperity of the Central American states is a matter of very considerable concern to the people of the United States, and the working of the experiment which has this for one of its principal objects will be regarded in this country with no small degree of interest.

a most important provision in view of

BIRKHAUSER'S PETITION.

Mr. Birkhauser is making a desperate scramble for the chairmanship of the board of public works. Having failed to bulldoze the mayor through his backers of the council combine, he is now circulating a petition among German-American business men, asking the mayor to

This petition will doubtless receive numerous signatures. A petition to send Birkhauser back to Germany or to have him appointed minister to Timbuctoo or the Fiji islands would be signed by the same people. It is rather remarkable, however, that Mr. Birkhauser should start his petition among the Germans. He is one of those peculiar natives of Germany who do not associate with their own countrymen, and never have any use for them excepting about election time or when they want an appointment to an office that is conceded to German-Americans. Then they sing the "Wacht am Rhein" with the same emotion that they exhibit in singing "Old Hundred" in the amen corner.

But in all seriousness why should any taxpayer sign Birkhauser's petition? What does Birkhauser know about pavements, sewers or grading? He is not a mechanic and lacks every qualitication that is requisite for the position. Is he seeking the office for the public good or to line his own pocket? But suppose Birkhauser was really qual ified, is he entitled to the most important office within the gift of the mayor by anything he has done for the party be row pretends to belong to or the nationality which he has always ignored? If a German democrat is entitled to the place why is Birkhauser's petition started by Henry Bolln who has always been a republican? Why should a comparative newcomer who has done very little or nothing for his party in this city be given preference over the old wheel horses of the party who have borne its

burdens and fought its battles? THE BEE does not pretend to oppose Birkhauser on account of his politics or nationality. We oppose him because he is utterly unfit for the place and because he is a dangerous schemer, who is ransacking heaven and earth after an office that will enable his mixed political associates of the council combine to raid the city treasury by playing into the hands

a very permissions influence upon our city [WHAT WILL THE EXHIBIT BE? government.

THE improvements inaugurated by the East Omaha land company promise great industrial development. The importance of the enterprise cannot be over-estimated. The fact that the company will ex pend nearly one million dollars in laying out and grading streets, and raising the land above flood line is a guaranty of plans equalling in magnitude the establishment of the stockyards. The investment is not an file one, and the wealth and standing of the managers insure development on the island that will prove surprising and gratifying to the

NEWSPAPERS all over the west are orging residents who may have eluded the census enumerators to send their names to the newspapers for publication. The people of Minneapolis and Kansas City are especially wrought up at the apparent neglect of census takers. The BEE was the first paper in Omaha to urge all citizens to take immediate steps to see that their noses are counted. The importance of the matter is self-

THE charter prohibits councilmen and city officials from being interested in contracts or with contractors who furnish the material. Technically this law may not apply to members of the board of education, but from the standpoint of public morals it is just as reprehensible for a member of the school board to dieker with contractors or dabble in contracts as it is for a member of the council

THE inauguration of public concerts in Hanscom park was received with marked appreciation. Thousands assembled to listen to the rendition of the inspired music of the masters. As a means of enjoyment and recreation, of healthful diversion and instruction, the park commission could not have adopted a more effective method of popularizing

THE programme of the corner-stone ceremonies omits an interesting feature The combine arrayed in a job lot of damaged reputations and marching at the head of the column would in itself be worth the price of admission.

Reyond His Range.

Kansas City Times, This Kentucky musician Elliott, who go into trouble yesterday as treasurer of a railroad, should have confined his efforts to the lower register. He played too high.

Supreme Court Decision at Retail.

San Francisco Alta, In Kansas and Iowa they are getting "orig inal packages" down to about the size of a stiff drink. Can this be called retailing the decision of the supreme court!

Another One for the Prohibs.

Chicago Tribune. An Ohio town is all torn up over the ques tion: "Is it right to hold Sunday school pic nics?" The people have taken sides and the discussion waxes hotter and hotter. We warn the prohibition brethren that if ever this question gets into politics it will split their party in two.

The Bourbon Style of Education.

St. Lollis Globe-Democrat. The Missouri bourbons affirm in their platform that they "have ever favored a system of free education." For instance, at the beginning of the war they confiscated the public school fund of the state and applied it to the purchase of blankets for confederate soldiers.

Celebrating a Hollow Mockery.

Bullimore American. The Russian editors are about to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of press independence in Russia. In a nation where fre utterance is chained it is natural for the independence of the press to be a subject of

REMARKABLE SWIMMING FEAT. Mercadier Safely Crosses the Eas River Bound with a Rope.

New York, June 16 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-"Gene" Mercadier, the southern trick swimmer, swam across the East river yesterday from the Brooklyn navy yard to pier No. 19, East river, on the New York side, in forty-five minutes. His arms were bound together with seventy-five feet of rope and two leather straps. In each of his hands he held a two-pound dumbell. Steve Brodie, the jumper, attired in his Boyton suit, accompanied the swimmer so as to be or hand in case assistance should be needed. From the handle of Steve's paddle floated a mall American flag which notified the boats in the river to keep at a distance. Mercade fell into the water at 11/12 a, in., and immedi Hundreds of sightseers had gathered at the navy yard to see him start, and from them arose a shout of fear lest he should not come to the surface. Their anxieties were groundless. In less than a minute he came up with some apparent diffi-culty. He managed to turn himself in the water, back down, and after drawing in a good supply of air he commenced his voyage propelling himself along by drawing his propelling himself along by drawing his knees up as far as he could and then suddenly straightening them with all his power. On arriving at the New York side Mercadier was helped ashere by two friends who were ex-pecting him. The water was very cold and the swimmer shivered as he was assisted into neighboring store, where he was rubbed

On Sunday next Mercadier will attempt to

On Sunday next Mercadier will attempt to cross the river with both arms and feet tied together by 125 feet of rope.

When Brodie was seen after coming out of the water he said that he had assisted Meccadier twice by placing his hand under Mercadier's chin for a few moments in order to give him rest. Steve thought the feat was a most remarkable one. He thinks Mercadier will be successful in the one next Sunday.

After bracing up fast night Brodie started for Buffalo to second Jim Daly in his fight

for Buffalo to second Jim Daly in his fight with Ed Smith, for a \$1,500 purse at the Arlington athletic club. If Daly wins Steve says he will be \$1,000 better off.

Corpus Christi's Deep Harbor. Conrus Cumsay, Tex., June 16 .- | Special Telegram to Tan Bun |- The problem of securing deep water on the Texas coast with out government and seems to be near a solu tion here. Colonel Rope's enterprise to con nect Corpus Christi bay with the Gulf of Mexico by means of a ship canal cut through Mustang Island; is progossing rapidly and satisfactorily. The dredgeboats at that point are clearing over 300 feet per day. At that rate, according to the engineer's statement the guif will be reached withing forty-four days, when the waters of the bay and gulf will meet. This will give an artificial chan-nel deep enough and wide enough when complotted to admit the largest seagoing vessels. An educated engineer visiting the city, who was very skeptical, after a thorough inspection declares the plan not only feasible but believes in its certain and early success.

Not Dime Museum Freaks.

Washington, June 16.—Complaint has been made to the police by the officials of the Chinese legation that neither the ladies of the legation nor themselves can avail themselves of the cooling balconies of their legation residence without attracting a crowd of curious idlers, who, by their manners and conduct, greatly among them. This annoyance is so continuous as to practically make prisoners of both the leaders of the invation. of contractors who are already exerting | both the ladies and the officials of the legation.

How Will Nebraska Advertise at the World's Fair?

A MINIATURE OF THE GREAT STATE.

Cubes of Soil From Every County, Immense Displays of Grasses and Grains and the Metals of the Smelter.

Euclid Martin, president of the board of rade, received his commission from President Harrison last Saturday, as a memher of the World's Columbian commission. This commission consists of two commisloners, a republican and a democrat, from each state and territory of the United States

and from the District of Columbia, and eight ommissioners at large. The other commissioner from Nebraska is

A. G. Scott of Kearney. This commission has been called to meet in Thicago on June 26, for the purpose of organization and appointment of committees as may be deemed expedient. With this commission rests the accentance of the site for he world's fair, together with the approval of the plans, specifications, etc., and, in all probability, the exercising of a general suervision over all the details and arrangements for and the conducting of the great show to which all the nations of the earth will be sked to contribute their rarest and most vonderful productions.

The commission is one of almost limitless sower, the law providing for the celebration naking it possible for a majority of the mem ers to modify or change anything which the Thicago corporation may agree upon. It pro-ides for the dedication of the buildings on October 12, 1892, and the opening of the exposition to visitors not later than May 1, 1893, and for the close of the same not later than October 30 of that year.

As to the lafe of this commission, the law

reating it simply says that it shall exist no onger than January 1, 1808. The remuneration consists of actual ex-

enses for transportation and \$0 a day for ich day the members are necessarily absent rom their homes on the business of the con "Under the circumstances," said Mr. Mar.

tin, "I am naturally exceedingly desirous that Nebraska's exhibit at the Columbian exosition shall be such an one as will not fail o challenge the close attention of every isitor. I believe, and most thoroughly, too that Nebraska is capable of producing just such an exhibit. If I thought otherwise, I would have common sense and frankness mough to so express myself. Our agricul tural products rival those of any state in the union, particularly our grain. An exhibit of the purest, richest and best of these, arranged with skill and art, will command and receive wide attention and comment from the mil lionaire grain men, millers and bankers who ter of the globe, as well as from the country cousins right here at home. And this suggests to one the idea that it would be a splendid thing for the newspapers of Nebraska to immediately begin and work up a rivalry among the agricultural communities of our state as to preparing even now for the production of some extra prime grain, etc., for exhibition at the fair. The newspapers should not defer urging this upon the farmers a day. Let,particularly, every weekly issue of every plin the state contain urgent appeals and a suggestions possible looking in this direction Let the farmers be filled full of it before the fall politics seize upon their attention. Hole up before them for one thing the life-long honor which the winning of an award or even honorable mention at this world's fair will give them and the precedence which it will establish for their section of the country And let me tell you what I propose to do with the help of Mr. Scott, my colleague from this state, to see that Nobraska gets every medal and mention that belongs to her or which her exhibits earn. I am going into this thing not only to win laurels for America but laurel and bonor, advertising and real practi-cal good for my home state of Nebraska.

ollow it up until our exhibits have been shipped to the exhibition grounds. I would like to see, among other things in Vebraska's space at this great fair, a minia ure representation of Omaha—a bird's-eye iew of the city, with every street, street callway track, business block, school building, manufactory, church and public build ng, all modeled out clearly and distinctly Such a thing would be a magnificent card and one that would create an untold amount of attention and talk. I hear that Dr. Mercer wants a miniature made of the whole state. Well, it's a magnificent idea. Either would worth a million of dollars to us and oth would be worth double what one would. By getting just one good look at such a novelty people would know and re-member all their lives just how the state and city looked, and you know you can sell a man an interest in a property twenty times as easy

Nebraska has a chance to better herself to the extent of several millions of dollars through this coming world's exposition, and

the newspapers must jump right in and wake up the entire state on the subject and

if he sees it, and it would be about the same "When I get back from the meeting of the ommission we shall know a great deal more about space and many other matters and be able to talk a great deal more intelligently, though it is by no means too early -not at al begin discussing the idea of

feature of some kind for Nebraska's depart-Dr. S. D. Mercer said: "In the line of a ovelty, something to attract particular at-ention to Nebraska at the world's fair, I would suggest a miniature representation of no state. Make it about 25x25 feet large, or now every county, city and town in the state and particularly every line of railroad by miniature tracks. Have all the rivers and bridges shown and the principal undulation of the ground or at least the valleys and high portions of the state. Let the great grain and grass belts be shown. In other words, get up just such a complete and accurate birds-eye view of the state as one might get in sailing high above it in a balloon. Have it in no printed or painted thing—not at all, for that would amount to nothing. As it occurs to me now, it might be made cusiest, perhaps, out of wax or clay, but of course I don't pretend to know anything about that. Let it be a fine, a finished, a wonderful piece of work, and I tell you it will be the talk not only of the United States but of all Europe, because it would be a great feature among all great features that will be there. There are many artists in Nebraska who are capable of getting up such a thing. I have no doubt but that Mr. Linniger can put his finger on a person right here in Omaha who, with a little study, could do it. Let a prize of \$500 or \$1,000 be offered either by the state or private citizens—call on me at any time—for the finest design and then pay fo the carrying out of the design. The whole thing would cost a mere trifle in comparison o the columns and columns of valuable news paper notices which it would give Nebraska on this and the other side of the water. People and particularly capitalists and home-seckers would get such a magnificent and perfect idea of the state as could only be therwise obtained by paying out money to ome here. I tell you that our railroads, our

ities our rivers and our agricultural region: ould be made to show up magnificently, in uch a way.
"I would supplement this miniature representation of the state by a splendid exhibit of her grain and wild grass, particularly the latter, for but very few people of Nebraska know what the great eard the inxuriant wild grass production of this state is to tockmen, farmers and emigration and an ex-nibit of Nebrask's hav-grass should be made specialty. Another point is that by '92 Ne-graska will be able to make a great exhibit

f the beet sugar industry."

General J. C. Cowin said: "A great point hould be made of having a magnificent exabit of the various kinds of grain grown it Vebraska. We could send an exceeding ine lot of fruit too. In addition to these, think that a big point should be made of hav-ing an extensive exhibit from the smelling and refining works in this city. Omaha is setting a great reputation throughout the country, from ocean to ocean, by reason of the extensive works of this kind that are located here, and I tains it would prove a great and in many ways a prolitable hit if the com-pany were to do the handsome thing in this line at the world's fair in 1832. Only the novel and extraordinary will attract attention there and I think that our whole aim should be to study how that may be attained in her. half of Nebraska, as I believe there is ample

half of Nebraska, as I believe there is ample chance for us in both those linos."

J. H. Mülard remarked: "To tell the truth, this question of Nebraska making an exhibit at the world's fair is something I have not given any thought and am not prepared to speak intelligently upon what course she ought to pursue in the matter. We have two years to make preparations; and I am of the opinion that, long before the end of that time, our state will decide to go into the scheme in such a manner that she will do herself credit. Being strictly an agricultural state, we would have to depend largely upon the products of the soil for our display; but, as our products have a world-wide reputation, we should have no hesitancy in placing them before the peo-ple. Our manufacturing establishments are turning out different kinds of goods, which compare favorably with those of other states; and, taking everything into consideration, I see no reason why Nebruska should not go before the people with an exhibit equally as fine as that of any of the states in the great agricultural belt of the nation

agreemental best of the nation."

George Barker said; "Owing to the date of the holding the fair being so far ahead, I have given the subject but little consideration, but I am convinced Nebraska can make a very creditable display, and which, i preperly arranged, will attract universal at tention. At that great gathering in 1892, people from every civilized nation on the face of the globe will be present, and it is our duty to see that our state is represented. While we may not be able to run to the curious we can show off our corn, our wheat, our native grasses, and our manufactured products, which, for quality, stand unequalied. By that time the beet sugar industry will have boomed and I think we can establish the fact that Nebraska is one of the future sugar producing states of the union. It will not do to take our exhibit to Chicago and dump it in a pile, because, if this is done, it will be lost in the great mass of exhibits and will remain unnoticed. Whatever the exhibit may be, it must be attractive and arranged with care."

Max Meyer said: "Of course Nebraska
will be in Chicago in 1892, and she will be
there with an exhibit that will astonish the

world. With the broad acres of land teeming with plenty; with our farmers annually raising enough grain to supply the country with breadstuff; with the thousands of cattle that are slaughtered daily, there is no reason why Nebrasica should not have an exhibit that be as good as any, if not the best. I am emphatically in favor of going into this work to win, and the only way we can do so is to start early. Take the smelling works, for instance, and where is there a state that can make such a display of precious metal as we could place upon exhibition. In addition to this the South Omaha packing houses can make an interesting display, and one that cannot be excelled. We have the best grain in the world, and I favor sending corn, oats, wheat and barley in large quantities. We want good men in charge of our department plenty of space, and with this we will make purselves heard."

ourselves heard."
"I have been thinking about the kind of an exhibit Nebraska should have at the world's fair," said General E. F. Test, "I think the legislature should make a liberal appropriation for that purpose and no expense should be spared to make the exhibit one wor-by of the state. California has already taken step in this direction and has applied for an the Nebraska exhibit should include manufactures and agricultural products. We have plenty of resources to draw from and there is no reason why the exhibit should not be a representative one. I am also in favor of securing the appointment of a Nebraska nan as orator. It looks now as though Thauncey Depew would be made president of the world's fair commission, and in that case the west should be represented by being giv on the orator. Mayor Cushing said: "I have not given

the matter much thought, but I think the state should make a good exhibit of our manufactures and agricultural products. No expense should be spared to make the exhibit an attractive one. It should be unique and of a design which would attract attention. There will, of course, be exhibits from all the states, and the braska exhibit should eclipse them all. corn palace, or anything of that sort would not do for that occasion. Some of our de-signers will be given the opportunity of a

lifetime to spread themselves."
W. V. Morse has a little scheme all his own, which he would like to see made a eature of the exhibition. He puts it the "Get up a large section map of the state then from each county take a shaft of earth twenty feet long, which can be placed in glass tubes, thus showing the depth and richness of the soil. Each tube can be la-beled with the name of the county it represents, and have a corresponding mark on the Thomas L. Kimball said that the state

should exert itself in making as magnificent a display of agricultural products as could be prepared. With the assistance of her railespecially the Union Pacific and Bur displays that would be creditable to any state Consequently he saw no reason why she couldn't repeat her efforts at the world's fair In speaking of Nebraska as an agricultura ate we refer to her present development and future possibilities.

MURDERED AND CREMATED.

A Farmer Finds the Leg of a Man Whose Body Had Been Burned.

Elmira, N. Y., June 16 .- [Special Telegram to The Bre. |-George Lott, a farmer, was peeling bark on his farm Saturday afternoon when he came upon the horrible spectacle of a portion of a human body lying in a pile of ashes. All that remained was a leg from the kneedown, encased in a leather boot. He notified the coroner, who proceeded to the scene of the tragedy accompanied by a number of residents of Waverly. Among these was Isaac Huckle, who identified the limb as belonging to his father-in-law, Isaac Deo of Waverly. Scattered about in the ashes were the pulverized bones of the body, the largest being those of the skull and law, and they crumbled in the hands of the coroner as he gathered them up. Near by was a huge pile of wood from which about a quarter of a cord had been taken to provide fuel for the funeral pyre. Concealed in the pile of wood was a volver with one chamber empty. The coroner held an inquest. Sunday at which a yer-dict was rendered that the deceased came to his death "by burning in some manner as yet unknown." The dead man had for some time lived with his son-in-law in Waverly. The general belief is that he was murdered.

Irish Leaders Coming to America. Loxnox, June 16 .- John Dillon, William O'Brien and John Redmond have been ap pointed delegates to make a tour of America in the autumn in the interest of the Irish national movement.

A Railway Up the Jungfrau. A scheme is actually under considera-

tion for the construction of a railway up

the Jungfrau in Bernese Switzerland ascent of all the Alpine peaks one of the loftiest and most difficult o says the American Architect. As the Jungfrau is remarkable for the force of the avalanches which rush down its sides at short intervals, a rallway on the surface would be out of the question, and the new road is to ascend almost en-tirely in a tunnel. Here and there the tunnel will be aired and ventilated b means of short galleries extending d reetly out to the mountain side, and rains will stop at these places, partly to allow the passengers to enjoy the view from the opening of the galleries and partly to prolong the the as-cent, so that the change atmospheric density from pressure of about fifteen pounds to the quare inch at the foot to ten pounds at summit, may not be too suddenly felt. Even with these stops the journe will occupy only two hours. Although the view from the Jungfrau comprise nearly all Switzerland and a part of Ger many, Italy is cut off from it by the still ligher Monte Rosa range, and it seem a pity that the energy needed for tunnel ing a railroad to the summit should no e kept for a line to the top of Mount Blane, which, though more than two thousand feet higher above the sea, is only about as high above Chamounix as the Jungfrau is above Interlaken, or even Lauterbrunnen, while the view from it is infinitely more interesting comprising Switzerland and the Tyrol, portlons of France, Germany and Aus-tria, the Meditervanesa and Italy as far

PLEA FOR CHRISTIAN BURIAL

Omaha's Ministers Warmly Object to Osten. tations Funerals.

EULOGIES ARE ALSO PROSURIBED,

Except in Cases Where the Deceased Has Done Something to Warraut Eloquent and Earnest Commendation.

The regular mouthly meeting of the ministerial union was held in the committee room of the Y. M. C. A, yesterday morning. Rev. J. S. Detwiler occupied the chair.

On motion of Dr. Merrill, the chair appointed Rev. Dr. Merrill, Rev. Dr. Lamar and Rev. Mr. Henderson a committee to determine upon a regular order of business to be observed at all future meetings of the union.

The committee reported as follows: Open with devotional exercises; reading of the minutes; roll call; regular order of business; unfinished business; report of pastors; new business; adjourn-

nent. Adopted. Rev. Dr. Merrill delivered a very interestinff address upon the subject of funerals, con-fining himself particularly to the abuses of these solemn occasions, first touching upon the extravagance of the shroud, casket, monument and other estentations displays common on such occasions. These extrava games often lead to financial embarrass ment. As a remedy, the doctor thought it would be the proper thing to impress upon the rich the untoward results of this useless extravagance. If the wealthy would set this example of modesty in the conduct of their funerals the balance of the world would fol

Again, the people should be taught that superfluous expenditure of money on such occasions was an evil and should be remedied. It was useless to undertake to teach people in the midst of overwhelming sorrow, but if ministers were to teach at times when circumstances would afford a dispassionate consideration of the subject, the effect sought might possibly be attained. Another extravagance at funerals was that of the service. The treatment of the dead in a way to please the living and make and keep

a way to please the living and make and keep friends, has led ministers into an extravegance of culogy that was almost always notable and even fulsome. This contributed in indirect way to the financial extravagance of funerals. A strict adherence to the truth, as exemplified in life by the dead, would be one of the means of curtailing this expense and extravagance. Another decided remedy would be the simple reading of the ritual of the Protestant Episcopal church at funerals. This ritual was beautiful and grand, and would certainly answer every purpose. Yet, the dector would not take the ground that all eulogies should be abolished. This should always be the case at the last rites over distinguished dead, but as a rule, in ordinary funeral occa-sions it would be better to say nothing about the deceased but that they had died in the

Christian faith and had gone to a better life

The doctor also spoke vigorously on the abuse of ministers being called upon in the eleventh hour to officiate at the funerals of people outside of any church, have a minister to conduct the burial service This fault largely lay with the undertakers, who, it seemed in numberless cases provided the ministers as well as the shrouds and caskets, tor thought that there concerted action on the part of all the minis-ters of the city—that they should insist on a

timely and courteous notification of the ne essity of their services.

The subject of Sunday funerals was also elaborated upon. The doctor did not think that Sunday was an appropriate day for funerals, as it was the very day on which ministers were more fully occupied than en any other. It was the family desirous of making a show that generally endeavored to have the funeral on the Sabbath, the family funerals of this class, and that as nearly as

Henderson, French and Milligan discussed in a clear and decisive way the subject, agreeing with Dr. Merrill. on the subject, advocating private burials a remedy for most of the abuses attendant

Reys, Lamar, Detweiler, Holt, Dawson

funerals. Mr. Milligan made a motion that a committee of two be appointed to draft a resolu-tion embodying the sentiment of this discussion especially looking toward the abolition, as far as practicable, of Sunday funerals, the same to be presented to the public and the undertakers through the daily press. Car-

The chair thereupon appointed Revs. Milligan and Merrill as said committee.

Adjourned. A Pertinent Query.

HARRISON, Neb., June 12 .- To the Editor of THE BEE: Please inform me through the "Queries and Answers" column of your paper if Hon. L. D. Richards, chairman of the republican state central committee is the same L. D. Richards who conducted a wholesale and retail liquor house in Omaha some years ago. A .- No; the Richards who kept a saloon in

Omaha is a democrat. He moved to Chicago some years ago where he now is a deputy city official in good standing.

Fishermen Robbed. Hallfax, N. S., June 16 .- A correspondent

at Little Loraine, N. B., writes that on the 6th inst, three American fishing vessels came into the harbor, unceremoniously cut away the nets and buoys of the local fishermen. hove their seins and took 6,000 barrels of makerel.

General Holabird Retired.

Samuel C. Holabird, quartermaster general of the army, having reached the Washington, June 16. -Brigadier General ixty-four years, was placed on the retired list of the army.

Bond Offerings. Washington, June 16.—[Special Telegram The Bee.]—Bonds offered: \$00,300 at



Positively cured by these Little Pilis. They also refleve Di resa from Dyspepain, D ligestion and Too Hear-Eating. A perfect reedy for Dizziness, Nau-Drowstness, Bad Ta in the Mouth, Coa Congue, Pain in the TORPID LIVER. Th

regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable. SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE, Contract of the Contract of th

OMAHA LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

Subscribed and Guaranteed Capital ... \$500,000 Boys and sells stocks and bonds, negotiates commercial paper; receives and receives trusts; acts as transferagent and trustee corporations, takes charge of property, collects taxes.

OmahaLoan & TrustCo SAVINGS BANK.

S.E. Corner 16th and Douglas Sts