

THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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SPECIAL STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

City of Omaha, July 18, 1896.

I, George H. Tschuck, Secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, do hereby certify that the actual circulation of The Daily Bee for the week ending July 18, 1896, was as follows:

Sunday, July 13, 1896, 22,500 copies

Monday, July 14, 1896, 22,500 copies

Tuesday, July 15, 1896, 22,500 copies

Wednesday, July 16, 1896, 22,500 copies

Thursday, July 17, 1896, 22,500 copies

Friday, July 18, 1896, 22,500 copies

Saturday, July 19, 1896, 22,500 copies

Average, 22,500

George H. Tschuck, Secretary.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 19th day of July, 1896.

N. F. Felt, Notary Public.

State of Nebraska.

County of Douglas.

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County of Douglas.

The weekly circulation statement shows the paper has decreased 581,000. The bank now holds \$5,627,000 in excess of legal requirements.

All political roads now lead to Lincoln.

Kansas City confesses that the record is a failure.

The recent generous rains throughout the state have drowned the croakers out.

The wine railroad manager will now equip the weaving trains with the latest improved safety valves and sulphur consumers.

GENERAL MAHON, the Virginia statesman, renounces the administration. The people of Virginia renounced General Mahon last November.

The warmth and vigor of the preliminary debate on original packages insured steady drain on the inspiring cold-water department of the federal capitol.

COMPARED with the benefits to the state at large, the damage caused by Friday night's storm is insignificant. There were millions in it to the farmers of the state.

THE double-decked contemporary should now offer some sort of a wedding match to the republican party. Its advice to all other political organizations has fallen flat.

The steady growth of new industries in this city and the enlargement of established factories emphasizes the importance of Omaha as a manufacturing and distributing center.

THE Italian residents of New York are seriously considering ways and means to erect a two hundred thousand dollar monument to Christopher Columbus. While the plutocrats are not overgenerous in the monumental line, it would not be surprising if the Italians gave them a lesson in patriotic liberality that would send a blush to the cheeks of the stingy New York millionaires.

AN ocean trip to Liverpool is getting to be a brief affair. The Teutonic of the White Star line recently crossed the Atlantic in five days, twenty-one hours and forty-seven minutes. The City of Paris, once made a trip in two hours and twenty-five minutes less time. The man who crosses the ocean for the benefit of the sea breeze will pretty soon have to go back to the sailing vessel.

THE New York Star furnishes this item, which may be taken as evidence that the "Q" road is not losing any money: "It is possible that the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy dividend may be advanced to one and one-half per cent at the meeting to be held two weeks hence. The recent large buying of stock has been traced principally to inside sources on a well founded expectation of such an increase."

THE speck of war in the Behring sea region is not very alarming after all. The commander of the British North Pacific denies that he has received orders to proceed toward the seal fisheries and protect the poachers. As a mid-summer diversion, however, the rumormongers were useful. They threw a flood of light on the number of ink-shedding patriots anxious to twist the lion's tail at a safe distance.

THE assertion frequently made that the superior attractions of the United States cause a steady drain on the population of Canada, is disproved by the facts, so far as the cities are concerned. Taken as a whole the per cent of growth of Canadian cities nearly equals that of American cities. From 1881 to 1890, Toronto has grown from eighty-six thousand to two hundred and sixteen thousand, while Montreal has doubled its population in the same time, having now a quarter of a million people. Quebec reports an equally large growth, and the smaller towns have kept pace with the larger cities. What little Canada suffers from emigration to the states is more than made up by the influx of immigrants from abroad. The cities of the dominion are certainly holding their own with the cities of this country.

DOES IT CONSTITUTE VALUE AND PROPERTY?

One of the favorite arguments of prohibitionists is that the liquor traffic creates no value and that liquor cannot be counted as property because the users of it have nothing to show for their money. In the recent Nebraska debate Prof. Dickie went so far as to assert that the prohibition of all the product of the breweries and distilleries would not destroy one dollar's worth of property.

This is the most absurd and illogical proposition we have ever heard advanced by any man professing to be a political economist. If it be true that there is no value in the product of the vineyard as soon as the juice of the grape is turned into wine, because the consumer will have nothing to show for his money after he has drunk the wine, then there is no property in the tobacco of the Virginia or Connecticut farmer because it all goes up in smoke.

On the same theory there can be no property in coffee, tea, petroleum, ice or any number of articles in common use. What has the consumer to show for his money after he has used any of these products? Carry the argument to all its length and breadth and there is no value in the food we eat, the clothing we wear or the luxuries we pay for that leave nothing of intrinsic value to the consumer.

And to these articles might be added the money we squander upon dramatic performances, concerts and dances, and incidentally upon lectures and preachers. What is there left of intrinsic value for the money a man pays to hear Patti Wagner, Talmadge preach, to look at Buffalo Bill's Wild West, attend a baseball match, a horse race or a state fair?

But there is absolute value and property in the product of the vineyard, the brewery or the distillery, because the products require labor. Labor is the source of all values and it takes labor to raise grapes, corn, barley and hops. It takes labor to transform these products into wine, alcohol and beer. And the pay which the farmer gets for his corn, barley and hops adds to the accumulated capital of the American producer. The men employed at the wine press or the beer vat and the men employed in making logs, barrels and bottles are productive factors. The money paid them represents the value of labor and adds to the aggregate labor product of the country just as much as any other class of employment.

The fact that more than half a million people are employed steadily in these industries affords sufficient proof that the product of their labor has intrinsic value and is entitled to rank as property just as much as any other commodity.

The misapprehension arises, no doubt, from a contracted economic horizon. There was a time when no industry was deemed productive unless it transformed the forces of nature into some useful material substance. Under this defective assumption agricultural labor alone was regarded as producing value while all people engaged in other occupations were thought to subsist upon the work of the farmer. But the time for this theory is long passed.

All labor which satisfies human desires must be considered productive. Does the man who assists in the manufacture of liquor, destroy value while another making salivator or ice cream create them? To answer the question one must have a clear idea of the term value. In strict economic value is the measure of utility. It is usually expressed in terms of money and is then given as the price of a commodity. Whatever has the capacity of satisfying human desire has utility, therefore, measure is the amount of effort requisite to satisfy that desire. The value of a glass of water to a temperance agitator standing beside a spring is nothing, because the effort necessary to satisfy his wish is immeasurably small. But let him desire water from the same spring after he has returned to the city and he will have to pay for its sum equivalent to the value of the labor required to bring the cold water to his table.

So the appetite for stimulants needs as much productive labor for its satisfaction as any demand for a commodity of equal value. If one picture a community where no division of labor exists, where not even barter takes place, where each member supplies his own wants, he can see that the effort expended in mining food and that consumed in the manufacture of liquor is of one and the same kind. All the work of a man supplying his own wants is creative of value.

TO SAVE OUR HOMES.

The renovated, bleached and rejuvenated colonels who have been imported into this state to preach about "home" and teach the sober and industrious citizens of Nebraska how to vote this fall, are for the most part, "horrible examples." These reformed wrecks come to Nebraska to slander and libel this state and its citizens as much as per night, and claim that they alone know what is the real cause of the trouble. The question is, must a man first forfeit all his rights and claim to respectability before he can point the way to sobriety and common decency? Does it stand to reason that a man who has trodden his own life by his unbridled appetite for rum, disgraced himself and made the lives of friends and relatives miserable is more fit to reform the public morals than the man who has led a temperate life and earned an honest living by industrial labor? Must a man graduate among the Fagins as a pickpocket and common thief before he can serve as a police officer? It would be a pretty state of affairs if our ministers and Sunday school teachers were selected from among the graduates of the houses of vice and debauchery. Are these male and female colonels from Kentucky, Indiana and Missouri to be monitors for our homes? Why don't they sweep before their own doors first? Are men and women who have broken up their own homes, scandalized their families and filled the divorce courts with unsavory records the proper persons to sing and preach about the sweets and joys of home? Why do they come to Nebraska to protect our homes from the "curse of the horrid saloon" while there are ten sal-

oons and whisky stills in Kentucky and Indiana where there is one in Nebraska? Why do they plead for the boys of Nebraska while their progeny is at large without a home and without a mother or father? The stern truth is that few of the jinxed colonels who talk about the home have ever built a home. Nearly all of them are professional tramps who preach prohibition for revenue periodically and between drinks.

EDUCATIONAL DISCUSSION.

There have been several notable assemblages of educators during the present month, chief among which was the meeting of the National Teachers' association at St. Paul, and altogether there has been a vast amount of valuable information and instruction. Contributed on a subject which to the American mind exceeds interest all others. It would be an excellent thing if the various meetings of educators and those interested in the promotion of education could be collected and published in a form to command popular attention and careful perusal, but unfortunately a great deal of the thought and experience which is worthy of being preserved for the instruction of the public is permitted to perish with its appearance in the columns of the newspapers, where, as a rule, only the merest abstract of it is given. It is not necessary to conclude from this that it is lost, but simply that its influence and usefulness is greatly curtailed. The great body of teachers get the benefit of it, but it is desirable also that the public should be made acquainted with it more fully than is possible through the columns of the newspapers.

Among the many interesting facts drawn from the recent expressions of educational opinions the superior progress which the west is making in intermediate or secondary, if not primary, education is significant. New England has lost its long-maintained supremacy in this respect, and other portions of the country are no longer warranted in looking to that section for the highest attainment in this grade of educational work. The decline of New England in this particular is attributed to the greater age, complacency, and unprofessional qualifications of the city and state school superintendents, and this probably goes far to explain the fact. An eastern journal, referring to the meeting of teachers at St. Paul, remarked that "the great fact strikingly impressed upon every competent observer was the superiority of the western over the New England teacher in professional interests and wide professional reading and intelligence, not to say also in physique." Just as in financial and business affairs the most aggressive energy and enterprise of the east has found its best opportunity in the west, so the more progressive among the educators of New England have in the past adopted the advice of Horace Greeley, leaving the care of the educational interests of that section to those who lacked the ambition to launch out into new and broader fields. The men and women who remained under the old conservative influences have naturally grown more complacent, while meantime those who came forth to secure the greater opportunities and larger rewards of the vigorous progressive spirit inspired and stimulated by their environment, upon the educational system. Everything has contributed in the west to produce a class of earnest and aspiring teachers. In no other section is the popular interest in the cause of education more general and zealous than in the west; nowhere else are the opportunities and rewards of the well trained and progressive teacher better; in no other portion of the country does the educator stand higher in public respect. And all these favorable conditions tend to educational improvement and progress will be of indefinite duration. The time is yet remote when the aspiration for higher educational development will no longer find encouragement in the west. A distinguished educator connected with one of the leading universities of the east recently said that in half a century from the present the centers of education would probably be some of the growing state universities of the west, such as those of Michigan, Minnesota and Nebraska. The tendency in that direction is clearly marked.

This year's meetings of educators have shown that there is an unprecedented activity in all educational interests. They have been attended by college and university presidents to an extent never before known, and many of these have taken an active and prominent part in the deliberations. All such evidences of a broadening and deepening concern in the cause of education are in the highest degree reassuring, since they contain the promise of impending changes in the direction of higher achievement and better results. There will be no danger to popular education in this country so long as those devoted to education are alert, vigilant and earnest in seeking improvement.

FOR UNIVERSAL PEACE.

The members of the Universal Peace congress which convened in London last Monday are entitled to commendation for their earnestness and sincerity, although all existing circumstances tend to demonstrate the futility of their teachings and efforts. Men who urge a policy of peace among the nations, who insist that armies may be dispensed with and controversies settled without recourse to war, may be thought to have little knowledge of the motives and impulses which are the mainsprings of human action, but it must be said of their purpose that it is at least humane and not inconsistent with the theory of civilization. The whole history of mankind assuredly is against them, but they are not to be condemned nor contemned because of their faith in human improvement and elevation.

The conditions which now confront the advocates of universal peace are certainly most discouraging, and the members of the congress did not fail to recognize this. Standing in full view of the vast armed camp that overspreads Europe, and fa-

milars with the causes which are operating to bring mighty armies into collision at any time, it was impossible that the intelligent men who met in London to counsel universal peace should find in the situation any real signs of encouragement. Never before in the world's history was war more universally thought of and prepared for than it is now. For years peace has been maintained in Europe only by the maintenance of vast armaments, but the wisest statesmen of the old world feel that sooner or later a conflict must come that will surpass in destructiveness any that has yet taken place in human history. The great powers are steadily increasing the strength of their armaments, while science and invention are busy, stimulated by the assurance of rich rewards, in devising more and more effective means of destruction than those now in use. In the same breath that rulers talk of peace they call for larger allowances from already heavily overtaxed subjects to increase the armies and render more formidable navies and fortifications. But rumors of war and warlike preparations are not confined to Europe. Even now two of the states of Central America are marshaling armies in anticipation of hostilities for which all the conditions seem ripe, while the others look on at the preparations ready to side with one or the other as soon as the first blow shall be struck. There is no real cause of war between these states, no misunderstanding that could not easily be settled without an appeal to the sword, but probably nothing short of war will quiet the antagonism that has been aroused between them without any adequate reason. Even in our own country, as it would seem to be in its isolation and in its freedom from any entangling alliances with other nations, the disposition to prepare for possible wars is active. We are constructing a navy the beginning of which gives promise of an establishment that will ultimately rival the best in the world. We are contemplating a costly system of coast defenses, we are experimenting with dynamite guns and torpedo boats, and we are plainly saying to the world that but give us a little time and we shall be ready to accept a challenge from any source.

All these facts show that the spirit of conflict which has marked the progress of mankind through all history is still active and general. If it is kept under better restraint than in the past the fact is quite as much due to the severe penalty involved in modern conflicts as to the pacific influence of an advanced civilization. Very little, therefore, is to be expected in the way of substantial results from the deliberations and recommendations of the universal peace congress. Perhaps after all the most efficient preservers of the peace are the men who invent the most destructive weapons and the deadliest explosives.

REFUSIVE FUNERAL CUSTOMS.

Americans seem loath to surrender the customs of heathen nations in the burial of their dead. We still borrow from the pagan Greeks and Romans. Among the Greeks in historic times, as well as in the old days of the republic of Rome, funerals were the occasion of great display. The processions were headed by musicians, these followed by hired mourners who lamented and sang the funeral songs, and the demonstrations varied only with the wealth of the deceased. In our country funerals were once more commonplace than now. The fashion for gaudy parades and assumed grief seems to intensify with time. It is often the case that the man of the least consequence while living becomes of the most importance when dead. Enthusiastic mourners who would have refused a dollar to the living and closed their doors upon him, are lavish in their appreciation and money for the corpse. Accordingly a great deal of it becomes a cheap and silly affectation, a public exhibition of counterfeit sympathy—an ostentatious attempt at respect. It is fitting and proper in the nature of things that relatives who were upon terms with the departed, and friends of the deceased should form the melancholy procession to follow the remains to their last resting place, but the mockery of stylish processions whose respect is computed by their length or the number of forced mourners comprising them, has grown to be disgusting and should cease.

When a citizen dies he should be mourned as he was admired or respected while living. The silly fashion that is called respect when there is no respect in it, should be tabooed. Charity suggests this and courtesy should demand it. Another funeral custom that is out of place is the one that demands mourning. Henry Ward Beecher expressed a desire that his relatives should not wear mourning for him when he died. And his wish was faithfully observed. Dickens, in his will, expressed himself strongly upon this subject when he directed that those who attended his funeral "wear no scarf, cloak, black bow, long hair band or other such revolting absurdity." Those who remember his creation of the funeral of Anthony Chuzzlewit, with its "walking attendants dressed in the first style of funeral fashion" will know how thoroughly he disapproved, not only of the black cloaks and the long black hair bands, but also of the hired mutes, the bands, sombre plumes and other trappings which were so long considered as a necessary part of an English funeral.

Decent respect and appropriate observation are both demanded. But in this age the tendency should be to make all ceremonies connected with the dead bright with flowers and full of hope to the friends. And the sham who suddenly find great reverence for the departed should have respect enough for the grief-stricken living to remain away from the funeral services and keep out of the funeral processions.

INCONSISTENCY OF THE BOURBOIS.

It becomes the party which sneaked into administration in the wake of bands of masked ruffians whose torches and triggers dealt death and desolation to hundreds of negro homes in the south, whose whip-lashes are still cracking in the ears of every colored man who dares to speak of exercising his sacred rights, whose land is upon and beneath and within almost every ballot box in the black belt—it all becomes that sort of party to talk about a "force bill" and "federal guns."

EVEN "POOR OLD MISSOURI" IS COMING.

The time has gone by for the old fashion of blindly voting the democratic ticket from force of habit and tradition. Men insist upon doing their own thinking instead of having it done for them by party leaders and candidates for office. In Missouri, as elsewhere, people read and reflect and study the lessons of experience. Republicanism is no longer a thing to be laughed at and derided. It has become a permanent and potent force, and the time is close at hand when it will take hold and possession of the state.

AMERICAN RIFLEMEN PARQUETTED.

BEAULIEU, July 18.—(Special Cablegram to THE BEE).—The American riflemen arrived at Neustadt today and were enthusiastically welcomed. The burgomaster, surrounded by local riflemen and the municipal authorities, delivered the address of welcome. The Americans were most heartily cheered. Herr Weber made the address in reply to the burgomaster's speech. A grand banquet will be given to the visitors tonight.

the Burlington road in Nebraska is less than two thousand dollars per mile, and the company is making about sixty-eight per cent. The belief that local rates in Nebraska are excessive and should be reduced is materially strengthened by the figures presented in Mr. Dawes' article, published elsewhere.

A REMARKABLE fact developed by the census returns is the steady drift from country to city life. When the first census was taken one hundred years ago, one out of every thirty of the population lived in the cities. In ninety years the ratio decreased to one in four and a half, and the last decade will doubtless show a further decrease. The reasons for this drain are obvious. Commercial, industrial and professional life afford a variety of pursuits which naturally attract the young and ambitious. The proportion which better their condition, however, is small.

THE new bridge to be built over the Hudson river between New York and Jersey City will eclipse the monster Brooklyn structure. The great central span will be twenty-eight hundred and sixty feet long, nearly twice the length of the span over East river. There are to be five towers rising to a height of five hundred feet above the water. It is one of the most daring feats of engineering undertaken in this or any other country.

FROM the amount of business secured during the past six months the regular life insurance companies estimate that the policies written for the year will reach the enormous total of one billion dollars. No estimate can be made on the amount of tabulated orations and persistent button holding which forced the insured to throw up their hands for policy's sake.

THE sugar combine will obey the law. A few months ago the managers snapped their fingers at courts and people, but the court kept on tightening the coils until the trust helplessly moved for quarters. Justice, too, often moves at a snail pace, but it generally gets what it goes after.

THERE are seventy-five thousand more women than men in Massachusetts. The surplus of males in Wyoming and Montana can derive some comfort from this fact by properly advertising their forlorn condition in the Bay state.

CHAUNCEY DEWEY'S after-dinner orations will henceforth be sprinkled with a sufficient quantity of agricultural flora to make him solid with the farmers. Mr. Dewey is president of the Chicago stock yards.

IRRIGATION and ventilation are moving together in the senate. The barnacles in the geological bureau are in danger of being kicked out into a cold world and compelled to work for a living.

THE first election of the new state of Wyoming is called for September 11. This will give defeated candidates in Nebraska ample time to go west, and try for a nomination in our sister state.

THE avidity with which the Tories swallow every suggestion tending to hold them in power proves them to be, in fact if not in name, the democratic party of England.

SUBSIDIES AND STAMPSHIPS.

Subsidizing vessels to bring to this country goods that we do not want, is statesmanship with a big S and consistency with a big C.

SHOULD APPLY TO THE S. NATE.

In all the great legislative bodies of the world the tendency is toward a restriction of filibustering, talking against time and obstructing the passage of bills. In this respect Nebraska is not far behind the senate of the United States.

CATCHES 'EM BOTH WAYS.

John K. Boies of Michigan, who is a brother of the democratic governor of Iowa, is being groomed by the republicans of that state for the vacant Spanish mission. The Boies seem to have arranged things political so that they will be able to catch the coon at any point on the round trip.

WOULD BECOME A Necessity.

If Wyoming will send a couple of women as senators to Washington we have no doubt whatever that the senate will probably proceed to pass a rule under which debate can be limited. The tendency of womankind to "get the last word" would make it absolutely necessary that such a rule should be passed.

AN ELEMENT OF WEAKNESS.

Cleveland is so strong in the south that Hill has no real chance of beating him in the national convention. But the fight will weaken the party to such an extent that Cleveland's defeat at the polls will be inevitable. Mrs. Thomas A. Hendricks has given Hill an issue and a brown fibroad to the democratic camp.

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FROM THE CAPITAL CITY.

Aspirants for the Various State Offices Preparing for the Day.

THE COMING REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Lincoln's Police Captain Arrested—A Rock Island Depot—A Matrimonial Blaze—City News and Notes.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 19.—[Special to THE BEE].—Politics are now at a white heat in Lincoln and the Capital hotel, the great political headquarters, presents an animated scene both day and night. A large number of local politicians and strikers have quietly gathered at the hotel and are waiting for the race for the attorney generalship. George is a man of acknowledged ability and he is withal very popular, not only in the second district, but with all the boys. He is a rattling campaigner and will make things lively if he gets the nomination.

All the rooms at the hotels and private houses in Lincoln have been engaged, and lightning can be seen from every window. Andy Graham, the war horse of Cumming county, is watching all this struggle with great interest. He is only waiting to shy his castor in the next general fight for state treasurer. M. E. Daniel of Holdrege is also doing something and hoping the same hope.

Some way or other Saunders county did not rush to Mr. Sten with that unanimity that he hoped and expected. Mr. J. W. Johnson of Sutton, candidate for secretary of state, is advancing of the other fellows. He has a paper of his own in two languages, and booms himself with great vigor.

Yesterday was a field day in the matter of holding county conventions. The states are now beginning to be made in earnest. The Hub of Kearney pulls down the name of A. H. Connor for governor, hoists the name of Judge Hamer for congress, and advises Buffalo county to throw its support to Governor Thayer.

The doleful news comes from Lincoln that Mr. Gere, whom Mr. Connel appointed postmaster and who heads the Lancaster county delegation to the congressional convention, wants to go to Congress himself. Mr. Connel never dreamed of such a combination as this.

LOVE'S SUPREMACY.

Elta Wheeler Wilson.

As the great sun in his supreme condition, Absorbs small worlds and makes them all his.

So does thy love absorb each vain ambition, Each outside purpose which my life has known.

Stars cannot shine so near that vast orb's splendor.

They are content to feel his flames of fire, And so my heart is content to feel his.

Its strength, its all, to meet thy strong desire.

As in a forest when dead leaves are falling From all save some perennial green tree, So one by one I feel all passions pulling, That are not linked with or enjoyed with thee.

And all the homage the world may proffer, I take as perfume on the breeze of love, And think of it as one thing more to offer And sacrifice to love at thy dear feet.

I love myself because thou art my lover, My name seems dear since uttered by thy voice.

Yet argue I watch and would discover Each element in the object of thy choice, I could not find judgment on each error.

To my soul's gaze I hold each fault of mine, Until my pride is lost in abject terror, Last I become inadequate for thee.

Like some swift, rushing and sea-seeking river,

Which carries the current of my love forever

Find added strength and beauty as it flows, The more the more the more the more the more

The more the more the more the more the more

And only in eternities of living

Will life be long enough to love thee in.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

The republican electors of the state of Nebraska are requested to send delegates from their several counties to a convention of the electors of Lincoln, Wednesday, July 23, at 8 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of placing in nomination 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 Buildings.

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

And the transaction of such other business as may come before the convention.

THE APPOINTMENT.

The several counties are entitled to representation in the convention, based upon the vote cast for Hon. George H. Hastings, presidential elector, in the election of 1892, and