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The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors, The Bee Bid'g, Farnam and Seventeenth Sta SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION State of Nebraska | st.

fee. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Sublishing company, does selemely swear that he actual organization of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending Sept. 6, 1800, was as follows: Baturday, Sept. 6.

Average......21,075
Geo. B. Tzschuck. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 6th day of September, A. D., 1800. [SEAL.] N. P. FELL Notary Public.

THE weekly bank statement shows the reserve has decreased \$864,000. The banks now hold \$1,401,000 less than the legal requirements.

A POWDER trust has been formed at Springfield, Ill., but the chances are that it will explode.

THE efforts of the prairie states to place lumber on the free list were abortive. The home builders of the west have no particular rights which the pine barons are bound to respect.

THE proposed indignation meeting of the council combine to protest against the carved images on the city hall has been abandoned. A brief comparison with the originals convinced the members that the sculptor was a master in the business.

A MOVEMENT is on foot in London to build a monument to the late Cardinal Newman. It is to be hoped that the English are better at building monuments than Americans. If they are not, it will be a long time before the monument is completed.

FACTORIES are steadily multiplying in Omaha, and that too without effort. This fact, however, should not prevent the commercial associations from putting their shoulders to the industrial wheels and extending substantial encouragement to manufacturing enterprises.

Now that the arid lands have been thrown open for settlement, a grand rush of the landless is expected, to be followed in another year by cries for help. It would seem that there were plenty of productive lands to meet all demands for a while yet. Irrigation is expensive and land that must be irrigated is worse than worthless to poor homesteaders who come without means to plow their lands into cultivation.

ANOTHER new political party has been born-the National Reform party. It has twenty-four planks in its platform, and declares against every thing but cranks. This remarkable party, which, in the minds of those who father it, will sweep the earth of all sin, and all temptation, saw the light of day in St. Louis Saturday. A few more parties like this and there will be no further use for the Salvation army.

THE sixteenth annual convention of the Railway Mail Service Mutual Benefit association, which has been in session at Denver, discussed the matter of increasing the pay of railway postal clerks. It is perhaps true that of all government employes in highly responsible positions, the railway postal clerk receives the poorest pay. He works, regardless of hours, day and night, and is constantly exposed to loss of limb or life when on duty. The railway postal clerks should receive an increase of salary if any one in the govarament service does.

THE train wreckers on the New York Central must not be called laboring men, who were dissatisfied with the road. Even if it proves true that they were Knights of Labor, the Knights of Labor must not be compelled to bear the stigma. The wreckers were merely diabolical cranks, who thought they might do the road some harm, not figuring or earing for the human lives imperilled. After labor disturbances like those that occurred on the New York Central, there is always some Guiteau to do the devil's work. But in this instance organized labor must not be blamed. Organized labor had no part in the wicked scheme, nor will it endorse it in any way.

INSTANCES are not wanting to show that the divine spirit of generosity animates a few of America's moneyed men. Several notable examples have recently been brought to public notice. Alfred Dolge, the founder of Dolgeville, N. Y., a prominent manufacturer and one of the pioneers of the profit sharing system, has constructed a superb academy and library and presented both to his native city. Equally generous, not to say lavish, is the deed of J. Hill, president of the Great Northern railroad, who has presented half a million dollars to the archdiocese of St. Paul to found a theological seminary and a quarter of a million dollars for an endowment fund to maintain that institution. The munificent donations made by John A. Creighton toward the erection of the new St. Joseph's hospital is equally worthy of commendation. It may be said that these monuments of philanthropy are local or sectarian and therefore restricted in their power for good. Granted. To broad minded people, however, it is sufficient to know that their object is to educate and elevate mankind and to alleviate suffering.

REOPENING OF THE SCHOOLS.

The summer vacation of the public schools of Omaha ends with today, and tomorrow between thirteen and fourteen thousand children will enter the "colleges of the people," as the public schools have been aptly styled, the large unjority to resume their studies, but many to take their first step in school work. Preparations have been made for taking care of most of the expected increase by adding to the senting capacity of many of the schools, but the school nathorities are confronted with the usual annual trouble of a lack of accommodations, and it is certain that some who seek admission to the schools will have to be denied for a time. This is to be regretted, because there are few disappointments more keenly felt, both by parents and children, than the failure of an application for admission into the chools, and it need hardly be said that Omaha should make ample provision for all its children of school age. There should be as little delay as possible in providing for every child who cannot be accommodated with the existing school facilities. Omaha may justly boast of a school system equal to the best in the country, and no child within its limits of eligible age should be denied its privileges.

Some discussion has been given the nestion of establishing a normal school in Omaha, and the matter is one that leserves earnest attention. It will be interesting to note in this connection that in Chicago they have what is called the cadet system, by which high school graduates are enabled after a short course of additional study to secure positions as teachers. So far as appears this system has been found to work well as an incentive to pupils desiring to pursue the vocation of teachers, while the school authorities are always able to supply the schools with home talent. The advantages of a system of this character are obvious, and we can see no good reason why Omaha should be behind other cities in provision for supplying teachers of its children from among those who have achieved their education in its public schools. Such a policy is dictated by considerations both of expedi-

ency and justice. The reopening of the schools is an interesting event alike to teachers, childreaand parents. The number period of rest has prepared instructors and pupils to resume work with zeal and relish. and parents find relief from more or less care and anxiety when the children are at school. It is an occasion for congratulations, as it will be for cordial greetings, between all whose privilege it is to renew the tasks and the confidences of the school room.

THE CASE OF BARRUNDIA.

The recent disturbances in Central America developed no tragedy more serious and pathetic than the killing of General Barrundia of Guatemala on on American vessel in the port of San Jose by officers of the Guatemalan government. It is serious because it may prove to have been due to a blunder of our minister, in which case the United States would be called upon by every consideration of justice to render all possible reparation to the family Barrundia. It is pathetic in having wantenly, as it would seem, deprived a wife and eight children of husband and father.

The simple story is that General Barrundia, intending to leave Guatemala until the difficulties of the political situation should be settled, took passage on a Pacific mail steamer lying in the port of San Jose. His surrender was demanded by the Guatemalan authorities and, it is said, refused by the commander of the steamer. It appears that an appeal was then taken to the American minister, Mizner, with the result that he instructed the commander to allow the Guatemalan authorities to arrest Barrundia. At any rate they went aboard the steamer, above which floated the American flag, and when Barrundia resisted arrest they killed him. The case will be thoroughly investigated by the state department, and meanwhile a resolution has been referred to the senate foreign relations committee declaring that the murder of Barrandia, while under protection of the flag of the United States, was an insult to the people of the United States, and demanding prompt action by the government for the redress of the injury. Of course if the Guatemalan officials proceeded on the authority of the American minister there is no ground for any demand on our part for redress, and if it shall be shown that the minister blundered our plain duty will be to render to the widow and children of the murdered man such reparation as we can,

The conduct of Minister Migner is connection with the Central American difficulties has been most remarkable throughout, and in view of his reputation for incompetence and folly, it will not be surprising if it shall transpire that he consented to the insult to the flag of his country involved in this case, Still it is claimed the action imputed to him is not without diplomatic precedents. A case is said to have occurred in Nicaragua in 1885 involving the identical principle with that in the Barrundia case, and Secretary Bayard informed our minister to Central America that the Nicaraguan government had a right to take the man wanted from on board an American merchant vessel, providing she were in Nicaraguan waters. Had it been a manof-war on which Barrundia took refuge the protection would have been unquestioned, as war vessels carry everywhere the jurisdiction of the country whose flag they fly. On the other hand, when Captain Wilkes took Mason and Slidell from the British steamship Trent, against the protest of the captain, on the demand of the British government we surrendered them, and in case of Martin Koszta the' government refused to recognize the demand of the Austrian government for his surrender when the captain of the American vessel on which he had taken passage refused to give him up. Clearly, therefore, precedent is not all

one way, and it may be discovered that

the best of it is against the instruction

said to have been given by Minister Miz-

ner to the captain of the Pacific mail

steamer. The government owes it to its

ter a most thorough investigation, giving or demanding redress according to the facts, and visiting punishment if it shall be found to be deserved.

OUR MANUFACTURING INTERESTS. Ten years ago the manufacturing incrests of Omaha were in their infancy. Eighty firms were credited as manufacturers in 1880, with a combined capital of three and a half million dollars, These eighty firms gave employment to seventeen hundred and thirteen men. In ten years the industries have grown to one hundred and forty, with an aggregate capital of fourteen millions, employing eleven thousand men and turnng out in 1889 products valued at wenty-four millions.

These figures furnish instructive information conversing the prosperous growth of our industrial institutions during the past decade. While the number of factories and mills has increased only seventy-five per cent, the enpitalization of factories has increased three hundred per cent, employes four hundred and eighty per cent and prolucts five hundred per cent.

The marvelous growth of our Industries is thus strikingly shown in the great increase in the number of men employed and the marked increase in the value and volume of our products, What has been achieved in the past ten years can be duplicated in the present decade. After all that has been done Omaha is yet in her infancy as an industrial center. The steady growth of population and development of the resources of the territory tributary to Omaha broadens the field which Omaha is

destined to supply. The great packing industries of the ity offer splendid opportunities for the establishment of tanneries. The prinipal raw product is abundant, fuel is reasonable and tan bark can be brought from Missouri and Arkansas at reasonable rates. The cost of shipping hides to eastern tanneries and the return here of the manufactured product counterbalances the difference in the cost of fuel and transportation of back. The establishment of tanneries would stimulate other industries such as boot and shoe factories, harness making and the manufacture of leather of every description.

Possessing the largest gold and silver refining works in the country, we have an unlimited supply of the precious metals for the successful manufacture of silver and plated ware, and manufacture of watch cases. In like manuer the products of the soil after tempting inducements for the establishment of starch. out meal and flour mills, all of which contribute to the wealth of the community by creating a home market, reducing the raw material to a manufactured product, and swelling the army of well paid workingmen who are the great source of prosperity in every large city. Omaha must not rest content with the progress of the past ten years. Energetie, persistent work is essential to future prosperity.

PROTECTING THE BRAKEMEN.

The Nebraska republican platform demands that railways shall employ all the means that science supplies to ne tect the employes of railways from danger. The committee on railway and canals in the lower house of the national legislature has formulated a bill for the protection of railway employes which covers this ground. The bill provides that when cars are built or repaired they shall be equipped with safety couplers or draw-bars. The only object tionable feature is the time granted for equipping these safety appliances, Under this bill the companies would be given four years time to equip their cars. After January I, 1895, all cars both freight and passenger, are required to be equipped with one of the safety couplers, and after January 1, 1893, all locomotives are required to be equipped with a proper power brake. The provisions of the congressional bill of course apply only to interstate railways. It will be incumbent on the state legislature to enact similar laws to cover railroads operated wholly within the state

The report in favor of the bill deals largely with the humanitarian side of the case, as it properly should. Rail roads report increased loss of life and limb. The committee shows that in the state of New York 2,700 are killed every year by the crude methods now in use,

and comments as follows: The Iswa railroad reports from 1878 to 1888, show that with an average of only 6,000 miles of road there were either killed or crippled for life 2,430, and the report of 1888 shows that there were 352 casualties from th two causes with 8,000 miles of road. same ratio of casualty to miles holds as in Iowa, the 150,000 miles of road in the nation would give the number of 7,000 yearly of these men who sacrifice either life or limb keep in use the link-and-pin coupling and hand-brake on freight cars. The railroad commissioners of Kentucky for 1889 say that in Kentucky the number of accidents from the two causes under consideration in portion to railroad mileage is greater than in

THE PROFITS OF COMIC OPERA. Gilbert & Sellivan, the two genial Englishmen who have written several comic operas which have had unprecedented runs in the United States, some time ago dissolved partnership, on account of misunderstandings concerning the divisions of their profits. The case got into the courts, and after due process of law has just seen decided, perhaps to the satisfaction of both parties The surprising thing about the evidence adduced was the amount of money received from their American performing rights, which in eleven years had reached the snug sum of three hundred thousand dollars. It is safe to estimate the revenue on both sides of the water of these two writers at half a million doldars or almost fifty thousand dollars a year. This shows that comic opera may be made more remunerative than any other branch of literature. Learned and elaborate productions have been turned out by the thousands of volumes in the past eleven years, but the profits have reached nothing like those enjoyed by these prolific theatrical authors. While it is of course apparent that all men and women cannot write comic operas, the astonishing revelation of the success of these two clever Englishmen should suggest to those who are of a literary turn, to give their attention to librettos, and see if it is not within them to turn out a few pages of

own dignity and honor to give the mat- | comic doggered that would convulse the amusement loving world and at the same time put money in their purse. It is perhaps a minfortune that Gilbert & Sullivan quarreled; but as the result of it has been to show what a mine is yet to be worked in their particular line of amusement, it may be of some benefit to the many who are waiting for fame and fortune to come to them through their

WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH OUR BOYS! The manner in which a technical trade should be acquired is at present one of the unsettled questions appealing for solution to every man of moderate means who desires to give his boy a mechanical education. The industrial revolution of the nineteenth century has demolished the entire apprentice system, leading those who desire to become practical mechanics to pick up their education as best they can. Whether workmen of the present generation have as a rule less mechanical skill than their prefecessors is a question difficult to determine, for the conditions of work have been entirely changed. If one is to judge from results alone, the mechanic of today need only point to the effectiveness of his work.

But the enlistment of new recruits in the grand industrial army involves the problem of checking and limiting the supply of workmen in ratio with the demand. This is the problem which challenges the attention of labor organiza-

In the caste system of the Egyptians, each child followed in the footsteps of his father, and the number of workmen was regulated by the natural increase of the race. The Greeks and the Romans made use of slaves for their work, which ever increasing, left no over-supply of labor, but compelled the lordly masters to fill up the shattered ranks by the impressment of fresh material. Society, emerging from the chaos of the middle ages, found itself bound to the leagues and guilds, which by stringent rules forced each member to pass through certain gradations of employment, until, as master, he became his own employer. The system of apprenticeship was but a direct outgrowth of the guilds resulting from the transformation of the muster workman into a capitalist employing a few laborers upon his own account. But now capitalistic production upon a huge scale effectually prevents the machanic, with but few exceptions, from ever attaining the position of employer. New means of obtaining mechanical instruction mug therefore be afforded to the boys that spring from the ranks of tabor. That the necessity for a proper me-

chanical education cannot be met by a revival of the apprentice system, has been realized by both employers and emplayes. This is strikingly illustrated by the fact that the report of a committee urging such a revival to the session of leading book and job printers at Boston last week, was very strongly opposed and ultimately amended in its main features. The belief was expressed that the apprenticeship system had served its day and that its lace must now be taken Pennsylvania, in which he pointed out the advantages offered by schools of finance and economy where the principles and routine of banking are taught. Similar movements are taking place in other branches of business and of trade. The establishment of free manual training courses in connection with the public schools, gives the boy a ground-work upon which the technical trade schools may build. The latter allow the number of laborers to be regulated by the natural operation of the law of supply and demand, which continually relegates the poorest workmen to the rear, leaving an open field for the most skillful. Present circumstances render a return to the apprentice system impossible. Everything points to the mechanical trade school as its logical successor.

HIGH NECK AND LOW NECK.

There is always much to say about American women, or, at least, there is a great deal said. Compared with the women of other nations, in morals beauty, aspiration and gratified ambitions, the American women certainly have no just ground for complaint. Ye oven in all they have, in what they may accomplish or what they have accom plished, there are found dissenters in their ranks, those who oppose, and vigorously, the whims of the strong minded and weak minded. Elizabeth Stuar Phelps has recently had her say in a leading magazine, about the low necked dress. Marion Harland replies to her and says many things that cannot be endorsed among many things that will be most heartly approved. Marion Harlan, in a way, defends low-necked dresses, and says that they are to be given the preference over much other low-necked vulgarity which many fashionable women practice. And so a war of words is on. There may have been customs years and years ago which the Indian malden who was dressed in noth ing but heetic flush and sun-shine was in the height of fashion. But according to a generally accepted idea, especially prevalent in the latter part of the nine teenth century, a dress should at least have a waist to it. Some women maintain, those who believe in modesty as a jawel, that women should not exhibit their charms to the vulgar public. Mrs Stuart Phelps, holds to this view and Marion Harlanddoes not agree with her. But the kickers are on earth, and they will never all be satisfied. Some women wear dresses long at the top and bottom, some wear abbreviated dresses at both extremes, and the world frowns in one place and applauds in another. The only thing to do is for mankind to submit patiently and let the gentle sex fight it out among themselves.

LAND COMMISSIONER GROFF announces that the act of 1888, withholding arid lands from entry and settlement, has been repealed. This action of congress opens wide the doors for irrigation ditch monopolies in the west. Much of the clamor raised for the repeal of the restrictive act came from syndicates and companies vitally interested in preventing government regulation of water rights, and the fact that they main-

tained a lobby in Washington is ample evidence of their selfish motives. The object of the act of 1888 was to withhold arid land until a thorough survey had been made, reservoir locations mapped and the area of land capable of being irrigated on a given stream definitely determined. This important work was only partially completed, and the repeal of the law puts an end to it. The result will be greater activity among the irrigation syndicates for a time and an increase in the tillable area, but the fact that these organizations are given unrestricted sway will prove a detriment to the permanency of the farming of the mountain states.

THE colleges of America are not free

from young men who give themselves up

to habits of dissipation, and deplorable

instances of reckles conduct are by no

means uncommon. But the students of no American college have ever deserved such a scoring as was recently administered to some Eton collegians by the Jean of Christ church college, Oxford, England. These students are the sons of lords, baronets, ambassadors, and the representatives of wealth generally, but the dean is a severe disciplinarian who is not to be moved from the performance of a duty by the aristocratic connections of those under his charge. He told these young roysters that they were laboring under a delusion from which they might have a very rude awakening in considering that because they are the sons of nobility they are entitled to extravagant liberty, to be distended to vulgar license. He charged them with courting fierce and disreputable pleasure, drinkto excess, gambling in Ing gilded parlors, and associating with women whose presence beside their mothers and sisters they would resent as contagious contact, "What husbands and fathers of the future!" exclaimed the dean. This fearless and honest man has visited his just denunciation upon only a few of the thousands of the scions of English aristocracy who are equally sulpable, and is it possible that such men are to continue the ruling class of England? Hardly so, Their vices are destroying them, and with every such exposure as that made by the dean of Christ church they grow lower in the oopular contempt. The corruption of the English aristocracy is a stimulant to the cause of democracy, which is moving steadily forward to the inevitable attainment of complete control of the political affairs of England and the vast empire it now dominates.

A BILL appropriating one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars for the relief of a Massachusetts whaling vessel which claims to have rescued nine hundred icebound seamen seems likely to be passed by the present congress. If this goes through, the industry of rescuing cebound seamen during the heated term will be given a new impetus.

HERE AND CHERE. "I have been sorely vexed many times of late," said an eastern business man last evenby mechanical trade schools. At almost the same time, the American bankers' The Ber editorial rooms, "Every time I The palaces, towers and temples he has established, the cities he has built, the books he has writassociation were listening to an address get into a passenger elevator, some namby by Prof. E. J. James of the university of pamby society man doffs his hat in the presence of ladies. Now can you newspaper men tell me why this is done! Of course I grant that a man has a right to get down on his knees and rub his nose on the floor as do the Turks in saluting their superiors if he chooses to do so, but when I enter an elevator and three men uncover their empty pates in the presence of laties if I don't do so it necessarily marks me as an exception, and this distinction is an unpleasant one. And my respect for the ladles is just as great as any man's. But look at this matter a minute : Suppose there were no elevators in The Ber building, everybody would use the grand stairway, as a matter of course. If a gentleman met on the stairway a lady whom he did not know, would be be expected to take off his hat as they walked up or down stairs! I hardly think so. No, the practice of doffing one's hat in a passenger elevator is begrotten of brainless 'ninnies and ought to be tabooed by men of sense. Good

"I was in Des Moines last week," said a Sixteenth street real estate dealer who is worth nearly \$100,000, "and when in a barber shop getting shaved I got a bit of information which fairly startled me. One of the barbers was complaining of the tardiness of a fellow-workman, when a third one spoke up and said that the last he had seen of his colleague was the night before when he was taggering home, 'drunker'n a boiled owl." "Why," interposed the Omaha man, "how

can that bed Isn't this a prohibition town?" "Yes," said the barber, "but you can get a tip easy enough, just the same." "How many saloons are there in Des Moines!" asked the Omaha dirt dealer, grow-

ing interested. "Well-I tell you," answered the knight of herazor-strop, confidentially, as he besmeared his customer's face with lather, "there are not so many places known openly as saloons, but there are to my personal knowledge between four and five hundred places in Des Moines where liquor of one kind or another can be had. In that number, of course, are included holes-in-the-wall, drug stores and the quiet rendezvoux of bootleggers."

This statement was made, the Omnha man avs, in a candid, matter-of-fact manner by the barber, who did not seem to realize that

the information he was giving was at all important in any sense. A gentleman whose business takes him over the western lines of railroad a greater share of the time said vesterday that the competitors of the Union Pacific freight department were downing that road in the hot pursuit of business. "I don't know why this is," said he, "but it is a fact, nevertheless. Some say it is because of the stiff policy the Union Pacific adhered to under General Freight Agent Vining, whose tariff sheets were made to charge all the traffic would bear, and as the road at that time had no competitors in the field it held undisputed sway. Others say that competing lines in this state are more iberal in their treatment of patrons and in this way are taking business away from the Union Pacific to some extent. Possibly the officials of the road can tell you a better reason for the existing state of things,"

Must Show Their Colors. Wayne Gazette.

The day is past when the bosses lash can control the voters. It is not the party but the platform, the principle of the party that pow attracts and commands the votes. One in politics must make his convictions and intentions known to the people, that they may judge whether or no he is worthy of their apport. But this must be expressed publicly and to all alike; not one way to this man, another way to that. A man can not be a prohibitionist and an anti at the same time. The democratic platform declares against prohibition and one who declares in favor of prohibition can not stand thereon as a candidate. Delegates to the senatorial and representative conventions about inquire particularly on this point and nominate those only, who can enderse the patform in its entirety and without exception.

A Scramble for Office.

Wahoo Wasp. Wherever the independents have nominated old-time democrats on their tickets the democrats have endorsed them, but where republicans have been nominated by the independents the democrats have put up separate tickets. Insofar as the democrats are concerned the whole campaign has resolved itself into a scramble for the offices without any efforts at concealment. When too late the independent republican voter will awaken and find himself in the democratic camp.

INGALLS UPON BECK.

The Gifted Kansas Senator Speaks Eloquently of a Dead Colleague. Among the culogies spoken in the United States senate Aug. 23, upon the late Senater James B. Beck of Kentucky, the effort of Senator Ingalls of Kansas is worthy of reproduction. He spoke, in part, as follows: He has departed. His term had not expired, but his name has been stricken from the rolls of the senate. His credentials re-main in its archives, but an honored successor sits unchallenged in his place. He has no vote nor voice, but the consideration of great neasures affecting the interests of ever-itizen of the republic is interrupted, with the concurrence and approval of all that the representatives of forty-two commonwealths may rebearse the virtues and commemorate the career of an associate who is beyond the reach of praise or censure, in the kingd on of

The right to live is, in human estimation, the most sacred, the most invicable, the most inglienable. The joy of living in such a splendid and luminous day as this is inconeivable. To exist is exultation, extinction, and eternal death are the forebod ings of despair. To know, to love, to achieve, to triumph, to confer happiness, to alleviate misery, is rapture. The greatest crime and the severest penalty known to hur the sacrifice and forfeiture of life. to human law is

And yet we are all under sentence of death Other events may or may not exist. We may be rich or poor; we may be learned or ignorant; we may be happy or wretched; but we all must die. The verdict has been pronounced by the inexorable decree of an omnipotent tribunal. Without trial or opportunity for defense; with no knowledge of the ceaser, or the nature and cause of the ac-usation; without being confronted with the witnesses against us, we have been sum-moned to the bar of life and condemned to eath. There is no writ of error, nor review There is neither exculpation nor appeal. Al must be relinquished. Beauty and deform ity, good and evil, virtue and vice, share the same relentless fate. The tender mother cries passionately for mercy for her first born, but there is no elemency. The craven felon sullenly prays for a moment in which to be ancied, but there is no reprieve. The soul helplessly beats its wings against the bars, shudders and disappears.

The prescription extends alike to the in-dividual and the type. Nations die and races evpire. Humanity itself is destined to extinction. Sooner or later it is the instruc-tion of science that the energy of the earth will be expended, and it will became lecap-able of supporting life. A group of feeble and publid survivors in some sheltered valley in the tropics will behold the sun sink below the horizon and the pitless stars glitter in the midnightsky. The last man will perish and the sun will rise upon an earth without an inhabitant. Its atmospheres, its seas, its life and heat will vanish, and the planes will be an idle cinder uselessly spinning in its

Every hour some world dies in the firmament; some sun smoulders to embers and ashes on the hearthstone of infinite space, and the mighty maze of systems sweeps coaselsssly onward in its voyage of doom to remorseless and unsparing destruction.

With the disappearance of man from the earth all traces of his existence will be lost ten the croeds to has constructed, the philosophies he has formulated—all science, art, iterature and knowledge will be obliterated and engulfed in empty and vacant oblivion.

The great globe itself, Yea, all which it inherit, shall dissolve

And, like this unsubstantial pageant faded, Leave not a rack behind. There is an intelligence so vast and endurflaming interval between the birth and death of universes is no more than summer; a colossal power by which thes stupendous orbs are launched in the abysike bubbles blown by a child in the morning sun, and whose sense of justice and reason cannot be less potential than those immuta-ble statutes that are the law of being to the creatures He has made, and which compa them to declare that if the only object of creation is destruction, if infinity is the theater of an uninterrupted series of irreparable calamities, if the final cause of life is death, then time is an inexplicable tracedy and eternity an illogical and indefensible catas

Now, Mr. President, this obseque is for the quick and not for the dead. It is not an inconsolable lamentation. It is a strain of It is an affirmation to those wh urvive, that as our departed associate, cor templating at the close of his life the mone ment of good deeds he had erected, more en during than brass and loftler than the pyra mids of kines might exclaim with the Ro poet, "Non omnis moriar." So, turning to the silent and unknown future, he could rely with with just and reasonable confidence upon that most impressive and momentous assurance ever delivered to the human race, "He that believeth in me, though he were dead yet shall be live; and whosever liveth and believeth in me shall never die."

THE BELLAMY CRAZE.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6 .- [Special Telegram to

THE BEE, !- The Bellumy craze has struck

Chicago and in a few weeks its ideas will be

seen reduced to practice in the suburb of

Evanston, a Suburb of Chicago, Will Soon Adopt It.

Evanston. W. W. Catlin, the board of trade man, J. W. Howell of the firm of Norton, Burley & Howell, and E. L. Brooks of the firm of R. S. Hobbs & Co. are its chief promulgators. It consists of a co-operative community to be situated between Sheridan and the lake shore, in the northern part of Evanston. The settlement will comprise twelve handsome residences, each on 60x125 foot lots, ranged around a central lawn or court tone end of which and on the edge of the bluff a club house will be creeked. ewelve houses, besides the club by lighted and heated from one central plan In this latter building will also be a comple entral kitchen and laundry, which will ly the needs of the twelve elect and sele amilies which will form the communit company intends to save mone increase comfort in many ways In the first place, by purchasing fear acres of land in a lump, the cost of each le will be materially lessened. Again, all twelve sidences being built at once, the contracwill naturally figure pretty close and bid a ow as possible, and when everything is buil and in running order two or three hired m are to do the accessary work on the premise and two or three experienced cooks with un skilled assistants will attend to the cuising skilled assistants will attend to the cuising the community. Even a greater saving anticipated in the laundry. The club housen the bluff, with boats and boat houses blow it on the beach, will be a big sugar plus. in the pic and will lead many to take sha in it. The company has secured riparian rights, so that nothing stands in the way of making aquatics a very prominen feature of the scheme. The terms on whice the company is organized are that each per son investing his \$2,000 becomes a partn ond twelfth owner in the scheme, besin having his own lot and and a good uninear bured deed to it. Like any other club, no ane is admitted who is not congenial to ever other member of the organization, and member can sell his property to a person a unanimously favored by the company.

New York Farmers Organizing. III ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 6. - The New York tate farmers' league was incorporated b the secretary of state today. The object for which the league is formed is to unite the farmers of the state for political action and to secure the federation of all farmers' organizations in the state.

POLITICAL CHOW-CHOW.

The fact that General Weaver, the green back warbler of Iowa, has been nominated for congress in the Seventh district, after failing of nomination in one or two otners, is very gratifying to Nebraska. Gratifying alone, because his candidacy in lowa will keep him from harranguing the people with his flat nonsense on this side of the river.

The nomination of Dr. Pete Schwenk Madison county for state senator, shows the when blushing honors commence to fall tile are not at all particular where they light.

The meeting of the democratic state central committee, composed largely of democratic editors, did not accomplish much. Prof. Rakestraw of Otoc, candidate for superintendent of public lastruction, was present at the meeting, but he was not called upon for a speech, Other candidates should give way to the professor and let him talk at least once, as it is uncerstood that he is what would be called a stem winder in the way of speech making. It is perhaps outside our province to insist upon it, but we believe that Rakestraw should be heard.

When John Shervin viewed the thirty odd democratic editors at the moeting of the state. central committee and heard Hildebrand intimating that they must have boodle, John girded up his loins and rejolced that he was not nominated for governor.

Dictator Burrows announces that Purchasing Agent Harriey has received a few more unbroken packages of groceries and the alliance folios will be supplied at the usual low commission. Mr. Burrows has no time to monkey with unbroken packages, and then the commission would be small by the time the division was made.

Mr. Walquist, who is running for auditor on the democratic ticket, has it figured out that he will be elected by several thousand. Mr. Walquist is a great mathematician and a mad philosopher, but he is way off on his

A democratic paper up the country says that Mr. McKeighan was the one man who secured lower rates on railroads in Illinois He was, perhaps, making a campaign, and threatened to walk unless they gave him a pass. Mr. McKeighan also supervised the construction of the Egyptian pyramids, and had a hand in locating the milky way.

There is a general understanding that the man who causes two rutabagas to grow where but one grew before is a public benefactor This same proposition should be true in the matter of coining words. The vocabulary of this country is unnecessarily brief, and neelogists should be rewarded for their labors The Hon. John L. Butler of Harrisburg Penn., has always been a democrat of the Jacksonian simplicity brand, but he could not stand the nomination of ex-Government Pattison. He accordingly bolted the expenernor and gave as his reason, his belief that Pattison is a jiboose. Of course such a vague and unsatisfactory reason was not surf ficient, and a general desire to know what a jiboose is or was, graw manifest. Then Mr. Butler defined the word, and gives the following definition:

Ji-boose, n. A professed democrat who is better and purer than his party, in his own estimation, and is loaded with a set of prize-package principles which can never be put into practice. Cf. McGwuyr.

The jiboose has doubtless come to stay, The mugwump will no longer be loneson because the jiboose may be a part of him. It is painfully true that there are many domocratic jibooses running at large in this campaign, and some of them are in Nebraska and have been endorsed by the alliance party. Many men have wondered just what sort of politician the Hos. Bill McKeighan is, but Mr. Butler throws rays of light on the subject. He is a jiboose. He is, in fact, a jibooser. He, perhaps, does not indulge in the grim pleasantry that he is better and purer than all democrats, as jibooses gonerally do, but he has the other characteristics of the full-grown liboose. He has a set of prize-package principles which certainly care never be put into practice. He allied himse with the farmers' cause for votes alone, the intima ting that he was better and purer th any farmer in the Second district, and in this heratheroutdoes the jiboose. The appearance of the jiboose in state politics in Nebraska, along with the glasticutus in city politics, is another evidence of the thrift and progress of our state.

According to the democratic seers recently assembled in this city, "times are hard" in the country districts. Photographs of Boyd's bar'l will not relieve the distress. The real

WISCONSIN POLITICS.

Messrs. Mills and McKinley Will Visit the State Shortly.

stuff must be distributed.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6 .- Special Telegram to For Ber. J.-Both the republican and demoeratic campaigns in Wisconsin will be opened by recognized national leaders of the party and great interest is being manifested in the forthcoming debates of Messrs Mills and McKinley, Beginning September 122, Comgreasman Mills will speak daily for a weel visiting all the principal cities of the stan-and immediately following him will be Cogressman McKinley, who will also spend a week in the state and will devote his time to answering the free trade sophistries of the Texan leader of democracy.

A Rum-Crazed Copper.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6. Bleecker street was growded with pedestrians at 1 p. m. when Policeman Edward & Sweeney, crazy drunk, ran out of the bar room of the Madeira house throug of people. People field in all directions, panic-stricken. D. R. Rangin was stretched on the sidewalk with a bullet in his strangerously hurt. A policeman ran up a dangerously hurt. A policeman ran up a sweeney, turning hashing to fice, fell hear and broke his leg. He was then taken to be benefit a personal. hospital, a prisoner.

Of Importance to Creditors. KANSAS CETY, Mo., Sept. 6 .- Judge Phillip of the United States district court rendered a decision today regarding the preference certain creditors by falling corporations firms. When a corporation, the court eided, is in a failing condition its directors come trustees for the benefit of all credit and as such must treat all creditors alike as cannot show preference for persons whom it

is their duty to protect. An Offer to Bondholders. Washington, Sept. 6.-The secretary of the treasury issued a circular tate this aftermen offering to prepay interest due January , April 1, and July 1, 1891, on bonds of 4 per ent consols of 1907.

OMAHA LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

Subscribed and Guaranteed Capital \$500, % Paid in Capital. Buys and sells stocks and bonds; negotiates commercial paper; receives and executes trusts; nots as transfer agent and trustee of corporations, takes charge of property, col-lects taxes.

Omaha Loan & Trust Co SAVINGS BANK.

S E Corner 16th and Douglas Sis Paid in Capital \$50,000 Subscribed and Guaranteed Capital 100,000 Liability of Stockholders 250,000 5 Per Cent Interest Paid on Depoilts. FRANK J. LANGE, Cashier.

Officers: A. U. Wyman, president; J. J. Brown, vice-president, W. T. Wyman, treasurer. Directors:-A. U. Wyman, J. H. Millard, J. J. Brown, Guy C. Barton, E. W. Nash, Thomas J. Kimball, George B. Lake.