THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER EDITOR.

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The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors
THE BEE BUILDING.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, } ss
County of Douglas, }

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending August 1, 1891, was as follows:

Sunday, July 26	29,683
Monday, July 27	26,480
Tuesday, July 28	26,580
Wednesday, July 29	26,465
Thursday, July 30	26,563
Friday, July 31	26,464
Saturday, August 1	26,898
Average	27,019

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 1st day of August, A. D., 1891.

N. P. FEIL,
Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, } ss
County of Douglas, }

George B. Tzschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of THE BEE Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the month of August, 1890, 20,559 copies; for September, 1890, 20,870 copies; for October, 1890, 20,762 copies; for November, 1890, 22,180 copies; for 1890, December, 18,0, 23,471 copies; for January, 1891 28,446 copies; for February, 1891, 25,312 copies; for March, 1891, 24,095 copies; for April, 1891, 25,928 copies; for May, 1891, 26,849 copies; for June, 1891, 26,917 copies, July, 1891, 27,021 copies.

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in me, presence this 3 day of August, A. D. 1891.

N. P. FEIL,
Notary Public.

THE smelter will not go to the Bluffs. Our side of the river will keep the smelter, all the bluffs to the contrary notwithstanding.

BOB SCHILLING of Milwaukee says the cry of "honest money" makes him mad. Very likely, but a few hours of honest labor a day with his hands instead of his mouth would give him apopexy of the brain on account of the anger it would arouse.

MR. JAY BURROWS will take due notice that the resolution of the Adams county convention finds an echo in about all the counties in Nebraska. That resolution sets forth that all this convention "asks of him is to mind his own business."

THAT state relief statement for April with a balance on hand May 1 of $58,629 has a deliberate air about it which excites curiosity. Probably some expert accountant is engaged on the books and that is why the relief commission is four months behind the calendar procession.

LINCOLN was not successful in her fight for the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, but she made a gallant struggle for it. Her efforts were admirably directed and the second city and capitol of Nebraska is known from Maine to California to be enterprising, prosperous and aggressive.

A CAREFUL reading of the proceedings at Detroit fails to reveal the presence of the fat commissary clerk from Nebraska who renounced his allegiance to the republican party in Lincoln last winter. Come to think about it Vandervoort has not been heard from in public since that memorable event.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC continues to issue money, although her currency is now so far below par that it takes nearly $3 of paper money to equal one in gold. In the face of this an issue of $50,000,000 more has been ordered. Senator Peffer and the like of him ought to go to Argentine Rebublic. That country is one after their own hearts.

JOHN PALMER the new commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, was a captain in the army. It is to be hoped he will emulate Corporal Tanner and refuse to be promoted to "general." Corporals and captains are so scarce in these latter days that we are all hopeful their ranks may not be further reduced by brevet promotions.

IT APPEARS that the Temescal tin mines of California are developing in a way that promises to furnish all the ore this country will require, and of a very superior quality. According to Congressman Bowers of California the mines are enormously rich, and the ore runs from 12 to 40 per cent of tin, while the famous Cornwall mines average only about 2½ per cent. The owners of the Temescal mines are Englishmen, and they are now putting up an immense plant, expecting in a few weeks to ship 8 to 10 tons per week. Before congress meets, said Congressman Bowers, the output will have reached hundreds of tons weekly. If the possible yield of these mines is not greatly overestimated the question of tin mining in the United States would seem to be practically solved.

THIS is a good year for the Palmers. One is president of the world's fair commission; another is consul at Dresden; a third was elected senator from Illinois a while back, and now the fourth is elected commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. The Palmer family is also represented in the presidency of the board of lady managers of the world's fair, and this lady's husband owns a hotel which has already made him rich, but which will be immensely profitable during the world's fair. Our own Captain Palmer was never known to drop a slice of bread buttered side down. If a man be not a citizen of Indiana this year, and it is luck he would have, he should pray for an Alladin with a lamp wonderful enough to give him the name of Palmer.

THE SENATORIAL ISSUE IN OHIO.

The question of a successor to John Sherman in the United States senate will undoubtedly play a part in the Ohio campaign, but that it is likely to prove a serious cause of disturbance in the republican ranks, as the democratic newspapers profess to believe, or will lead to any considerable defection in the interest of the people's party, as the advocates of the new departure are claiming, is not probable. Just now the surface appearances indicate that there is not the most cordial feeling between the friends of Senator Sherman and ex-Governor Foraker, but so far as these leaders are concerned there is no reason to believe the statement of the opponents of the republican party that they are making a fight upon one another. Mr. Sherman has explicitly said that if the next legislature of Ohio is republican and re-elects him to the senate he will serve but that he does not intend to engage in a scramble for re-election. Mr. Foraker has given it to be understood that he is not hostile to Sherman, that he is not especially seeking the senatorship, and that he intends to labor for the harmony and success of the republican party. Major McKinley says there is no Sherman-Foraker fight in Ohio; that "the republicans are determined to elect a republican legislature, and when once elected it will be quiet capable of choosing a United States senator."

There is nothing remarkable in the fact that the republicans of Ohio are not unanimous in favor of retaining Mr. Sherman in the senate. He has always encountered more or less opposition in the party. But the majority of Ohio republicans have in the past realized, and doubtless still feel, that it would be a grave mistake to deprive the state and the nation of his services in the senate. His pre-eminent ability is fully appreciated by his constituents, and while it perhaps may fairly be urged that the honors he has received at their hands have amply rewarded his great services, the fact that the demand for his wisdom and experience is as urgent now as at any time in the past can hardly fail to induce them to continue him in public life if they shall have the power to do so. As to the assault that is being made upon him, by reason of his financial views, by the advocates of flat currency, it ought to be a source of strength to Senator Sherman, since it emphasizes the necessity of keeping him where he can most effectively combat the financial heresies of the Peffers and Simpsons and their followers.

It will certainly be a great misfortune if the senatorial question is permitted to disturb the harmony of the Ohio republicans, and whoever should be responsible for it would deserve to be forever consigned to political oblivion. The campaign in Ohio has not been formally opened, but even now the indications are most favorable to republican success, and if the spirit that now appears to generally prevail in the party shall be maintained, there is every reason to expect that it will achieve a signal victory.

FARMERS WANT AN HONEST DOLLAR.

In answer to the question whether the free and unlimited coinage of silver demanded by the Ohio democratic platform will catch the farmer vote, Major McKinley is reported to have said: "No. The farmers of Ohio are among the most intelligent of our population. They have been studying this and other public questions for years and they know that no part of our population is more interested in a good honest dollar than they. They know that when they sell their wheat they must give a full bushel in measure, and in payment they want a full dollar, worth 100 cents. They can't measure their wheat in a short bushel, nor do they propose to receive for it a short dollar." Every intelligent farmer in the land can understand this proposition.

It is to be presumed that the farmers of Nebraska and Iowa, and throughout the entire west and northwest, have been studying this question as carefully and intelligently as the agriculturists of Ohio, and having great crops to dispose of and an assured market for them at profitable prices, they will desire to receive good honest money for every bushel they sell. Such money the country now has, but could it be maintained in that condition with the free and unlimited coinage of silver, as demanded by the democrats of Ohio and Iowa? Can we throw open our mints to the silver of the world and retain for the currency its present soundness and stability? Under such a policy the government will cease to be a purchaser of silver. Every holder of bullion can take it to the mint and have it manufactered into stamped dollars. This would inevitably entail the silver standard, and then these stamped pieces of silver would have a purchasing power of the value of the bullion therein and no more. Mexico has free coinage and its dollar piece is a legal tender for all amounts, but the purchasing power of the Mexican dollar at home and abroad is simply its bullion value. Free coinage of silver would export gold from the country, for whenever the owners of silver all over the world can send it here and get for sixteen ounces of it an ounce of gold, they will do it to the utmost possible extent. We should take their silver and they would take our gold. Can there be any doubt that this would result in a depreciation of the currency? The demand for the free coinage of silver without limit is a demand that the people of the United States shall pay for silver bullion more than its market price, and such a demand ought not to be made by the producers of any commodity. The farmer must accept the market value of his wheat and corn, and equity and justice require that the silver producer shall do the same. There is no valid reason why a distinction should be made in favor of silver.

Under existing law the government buys in the open market nearly or quite the entire domestic production of silver bullion at its market value and issues treasury notes to the full amount of the cost of the bullion. In this way there is annually added to the currency circulating notes of undoubted value, equal to gold, to an amount equal to or greater than the increase of population and business. The money and the credit of the country are on a sound and solid basis, and every consideration affecting the material interests and welfare of the people demands that they may be maintained there. No class of the people are more deeply concerned in having this done than the agricultural producers.

WITHIN a very few years a better feeling has been growing up between protestants and Catholics. Each is learning that there is good in the other. Such eminent prelates as Cardinal Gibbon and Archbishop Ireland have contributed very materially to this fraternal recognition of the one faith by the other by attending public meetings held for the purpose of advocating great moral reforms. Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul, was a conspicuous figure at the great meeting of religionists in St. Paul recently to protest against the Fitzsimmons-Hall prize-fight. At the twenty-first convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence union, Miss Willard and Mrs. La Fetra, protestants and leaders of the great protestant Women's Christian Temperance union, were invited guests and Miss Willard was enthusiastically received. The fact is that in this tolerant age dogmatic differences are rapidly giving way to undenominational fellowship. There is still a great gulf to be bridged but the secular world looks on hopefully.

OATHBOUND organizations seeking to influence the political action of their members are un-American, harmful and wholly inexcusable. If a principle of government and plan of campaign will not bear the light of day it is contrary to the American idea and should be abandoned by patriots. No secret society ever has or ever will for any considerable period exert any controlling influence in American politics among Americans. This is true whether the organization be social, religious or strictly political. As soon as a social or religious secret society begins to interfere with elections, local or general, it begins to decay and fall into disrepute. It may regain its name and regain its fame afterward, but not without entirely abjuring political manipulations. The know nothing, granger, anti-Freemason and other organizations are examples which those of today in this state and nation should remember.

JACOB HOUCK of this city has been engaged by the democratic party to stump Ohio for Governor Campbell. This is only another proof of the desperation of the democrats in Ohio. Jacob should have his coat-of-arms printed on a piece of sole-leather and carry it to the Buckeye state as a trade mark. It might be difficult for him to explain why he put the farmer in that wonderful piece of mechanism in a lawn tennis suit, but aside from this the coat-of-arms could be used with great effect as an illustration of the evils of a protective tariff, the necessity for an income tax and the importance of a bimetallic currency. The design is so unique that it will pass like a democratic platform for any principle which an orator may wish to discuss.

SUICIDES are too frequent now, yet Prof. Felix Adler suggests that a commission be designated by each state, consisting of three judges of the supreme court and three eminent physicians, for the express purpose of authorizing suicides in cases of chronic invalids who have no reasonable hope of recovery. He would have the attending physician end the misery of such existence. As a theory in the professor's school of ethics this will not probably make much headway, but it is novel enough and he is eminent enough, to bring on no end of discussion.

THE Rock Island railway reaches very near to the heart of the southwest region to which Omaha looks longingly for cattle. Perhaps an investigation from the Rock Island standpoint will open a way to the penetration of the immense cattle ranges of Southwestern Kansas, Texas and New Mexico. Justice Brewer's decision ought to make the Rock Island an Omaha railway.

CARDS written in a rival newspaper office cannot hide the ears of the jackass who writes them behind so gauzy a signature as "a laboring man." THE BEE has been absolutely fair and truthful in its reports of the events of this week and has not been too cowardly to discuss the situation editorially. This cannot be said of the concern at the foot of the Farnam street hill.

WHEN the governor gets home the state board of public lands and buildings will present him with a document of interest concerning the Hastings asylum investigation. It is to be hoped the governor will not be so much fatigued as to require further time for examining and acting upon the board's findings and recommendations.

THE attorney general has selected H. M. Wells of the Crete Vidette for bank examiner, to succeed W. B. Thorpe, resigned. Without purposing to be effusively personal, THE BEE wishes to remark that Attorney General Hastings could not have made an appointment which would have been more satisfactory.

UNREASONING obstinacy is a characteristic of but one animal. That brute is "without pride of ancestry or hope of posterity." It is a very poor example for men to emulate especially when bread and butter and the commercial interests of a great city are at stake.

THE board of transportation is acting with commendable promptitude in the matter of putting the warehouse law into operation. If the same board will adopt a higher rate of speed in transportation matters it may prove itself something better than an expensive luxury.

FORTUNATELY for all concerned the mayor's proclamation precipitated no trouble, neither did it prevent any. The working men have not done anything unlawful or threatened to injure property or persons.

THE Real Estate Owners association is by far the most active and valuable business organization in Omaha. It knows what it wants to do and how to go about doing it. This association deserves the hearty co-operation of the business men of the community.

EVERY good citizen regrets the unhappy complications which have come suddenly upon us, and every man, woman and child in Omaha hopes for an early, amicable and just settlement of the difficulty.

OUR bank clearances are not a correct showing of the volume of business in Omaha for the reason that they do not include all the business of all our banks. They do not include the same banks as last year.

A PLANK wide enough for two should be laid at the front door of the Hastings asylum out over which Dr. Test and Steward Liveringhouse can walk into the obscurity of private life.

SHOULD Superintendent Fitzpatrick decline to contract for more than a year he will prove his independence and make friends. He may not want to stay longer than twelve months.

WHEN it comes to advertising Omaha, George Francis Train proves himself equal to more lines in more newspapers than any other man who has made an attempt in that direction.

COUNCIL BLUFFS property owners need not advance the price of lots on the bottom just yet. The smelting works are in Omaha and here they will remain.

MASS meetings and parades are all right as evidences of numbers and lung power, but they do not pay wages or furnish steady employment.

AS suggested by THE BEE the eight hour law is to be taken into the courts where it should have gone at the outset.

SENATOR POYNTER had too much sense to act as catspaw for Bill Dech and his chestnuts.

The Colonels.
Chicago Times.

Kentucky democrats know how to live up to a gallant record and improve upon it.

Confuting the Calams.
Chicago News.

Kansas crops are said to be worth this year a round $100,000,000. And yet the Peffer-Simpson school of prophets predict that the country will go to the dogs unless the farmers can borrow money from the government on their own terms. If Kansas corn keeps on growing the farmers will soon be asked to lend money to the government.

Denver in '96.
Denver Sun.

Denver has no great auditorium, so she will not compete with Omaha for the next republican national convention. But if the colosseum enterprise is carried out as it promises to be, she will be in the competition for both the national conventions of 1896. With her pure artisan water and other liquids she will be able to offer specially taking captivations to each.

Kentucky's Constitution.
Chicago Tribune.

The new constitution of Kentucky, which was voted on Monday, was ratified by an overwhelming majority, partly because of its provisions on the subject of corporations. It has two specially good features, one of them being the abolition of lotteries and the other the introduction of the Australian ballot system. There was some opposition to the constitution at the outset by the corporations, but that provoked so strong a sentiment in its favor among other classes that it was adopted by over a hundred thousand majority.

The Salt Lake Election.
Denver Republican.

The Gentile population of Utah is to be congratulated upon the victory achieved by the liberals in the Salt Lake election. Under the circumstances it is very significant. It shows that the Gentiles have not been seduced by the Mormon professions of an intention to obey the law against polygamy and to withdraw the Mormon church from active participation in politics. The strong showing which the liberals have made will check the drift toward party dissolution and the organization of parties on national political lines. It will be well for the Gentiles if they stand together, ignoring the distinction between democrats and republicans, until the increase in the Gentile populations shall have removed all danger of the supremacy of the Mormon hierachy in politics.

Achieving World-Wide Renown.
New York Commercial Advertiser.

Omaha may be proud, but she is not resentful. As the future metropolis of the American continent she was entitled to the Columbus quadi-centennial fair, and when that was surrendered to a heavily watered village of vast pretentiousness Omaha had a right to be sullen and supercilious. But she is not. She is quite willing to do her best to help out the fair, and she deserves credit for her magnanimity. Citizen Train has suggested that Great Britain, with whom he is now at peace, furnish the steamship Majestic to convey 500 Omahans four-fifths of the way on a journey of forty days from Omaha to Omaha. The mayor, president of the board of trade and 498 others have signified their approval of Citizen Train's plan. All is ready except the Majestic. But, as the expedition does not start for nearly two years yet, all may be well.

THE SILVER ENCAMPMENT.

New York Sun: The Grand Army is a wonderful organization, in its constant growth, widespread influence, and the enthusiasm of its members.

Chicago Mail: If those misguided Grand Army men from Louisiana and Mississippi insist that the wants over there is going to be a lively racket at Detroit this week. Such a proposition would overturn all the plans of the republican editors of the north.

St. Louis Republic (dem.): If during the week at Detroit the Grand Army of the Republic should happen to discover anything left that it hasn't got and cares to have, it is confidently hoped that it will not allow false modesty to come between it and the rewards of its disinterested patriotism.

Philadelphia Press: The unflagging interest shown in the annual reunions of the Grand Army of the Republic is highly creditable to the nation. The one which takes place in Detroit this week promises to be more largely attended than any one of the preceding twenty-four. It will probably be the greatest gathering of the boys in blue that has taken place since the war.

Chicago Inter Ocean: The number of veterans diminishes. Twice as many died in the year 1890 as in the year 1880, and the death ratio must continue to increase. But the number in attendance does not diminish. The knowledge of the lessening chances of meeting an old comrade a year hence strengthens the resolve to meet him now. The spirit grows stronger as the flesh grows weaker. The force of individual affection also grows stronger.

Cleveland Leader: We think that the Grand Army could survive the withdrawal of such of its southern members as refuse to stay if colored veterans are permitted to remain in the organization. The Grand Army of the Republic is not dependent, fortunately, upon the south for its support or prosperity, and the color line cannot trouble it seriously as long as the north remains true to American principles of equality.

Rocky Mountain News: The News bids the Grand Army of the Republic hail. It rejoices in the victories which have been won for the union, for a renewal of fraternal friendship, for a perpetuation of the memories of the war—not in a spirit of unforgiveness or sectional strife, but as illustrating the devotion, the heroism and the patriotism of the American soldier and the loyalty of the American citizen.

Minneapolis Tribune: This meeting at Detroit, then, is an interesting one because it marks the meridian hour. Ahead is the slope and the sunset. It is well to honor as we do this most worthy society and it should be accorded ever increasing reverence as the years pass by. Its encampments and camp fires teach patriotism by reminding the youth of the heroic deeds of 1861-5. Its works are precepts of charity, benevolence, fraternity, loyalty and all the greater virtues.

Philadelphia Ledger: It is almost time for this organization to begin the systematic work of recording the history the members made by gathering up the slighter threads of the story of the war that will complete the fabric to be woven with the aid of official reports. At present the meetings, though inspiring and interesting to the members, leave little behind of permanent value. The parades and jollifications might go on as heretofore and have added to them some well-considered papers on phases of the war by the actors in the great drama.

PASSING JESTS.

Chicago Tribune: At democratic headquarters in Chicago:

"Hello, colonel, what's the news from Kaintucky, sah?"

"I understand, wajah, that the old state stands whah she did."

"How's that, colonel?"

"Democratic to the coah, majah."

"But the papahs say this mawnin', colonel, that the returns show fahmah and fahmah-democrats, 73; straight democrats, 50; republicans, 15."

"Yes; I read that, majah, with some misgivin's for the ole state. What do you undastan by a fahmah democrat, majah?"

"Why, colonel, in Kaintucky it means a man is a fahmah fust, a democrat second, and a republican nevah, sah! by Gawd, sah, nevah!"

"Majah, your Kaintucky spirit does you proud. Have you had you mawnin's mawnin this mawnin?"

"Not this mawnin, colonel."

"Join me, majah."

"With pleasuah, colonel."

Philadelphia Record: A dude in a sash stepped into an up-town drug store to get something for a pain in the stomach, remarking that he couldn't imagine how he got it. "That's clear enough," remarked the waggish druggist, "panes usually go with a sash."

THE WINNING GIRL.
Chicago Mail.

The tennis girl goes out to play her nerve-producing game;
The flippant girl goes larking because her life's too tame;
The reading girl betakes herself into a world of books;
The scheming girl to seaside goes to fish with artful hooks.

The flirting girl goes anywhere she thinks there is a man;
The dressy girl goes to Paris to buy a dress and fan;
The beauty goes upon the stage to show her handsome looks;
But the girl that gets the husband stays right at home and cooks.

Epoch: "Would you marry for money?" "I take nothing else," replied the minister.

Boston Courier: "And so you're married Bridget?"

"Yes, mum."

"What does your husband do?"

"An' sure, mum, he is a railroad doirector."

"A railroad director! That's a very important place. Are you quite sure it is that?"

"An' faith an' doesn't he shtand all day at the railrowd directing the people to the cars?"

STAKED AND LOST.
New York Herald.

He held the hand she dealt, and deemed the game
Scarce worth the checks that it had thus far cost,
And as he pondered thus another came,
And he was called, and all his stakes were lost.

Lowell Citizen: "I see there is one class of men who are unable to obtain divorces in Chicago," remarked Mr. Stebbins.

"For mercy sakes who are they?" his wife questioned.

"The bachelors," he replied as he shut the door.

Detroit Free Press: "Well," remarked a Gratiot avenue woman, "I wouldn't get a divorce from my husband, I wouldn't care how badly he treated me."

"Why not?" asked the neighbor, who was visiting her.

"Because I don't believe in humoring men in everything. They always expect it and we women ought to have more spunk."

Washington Post: The light of other days—a Parnellite.

Yankee Blade: Bell—He said I was handsome.

Bess (enviously)—He wouldn't have flattered you, I am sure, if he knew that you didn't like flattery.

Philadelphia Record: Some friends of a Portland young man called on him the other evening, but long after midnight he commenced to wonder why they did not leave for home. As dawn approached he abruptly left the room. After a few minutes had passed the party went to search for him. They found him on the front steps looking anxiously about. "What are you looking for?" said one of the party. "Oh, I was just looking for the morning paper," replied the host. It worked.

Smith, Gray & Co.'s Monthly: Aseye—Yes, it was big stakes, and very exciting. I had three aces, and he was drawing to a flush. My heart was in my mouth.

Bob Taylor—And the other fellow?

Aseye—Oh, he wasn't scared at all—his heart was up his sleeve.

Washington Star: "I feah that Bwown has carwied this Anglomania too fah," said Gus de Jay.

"Indeed?"

"Y-a-a-s; all the fellows say he gets dwunk as a lord, don't you know."

A WOMAN'S VIEW OF IT.

Rose Terry Cook.

How does a woman love? Once, no more,
Though life forever its loss deplore;
Deep in sorrow or deep in sin,
One king reigneth her heart within.
One alone by night and day,
Moves her spirit to curse or pray,
One voice only can call her soul
Back from the grasp of death's control;
Though loves beset her, or friends deride,
Yea, when she smileth another's bride,
Still for her master her life makes moan,
Once is forever, and once alone.

How does a man love? Once for all,
The sweetest voices of life may call,
Sorrow daunt him, or death dismay,
Joy's red roses bedecked his way;
Fortune smile, or jest or frown,
The cruel thumb of the world turn down,
Loss betray him, or love delight,
Through storm or sunshine, by day or night,
Wandering, toiling, asleep, awake,
Though souls may madden or weak hearts break,
Better than wife, or child, or pelf,
Once and forever he loves—himself.

DUCKED AND THEN WHIPPED.

A Man Severely Punished for Scandalizing the Neighborhood.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—John Clayton, a cottager at Bay Head, N. J., was taken on Tuesday evening from the cottage of his neighbor, Joseph Parker, by a vigilance committee, and after having a rope tied under his armpits he was thrown into the river and given a sound drenching. After the vigilants had drawn him out of the water and had throwa him in several more times, they cut a long rope into yard lengths and flogged the man until he dropped into a faint. Then the committee left him.

Clayton had been a resident of Bay Head for some time. When he first went there he made the acquaintance of Mrs. Parker, the wife of Joseph Parker, another resident of that fashionable seaside resort. Clayton and Mrs. Parker became very intimate. Some friends of the Parkers asked him to cease his attentions to his neighbor's wife. Clayton told his critics to mind their own business. On Sunday night there was a secret meeting of some of the citizens and it was decided to have a vigilance committee visit the man. The committee found Clayton at Mrs. Parker's. After the committee's work was done, Clayton and Mrs. Parker left town promptly and their present address is unknown. Mrs. Clayton and Mr. Parker, the injured wife and husband respectively, could not be found last evening.

PROHIBS IN CONVENTION.

Session of Yesterday Entirely Devoid of Enthusiasm.

ADOPT THEIR USUAL RESOLUTIONS.

According to the Treasurer's Report Last Year's Defeat Cost the Party Nearly Twenty-five Thousand Dollars.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 6.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The prohibition state convention opened this morning with prayer and music and then it got down to business by electing the following executive committe for the campaign:

First congressional district, Mrs. D. G. King, Lincoln; Second, S. E. Wilcox, Omaha; Third, F. P. Wigton, Norfolk; Fourth, Walter Williams, Mead; Fifth, George Scott, Sutton; Sixth, O. R. Beebee, Broken Bow.

A committeeman for each county was also named, and then the platform prepared by the committee was presented. Less than two hundred persons were present, and the platform was adopted with little discussion and few changes.

After the regulation planks on the suppression of intemperance the platform declares for governmental control of railroads and telegraphs, for making it a felony for a public official to connive at the running of houses of ill fame by exacting a monthly fine, for pensions for all soldiers, for the issuance of money direct by the government at a fixed rate per capita, for a graduated income tax, against trusts, for the abolition of the internal revenue, against aliens voting until fully naturalized, for female suffrage, for electing the president, vice-president and United states senators by direct vote, for electing presidential electors by districts while the present system prevails and against all laws regulating vice.

The following state ticket was nominated: For judge of the supreme court—R. W. Richardson of Omaha. For regents of the state university—Rev. William Gorst of Neligh and Mrs. Caroline M. Woodward of Seward.

The report of the treasurer showed that $24,140 was spent in the last campaign, leaving a balance of $96 on hand. About $600 was raised in today's convention.

CHANCE FOR PATRIOTS.

The state board of transportation is open for applications for positions under the warehouse act. Among the applicants heard from are Major Taylor of Lincoln, F. M. Brown of McCook, Robert Dorgan of Lincoln, S. P. Anderson of Beatrice and T. H. Reesoner of Litchfield.

SWAPPING ORATORY.

I. W. Lansing, president of the Nebraska league of republican clubs, has written ex-Congressman McKinley, jr., of Ohio asking him to make a speech at a meeting of the league to be held in Lincoln September 23 and 24. He offers to send John M. Thurston, John L. Webster, J. G. Tate, W. G. Summers, J. L. Caldwell, N. K. Griggs and Rev. Byron Beall to Ohio, each to make three speeches. The state officers have signed a joint letter endorsing the proposition and urging its acceptance.

ANOTHER NEW EXAMINER.

It was Treasurer Hill's inning today, and the banking board appointed his nominee, Creighton Morris of Humboldt, a bank examiner to succeed Mr. McNaughton of Hasting, resigned.

This makes a complete change in the examiners. Two years ago Brink was named by Auditor Benton and has been succeeded by Cowdry. Attorney General Hastings selected Wells, who succeeded Thorpe and Saunders, both of whom were named by attorney General Leese. Garber is considered an appointee at large. Mr. Morris will not go into office until August 15.

The board also gave the Illinois Building and Loan association of Bloomington a permit to do business in this state. This is the first national company that has been admitted to Nebraska under the new law.

DANGEROUSLY SICK.

Judge O. P. Mason returned yesterday from Hot Springs, S. D. He reports his general health as improved, but his friends have grave fears for the judge's recovery. He visited the state house today, but was unable to remain. His feet are affected by something akin to goat, and his limbs are swelling. His physicians urged the amputation of one of his feet, but the old judge swore he would not give it up until body and soul went with it.

STATE HOUSE NOTES.

The cigar makers' union No. 67, of South Omaha, has filed a copy of the international cigar label with the secretary of state.

Hon. John Steen has assumed charge of the construction of the girls' reform school at Geneva, and reports work begun on the superstructure.

Governor Majors today signed the notarial commissions of E. K. Tingley, Lincoln; Christian D. Thompson, Potter; Elmer E. Dunmire, Lincoln; John W. Purinter, York.

The case of Lily Leigh vs. the Omaha Horse Railway company has been carried to the supreme court on error. Mrs. Leigh sued the defendent for $5,000 damages for the death of her husband, Elmer Leigh, who was killed by a street car horse, but the suit was dismissed in the lower court.

The case of Pauline A. Hall vs. John A. Whipple, a suit on a $205 note, has reached the supreme court from Greeley county.

Editor Wells of the Crete Globe came up to the capital today to scrape an acquaintance with his new job.

Commissioner Humphroy and Draughtsman Schlagel leave tomorrow for Boyd county to select indemnity school lands.

MEMORABLE GOLDEN WEDDING.

Fiftieth Anniversary of Beecher-Hooker Nuptials Celebrated.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 6.—The golden wedding reception of John and Isabella Beecher Hooker was held between 3 and 9 o'clock yesterday at the city mission rooms, which were tastefully decorated with flowers and hung with pictures representing the different members of the Hooker and Beecher branches of the family. Mr. and Mrs. Hooker received seated on a high platform draped with evergreens, beneath which were the dates, in rustic lettering, "1841-1891." The building was thronged with hundreds of leading citizens. Prominent among them were Senator and Mrs. Hawley of Hartford, and the attendance from out of town was numerous and distinguished, including William M. Evarts and Miss Evarts, William Lloyd Garrison, John Hutchinson of Hutchinson family fame, Dr. Edward Beecher and Mrs. Beecher, Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, Rev. Charles E. Stowe, Miss Grace King, Lynde Harrison and Mrs. Harrison. Such noted woman suffragists as Susan B. Anthony, Caroline G. Rogers, Mary S. Howell, Charlotte Porter, Rachel N. Avery, Kate T. DeRood and Helen Clark, editor of Poet Lore, were present. Among the representatives of the world's Columbian commission of which Mrs. Hooker is a member, were Mrs. Trautman, first vice president; Mrs. Pope, Miss Ford, Miss Bussell, Mrs. French, Mrs. Daly, Miss Ives and Miss Couzins.

Among the features of the occasion was the presentation by the Equal Rights club of this city of a bride's loaf covered with gold dollars to Mrs. Hooker.

"GRAIN AND GOLD."

Relations of Men to the Great Struggle for Bread.

LONG PINE, Neb., Aug. 6.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Ex-Senator Charles H. Van Wyck lectured at the Long Pine Chautauqua today on "Grain and Gold." He held the attention of a large audience for some two hours. Among other good things he said:

The hardships of the struggles for bread in America are as unjust and inhuman as was the enforcement of the chimney and hearthstone tax in England, and the tax for door and window openings in the poor man's cabin in France.

What do these bold champions of combined capital mean when they talk of majorities in a republic as anarchists and communists? They profess great respect for the law when the law is framed in the interest they advocate. The law is but the expression of the multitude. The voice of the people is only the voice of God when the whole people, not as a multitude but each as a citizen, speaks the educated thought of his own brain and the honest impulse of his own heart, and not when controlled by wealth and power.

According to the theory of our government the masses make the laws, even of the United States, and they enshrived the fugitive slave law. Yet when every man communed with himself and gathered about him in the corner of an untaxed chimney, his wife and children, each one, and finally the great majority, not thereby making themselves anarchists, decreed that the fugitive slave law although enacted by themselves and constitutional, was inhuman and must go, and it did go. There and then were the people around the hearthstone making the laws, and the same people, in the same spirit, are making it today. This same people whom they affect to despise, make presidents and legislators and judges. Wealth and power then arrayed themselves against the exercise of this right by the masses. That was a great struggle by the white man for justice to another race, an oppressed people, the African slave.

The struggle against which wealth and power are also arrayed is for bread—bread for wife and children of all races and comes nearer the heart and hearthstone. If the multitude is in earnest now, as then, another victory will be achieved by ballots, not by bullets which will deserve and receive shouts of rejoicing by the strugglers for bread not only of America, but the world.

The most eloquent defender of conservatism has arraigned the Chautauqua speech and a voice of this age, which dominates a great republic and 60,000,000 freemen, when he stated on Chatauqua platforms, that fifty distinct articles, the necessities of life were held in the vice-like grasp and the price regulated and legislation competition throttled, by syndicates and unholy combinations. What then? Would not our masters allow him to go any further? Must the people yield submissively as was done to the barons in the middle ages, or the pirate in mid ocean? Is there no remedy? Are we allowed only the barren privilege of nursing our wrongs?

Let us pause a moment to make a parallel and note the contrast.

The great historian, Macauley, records the fact "that previous to the parliament of 1601 the English sovereigns had for many years been encroaching on the province which rightly belonged to the legislature. At length the queen took upon herself to grant patents of monopoly by scores. There was scarcely a family in the realm which did not feel itself aggrieved by the oppression and extortion which this abuse naturally caused. Iron, oil, vinegar, coal, saltpeter, starch, yarn, skins, leather, glass, could be bought only at exorbitant prices. The house of commons met in an angry and determined mood. The language of the discontented party was high and menacing and was echoed by the voice of the whole nation."

Stop another moment to note further that nearly three hundred years after that event almost the same condition of affairs exists in free America, producing the same feeling of discontent among the multitude. Here the parallel ends. The strugglers for bread in each country with three centuries between, suffered from the same cause. The great historian stigmatized it as oppression and extortion. We are admonished to whisper it in milder tones. Now note the contrast. England's despotism furnished relief. America's freedom denied it.

Macauley continued: "The coach of the chief minister of the crown was surrounded by an indignant populace, who cursed the monopolies and exclaimed the prerogative should not be suffered to touch the old liberties of England. There seemed for a moment to be some danger that the long and glorious reign of Elizabeth would have a shameful and disastrous end. She, however, with admirable judgment and temper, declined the contest, put herself at the head of the reforming party, redressed the grievances, thanked the commons in touching and dignified language for their tender care of the general weal, brought back to herself the hearts of the people and left to her successors a memorable example of the way in which it behooves a ruler to deal with public movements which he has not the means of resisting."

The example of royalty seems to have been lost on the rulers of a republic in the twentieth century. Had Elizabeth been surrounded by the irridescent statesmen and attorneys of monopolies and combined capital of this boasted republic, she would have denounced the commons as demogogues and cranks, and the populace, the strugglers for bread, as communists and anarchists.

BLAND AT VALENTINE.

Editor Walters Says the Doughty Doctor is Chary with the Truth.

VALENTINE, Neb., Aug. 5.—To the Editor of THE BEE: In your Washington correspondence of the 3d I wish to say I am misrepresented. I never told Dr. Bland "he would find Major Earnest in a saloon across the street from my office." Dr. Bland intimated to me that he did not know the major. Soon after I saw the gentleman he was in search of crossing the street toward Davenport's drug store, and pointed him out to the doctor. The latter immediately started in pursuit of Major Earnest. At the same time I started a trusted reporter after him to witness and report the interview. (I had been led to believe by the remarks of Dr. Bland that it would be wild and woolly). Before Dr. Bland had returned to my office my emmissary (one of the most reliable men in the city) had reported all that took place between the gentlemen. When the doctor returned and reported to me what had taken place, being in substance the same as appeared in yours of the 3d, I knew he was lying to me.

At the same interview Dr. Bland told me that he had, on his way to Rosebud the day previous, met Agent Wright in company with Major Earnest as they were coming to Valentine and that he recognized them. At the same time the doctor told me he had not been placed under any peculiar restraint whatever at Rosebud. I asked him particularly if he had been placed in jail, guard-house or anything similar. (I have never been to the agency and do not understand their terms for a jail), and he said no, but that because he did not possess written authority from the interior department, he had been requested to not hold any counsel or interview with the Indians, but to leave the agency at his earliest convenience.

I am in a position to know and unhesitatingly say there is not a reputable citizen of Valentine who sympathizes or agrees with Dr. Bland or your correspondent in their attacks on Major Earnest or Agent Wright. "Standing Bear," reputed by letters he carries from General Miles, General Brooke, Charles P. Gordon, post trader at Rosebud, as one of the most intelligent and respectable Indians on the Agency, was in my office this afternoon and left a communication for publication in which he declares that military supervision of Indian affairs is the most satisfactory to the Indians. This the Indians at Rosebud have learned from the administration of Major Earnest. Among our people Major Earnest, while he is not a dude or crank, is