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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska.

County of Douglas, 88

George H. Tzschuck secretary of The Bee
Publishing company, does solemnly swear
that the setual circulation of The Dally Ber
for the week ending August 15, 1891, was as

Average.....GEORGE B. T/SCHUCK. 27,065 Fworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 15th day of August, A. D., 1891.

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Secretary of The Berling of the State of County of Douglas.

County of Douglas.

Secretary of The Berling of The Berling of The Berling conjuny, that the actual average daily circulation of The Daily Berling conjuny.

Secretary Berling of The Daily Berling of the month of August. 1890, 20,570 copies; for Counter, 1892, 22,572 copies; for November, 1892, 22,572 copies; for November, 1892, 22,582 copies; for January, 1891, 22,593 copies; for February, 1891, 25,593 copies; for May, 1891, 25,593 copies; for May, 1891, 25,593 copies; for May, 1891, 25,593 copies.

Gender B. Tzschuck.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in me. Notary Public.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in me presence this 3 day of August, A. D. 1891. N. P. Fetta Notary Public.

WIND is a cheap commodity in the board of education.

PERHAPS if Dr. Gapen would resign he would be happier and the city healthier.

BEACH I. HINMAN feels about as much at home in the alliance ranks as John M. Ragan and Paul Vandervoort.

TEXAS is already in the field with an advertising train of three cars displaying her products and distributing printed matter devoted to her resources.

A LONDON cable dispatch refers to the metropolis of the upper Mississippi as "a town in Minnesota." No wonder our neighbor's bonds go begging for takers.

RIOTING Chinamen are bent upon forcing their government into a foreign complication which will bring about anarchy and a cotlapse of the Chinese empire.

THE Nebraskan who fails to attend the Grand Island reunion of veterans this year will miss the greatest assembly of ex-soldiers and their friends which Nebraska has ever seen.

MAYOR SLOAN of South Omaha is entitled to the hearty commendation of litate disaster to every business interest and Omaha for the stand he has taken against prize fights and Sunday dance

JO LAMASTERS of Johnson county must have been ionesome in the independent convention, with Jo McDowell of Jefferson still in the republican ranks. These two Joes have parted potitical company late in life.

SHOULD the coliseum be used for the national convention it would take a very short time to run spurs from the Twenty-fourth street and Sherman avenue motors out to the building. With two motor lines and a cable road the immense crowd ought be handled with dispatch and comfort.

BARDSLEY must have been as smooth a rascal as ever went unhung. He not only robbed the city of Philadelphia, the bankers and depositors in the Keystone bank, but he has besmirched the character of almost every prominent man in the City of Brotherly Love and the state of Pennsylvania to the extent at least of compelling them to explain their transactions with him.

ANOTHER "conference" between the people and the board of transportation occurs at Kearney today. Let us hope it will not be such a roaring farce as the meeting last week at Lincoln. The railroad attorneys can do all the badgering of witnesses necessary and the board itself will command more respect if it shall patiently hear all complaints and make its inquiries in a respectful man-

WILL Governor Thayer please maintair his mental equilibrium while THE AEE suggests that he is spending a great deal of valuable public time in examining the testimony in the Hastings asylum matter? It is the governor's privilege to be as slow as a canal boat about his executive business, but the privilege should not be abused while men whom the board of public lands and buildings say are incompetent, inefficlent and dishonest are drawing their salaries. Governor Thayer should not be all summer coming to a conclusion.

TOMORROW will witness the formal opening of the open board of trade of Omaha. It will be celebrated by a banquet to the grain and stockmen of Omaha's tributary territory. Already about one hundred and fifty invitations have been accepted and the event will be one of great colat. The occasion is an important one for Omaha. It may be a small beginning but the great enterprise at South Omaha was a small beginning a few years ago. No man can foresee the future of Omaha as a grain market but the prospects could not be brighter for entering upon the enterprise of an open board of trade. The crop-unparalleled, and the warehouse act is the opportunity for definite action to make this a grain center of conseA COWARDLY SHEET.

Not satisfied with faking its news columns the hyphenated apology for a newspaper overshadowed by Farnam street hill, also fakes its editorial columns. In an article on its fourth page today that cowardly sheet has the brazen effrontery to say deliberately that the strike has been settled naturally and quickly just as it predicted and expected. It also makes a cowardly assault upon the absent editor of THE BEE, using as a text a garbled extract from a garbled and incorrect interview in a New York paper. If the extract were a correct statement of Mr. Rosewater's views upon the labor question, which it is not, there is no sort of connection between the alleged interview and the local labor controversy. Its repetition from time to time in the World-Herald is an illustration of the bush whacking methods of that sheet and a further proof of its innate cowardice if such were necessary after the events of the present month.

What has the World-Herald said in regard to the strike from the day when the men walked out and were driven by violence out of the smeiting works until last Saturday? What have been its views in regard to the situation? Which side of the controversy did it assume? What does it think of the eight-hour law and the conditions which have prevailed here for three weeks? The only editorial utterance in that sheet from the beginning to the end of the trouble was as follows:

The smelter has shut down and we will have no more fresh smelts for some time. Here's a pretty he tle of fish.

In the face of so disgraceful and

awkward a situation the newspaper in

question now criticises the course of THE

BEE and says: "The strike was a slight misfortune to the business interests of Omaha," "The World-Herald could have inflamed the passions of the menby dwelling on their grievances," and "the settlement has come as the World-Herald predicted." Three lines of a very stale joke, the sum total of the comment of an eight-page newspaper published in a city of 140,000 people rent by a strike or lock-out of 650 workingmen and the cessation of work in its most important manufacturing concern! During all these days THE BEE was daily giving utterance to opinions as to the merits of the controversy, fearlessly criticising both sides where, in its judgment, they were pursuing a wrong course; cautioning both to refrain from any action likely to widen the chasm between them; advising all concerned to be just and fair to each other and pointing the way to a settlement. THE BEE has no apologies for its course. Looking back over the long days of suspense it sees nothing to retract in its editorial utterances. The adjustment of differences came about in the manner outlined by this paper. It believes that its influence in this difficulty has directly benefited both parties to the controversy and contributed to the final amicable settle-

Why did the World-Herald remain abinimical to the cause of labor? Why did the cowardly aristocrat who owns the moribund concern keep his lips sealed when the mayor's ill-timed and useless proclamation was promulgated? Why did it say nothing when blatherskites sought by incendiary speeches to precipthy to the workingmen if THE BEE "abused the strikers and condemned their course?" If it believed the strike was commendable and properly timed why did it allow THE BEE to pronounce it "ill-timed" without protest on behalf of the workingmen? Why did it not defend them when, as it falsely alleges, THE BEE 'misrepresented the men, blackguarded their leaders and condemned their efforts to better themselves?" Why did not the inheritance assert itself on behalf of the down-trodden workingmen against the "great corporation which owns the smelter?" Why did it not dare to tell the truth in its news columns and comment thereon on its editorial page?

Because the World-Herald is a fake newspaper and its editor had not the moral courage to express his sentiments or take any position upon the grave and delicate questions at issue.

THE ARID REGION PROBLEM.

The fact that the question of reclaimng the arid region is receiving attention in quarters where until now it has met only indifference is encouraging to those who regard this as one of the most important practical problems to which public interest can be directed. A writer in an eastern journal who recognizes the fact that very little desirable public land remains unappropriated outside of the boundaries of what may be termed the arid region, while the demand for homes on the public domain is greater than ever before in the country's history, urges the necessity and duty of adopting such a policy as will make the arid lands available for settlement and culti-

This writer points out, what all who have any familiarity with the subject know, that persons contemplating settlement cannot cope with the situation. It is true that in some localities the settlers have provided for irrigation, but generally this is not practicable, and to wait for the reclamation of the great arid region through the efforts of individuals would be to postpone it until the necessities of a vast population, perhaps two or three times that of the country at present, compelled the employment of these lands. On the other hand it is recog nized that congress possibly can never be induced to appropriate money from the public treasury to construct necessary reservoirs and canals, nor is it desirable that it should do so. Neither is it probably that congress will pass any law likely to result in transferring title to such large bodies of these arid lands to corporations as would induce private capital to embark in the stupendous undertaking as an investment The genius of our institutions, remarks this writer, and the universal desire of our people to own homes, stand alike in stubborn opposition to the acquisition of title to extensive tracts of land by cor-

But it is the duty of the government

sult in passing the ownership of water. and consequent control of the land, to corporations. The other, and the better dan, would be the transfer of the land and water to the direct control of the states, subject to such limitations and first instance to actual settlers.

The solution of the problem of reclaiming the arid lands undoubtedly will be found in the last-named plan, which has very generally come to be recognized by those interested in this important subject as the only one that is at once wise and practicable. The interstate irrigation convention to be held in Salt Lake City next month will doubtless give the force of its opinion and influence in favor of that plan.

UNION PACIFC FINANCES. The arrangements of the syndicate formed to relieve the financial distress of the Union Pacific railroad company, of which there have been reports recently of a somewhat serious nature, appear to have been completed, according to eastern dispatches, and now only await the ratification of the directors of the company, which there will doubtless be no trouble in securing. The proposal, according to the dispatches, is that the syndicate shall supply the company with from \$20,000,000 to \$24,000,000 on securities valued at \$38,000,000, and the re. ported intention is to apply \$19,000,000 to the floating debt, reserving the remainder for possible contingencies.

The financial condition of the Union Pacific has for some time been a cause of anxious concern in monetary circles, and has had no inconsiderable influence in depressing rallway securities, as the apprehension of the imminent bankruptcy of so great a corporation would necessarily have. The conclusion of such an arrangement as is reported, even though it be merely a temporary expedient, will, therefore, be likely to have a reassuring effect. When the formation of the syndicate was announced the stock of the company rose, and when later it was reported that the scheme had failed the stock fell. The reasonable inference from these circumstances is, that the arrangement being an assured fact Union Pacific stock will again move upward, though how much and how long an advance could be maintained are questions it would not be safe to attempt to answer. The fact that the company is not in a solvent condition is not made any less conspicuous by the expedient to which it has been compelled to resort, and this will not be lost sight of by investors. The business of the company during the ensuing year ought solutely silent if THE BEE's course was to realize a very great improvement over that of the past years, and doubtless it will, but whether the results of such improvement will be used by the management in putting the corporation on a sounder financial basis, or diverted to ends which may easily be conjectured by those familiar with the past history of this corporation, are matters which only time can demonstrate. The men in control of the Union Pacific are exceedingly able financiers, and if they were known to be equally scrupulous the means they have adopted to avert possible bankruptcy would create much more confidence than will be felt in them. There is an unavoidable suspicion of the motives and designs of Mr. Jay Gould and Mr. Russell Sage. The evidence as to the financial condition of the Union Pacific is particularly interesting in respect to the relations of that corporation to the government, and may have a very decisive influence in determining legislation by congress with reference to the debt of the Union Pacific to the government. The situation suggests that summary measures may be necessary to en-

> of the obligations soon to become due. A STRIKE, business paralysis, uncer tainty and trouble have held sway for nearly three weeks. About six hundred and fifty men were out of employment and a great industry was silenced. A fake newspaper discussed hoop-skirts, Chilian politics, and everything else under the sun, but ignored the most important local event of years until the strike had ended, and then the three or four scintillating intellects of the World-Herald struck against each other and produced the following able editorial upon the great topics of the eight hour law and the smelting works trouble:

> able the government to secure any part

"The smelter strike is over and smelts cill be as popular as ever on Friday."

The thing has an uncanny odor about t, and sweeps up against the face of public sentiment like the perfume of a fertilizer factory on account of its age and lack of the embalming fluid, but as it is the strongest thing which has appeared in the Fakir upon the subject, it deserves passing attention.

THE Coliseum building will accommodate 10,000 to 12,000 people, but if this is not large enough. Omaha will erect a new auditorium big enough to satisfy alt conditions possible. We want that convention and are determined to have it if enterprise and good work can se-

PROFANITY in the council, in the board of education, in the board of health, in the board of public works, in the board of county commissioners, everywhere, and yet these public officials are expected to be gentlemen. Are we expecting too much?

MAYOR CUSHING will not be a candidate for re-election. The mayor is a wiser man now than he was two years

health and the board of health. A CALL has been issued for a conven-

AND still no rules to govern the san-

tary commissioner, the commissioner of

tion of members of the farmers' alliance and industrial union, to meet in St.

to see that every honest man who is will- Louis the middle of next month, to the relief of the starving population of that Ing to make an industrious effort to secure take action in poposition to the suba home of his own should have every en- treasury scheme. This is in pursuance couragement and as few impediments as of a resolution passed by the convention possible left in his way. How shall the of the Texas alliance about two months government best perform this duty? ago, in which the scheme of turn-There are two ways open. One of these ing the treasury into a vast pawns to adopt a policy that will encourage shop was roundly denounced and private capital to embark in irrigation a committee grappointed to call sterprises, which would necessarily re- | a national convention of farmers and workingmen opposed to the demogogic proposal. It dight to be a safe prediction that the proposed convention will be representative of the intelligent and honest farmers of the country, rather than of the political agriculturist who restrictions as would insure the reclama- largely composed and controlled the tion of the land by the states, and the | Cincinnati convention, and if so it will transfer of title from the state in the exert a decided influence. It is unquestionable that the sub-treasury folly is losing ground, even in the section where it originated, and its condemnation by a national convenof genuine farmers and workingmen would very likely put an end to it. It is to be hoped the reckless political demagogues who have misled a portion of the farmers of the country into support of this wild and impracticable scheme, will be carefully excluded from the St. Louis convention.

> JUDGE O. P. MASON is dead. The event was not unexpected, but is none the less shocking to a wide circle of acquaintances and friends in Nebraska. The deceased jurist was a man of much force; an able attorney at law; an upright judge and a citizen of influence. He was one of the earliest settlers and prior to his retirement from the supreme bench was a recognized factor in Nebraska politics. He was an entertain ing public speaker, a relentless fighter in court and on the stump and a staunch friend of those to whom he became attached personally. He has left his impress upon Nebraska in her first and second constitutions, in her supreme court reports and before the bar in all her courts. Judge Mason had faults, as every forceful man has, and he made bitter enemies in his aggressive contests personal and political. His death will soften these, however, and humanity's charity will throw its cloak over what was distasteful and leave in enduring memory only the honorable features of a very active career. There will be much to remember of Judge Mason and his life for more than thirty-five years

What connection has the November election with the two-mile limit saloons?

To call a councilman a liar is a worse offense than to brand him as a thief.

DR. GAPEN'S facility at throwing fire brands has been vindicated.

A Promising Thanksgiving.

Cincinnatt Commercial. Reports from the cranberry regions are promising, and everything looks favorable for a big Thanksgiving turkey day in November, a little while after the republicans have carried Ohio, Iowa, New York and Massa-

Another Will Contest. New York Telegram.

Mr. Timothy (Hagan) Hopkins of San Francisco will contest the will of the late Mrs. Hopkins-Searle. This was to have been expected, and the contest will probably be phenomenal for the bitterness displayed and the fifth thrown.

The Railroad Clam.

What's the use of telegraphing after a railway accident that the railway officials are reticent? Of course they are reticent. As the Boston Transcript remarks: "A reticenter man than a railroad official after an accident would be hard to find. Compared with him a clam is loquacious."

Chicago's Prodigy. Chicago Herald.

There is much excitement in certain quarters because a Chicago baby smokes a pipe with evident relish. If its parents had transmitted to it a disease of some other sort, a consuming appetite for whisky to be developed later on, or an unconquerable tendencyto crime or pauperism, nobody would have concerned himself about the case in the

The Kansas Penny Ante.

The people's party state central committee of Kansas proposes to expend \$1,060 to the pending political campaign, the money to be raised by 1 cent assessments. The campaign is to be conducted on the principle that the voter who contributes I cent may be depended apon to do better work than the voter who is tought for \$100. As the committee expended only \$1,100 last year and elected five congressmen, eighty-four members of the legisature and a United States senator, the Kansas farmers have some reason for the faith that is in them.

The Ohio what-is-It.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican The people's party has put forth a full state ticket in Ohio with some show of strength and enthusiasm. Its platform is mainly the one adopted at Cincinnati with subsidiary parts relating to state affairs, inciuding woman suffrage and Bellamy's recently promulgated plan of meeting the drink question by establishing state in place of private dispensation of liquors on the theory that the element of profit in selling is largely responsible for the existing evils. While the movement gains the larger part of its support apparently from the farmers, a Cincinnati printer a given the second place on the ticket and the various socialistic and labor organizations of the cities have been active in promoting the work of the conven-

The Old Reliable.

Philadelphia Ledger The main virtue of building and loan assodations of the Philadelphia pattern is that they are economically managed by men known to all the gembers, who are for the most part neighbors or friends. The conditions are entirely changed when a national society is formed, with costly offices, large salaries and agencles scattered all over the country. They aim may be economically managed by good men, but how is a stranger to assure himself of the fact! They may be pure swindling concerns like that exposed in Chicago. If people want to join building societies, they should stick to the old fashioned kind managed by people of whom they know something, and even then they should keep an eye on the business, which is purely co-operative, and depends for its safety and uccess on the general interest taken in its affairs by all the members.

MILLIONS IN IT.

Philadelphia Press: Goes against the grain in Berlin: Russia's shut down on the export of rye.

Philadelphia Record: Whiist Russia issues decree against speculation in rye, the prime minister of Germany obstinately refuses to make any reduction of the duties on bread for I crease-George Rockey

empire. It is not strange that socialism is

Chleago Times: The czar's ukase pro hibiting the exportation of rye from Russia is creating great apprehension in the eastern parts of Austria and portions of Germany, and not a little distress among the poor is already reported. There is a great opportunity for America in this situation. Wheat has always been too expensive a grain for consumption among the European peasantry, but corn could be sold in Europe at a price which would make it an article of universal use. It is more nutritive than ryo and can be served in many more forms. As yet the peasantry are but little acquainted with its character, since the cheapness of Russia rye has led them to use it almost exclusively. With this food supply shut off it ought to be easy for American corn to be introduced and to win a firm foothold. The great benefit which our farmers would enjoy if this could be accomplished need not

making such rapid strides in Germany.

Chicago News: A few days ago the News discussed the cheerful outlook for the western farmer and gave a few of the many reasons which seemed to justify the hope of a prosperous year for the tiller of the soil. The events of the last day or two have furnished additional evidence that the position was well taken. Europe seems to be more fully realizing the gravity of the situation in regard to breaustuffs, and while in no immeliate need is deeply anxious to provide for future necessities. The fallure in Russia in both wheat and rye, the great bread staples of most of the importing countries, can no onger be doubted, and the shortage must be supplied from America. We have an enormous product, exceeding by many millions of bushels any previous crop, but it looks now as though it would be no more than sufficient to supply the shortage abroad, and it is fast finding a foreign market.

LOWELL'S LAST POEM.

It was Written a Year Ago and He

Was Well Paid for It. The poem entitled "My Brook," which is printed in part below, is in all probability the last verse created by James Russell Lowell. It appeared in the New York Ledger's Christmas Issue on December 13, 1889.

Mr. Lowell wrote the poem while in England in the summer of 1800, and subsequently revised it on seeing the proofs. The amount paid for it was \$1,000. The poem excited varying opinions among critics, but all praised it for its music, its polish and grace-ful diction. Oliver Dyer of Mount Vernon read it before the Lotus club last December. MY BROOK.

It was far up the valley we first plighted When the hours were so many, the duties

Earth's burthen weighs wearily now on us both— But I've not forgotten those dear days;

Each was first-born of Eden, a morn without mate, And the bees and the birds and the butter-

flies thought Twas the one perfect day ever fashioned by Nor dreamed the sweet wonder for us two was wrought.

loitered beside you the whole summer long, I gave you a life from the waste-flow of And whether you babbled or crooned me a I listened and looked till my pulses ran

Twas but shutting my eyes; I could see, I could hear, How you danced there, my nautch girl, 'mid flar root and fern, While the flashing tomauns tinkled joyous and clear On the slim wrists and ankles that flashed

Ab, that was so long ago! Ages, it seems, And now I return sad with life and its lore, Will they flee my gray presence, the lightfooted dreams, And will-o'-wisp light me his lantern no

more! The life that I dreamed of was never to be, For I with my tribe into bondage was so And the sungleams and moongleams, your elf-gifts to me, The miller transmutes into work-a-day

What you mint for the miller will soon melt It is earthy, and earthy good only it buys; decay;

They were coined of the sun and the mo-ment that flies. Break loose from your thralldom! 'Tis only a leap; Your eye'tis but shutting, just holding

Escape to the old days, the days that will keep;
If there's peace in the millpond, so is there in death.

You are mine and no other's; with life of my I made you a Naiad, that were but a stream; In the moon are brave dreams yet, and chances are rife For the passion that ventures its all on a

Leapt bravely! Now down through the meadows we'll go To the Land of Lost Days, whither all the birds wing, Where the dials move backward and aspho dels blow:

Come flash your tomauns again, dance again, sing! Yes, flash them and clash them on ankle and For we're pilgrims to Dreamland, O Daughter of Dream There we find again all that we wasted or

And Fancy-poor fool !- with her bauble's As the Moors in their exile the keys treas-

ured still Of their castles in Spain, so have I; and no fear But the doors will fly open, whenever we To the prime of the past and the sweet of

the year. Western Pensions. Washington, Aug. 18 .- | Special Telegram

o THE BEE. | - The following list of pensions granted is reported by THE BEE and Examiner Bureau of Claims: Nebraska: Original - Edgar V. Harris,

Lyman G. Simmons, Franklin D. Morton, Solomon Showalter, James P. McKiney, Martin Kelley, Henry Behr, William West, Henry H. Moore, Louis Burden, William Pickett, David Myers, William O. John, John S. Miller, Charles Pisdon, William Nixon, Thomas M. Wright, Clarkson F. Orvis, Lewis Sprague, James M. Truax, Martin V. Wright, William Koenig, James

Orvis, Lewis Sprague, James M. Truax, Martin V. Wr ght, William Koenig, James E. Leonard, William S. Brown, Benjamin F. West, John Potter, Willet Shettenkirk, Minor Taylor, Samuel R. McWilliams, John L. Mayee, James Messolay, Enoch H. Meacham, Moroni Owen. Original widows—Margaret A. Porter.

Biowa: Original—William Robinson, Samuel Knutson, Joseph J. Jordan, Moses J. Reed, Anderson Wood, Sewell Van Alstine, George McDonough, Samuel Sisk, Gustav Hohmbraker, William Thurston, Darius W. Treat, W. E. R. Weeks, William Squires, Augustus H. Malcom, John Sammon, Truman Troworldge, Joseph H. Swan, John Stoffen, James M. Phillips, John M. Anson, Malcom S. Andrews, Demetrius E. Morris, George Stanp, Ebhraum E. Blako, Francis C. McAlister, Francis Henenry, Daniel Hoover, James F. Ingraham, Aylette Williams, Charles Reel, Alex W. Wood, William E. McCoy, David Wilfong, William Lewis Zuter, Daniel Pearson, James N. Brewer, Orlando Jones, Simon Snyder, Peter N. Brones, William H. Loeper, George W. Mouldin, Sampson M. Tenney, John T. Brunemer, Jarob Houseman, Jacob Shladdemyer, Alandron Stringham, Hurh Mason, Nelson C. Storrs, Philip Haen, Newton F. Lawronce, Samuel Addy, Additional—Joseph A. Weiss, William H. Bearsley, Increase—George Rockey.

DEATH OF JUDGE O. P. MASON,

Distinguished Nebraska Jurist Passes Quietly Away at Lincoln.

STORY OF HIS LIFE IN THE STATE.

Wonderful Will Power Exhibited by the Deceased While on the Grave's Brink-No Fear of Death There.

LINCOLN Neb., Aug. 18.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—Hon. O. P. Mason, deputy labor commissioner and ex-judge of the supreme court, died at 7:30 this morning after a lingering illness of several weeks.

He was sixty-six years old. His comptaint was a complication of Bright's disease and gangroue. During the last week of his illness he was in constant pain and had to be relieved by opiates. He was conscious up to an hour pefore his demise. His death was

peaceful. The remains will be taken to Nebraska City

for interment. Judge Mason's ailment began two years ago, when he became afflicted with diabetes, and since that time he has gradually declined. About four weeks ago he went to Hot Springs, S. D., with the hope that the minoral waters would prove beneficial to him. instead of improving he rapidly grew worse. He suffered an acute attack of Bright's disease about three weeks ago, and his life was further endangered by gangrene in both feet. When the latter made its appearance his physicians advised the amputa-tion of the toe which was attacked first and later of the foot, but the patient strenuously opposed the idea of losing a portion of his anatomy. He declared that when his foot

went that he would go with it. He returned from Hot Springs about two weeks ago and called on Governor Thayer, who had just appointed him deputy labor commissioner of the state. He then retired to his home at 1630 L street, which he was not destined to leave again alive. He suf-fered great physical pain, but bore it with great fortitude. He was his unique, brave and original seif up to his last breath. He did not change in the least in any way.

At 2 p. m. the bar of Lancaster county held a meeting in Judge Mason's late office and resolutions were passed in respect of the dead lawyer. Arangements, are also being made for the attorneys of the county to go on a special car to Nebraska City to attend the funeral. The death of the judge was expected and it was his wonderful will power that kept him alive. Even an hour before his death he declared he would not die and it was only when he saw for himself that his imbs were mortified to the knees that he gave up.

The state house will be closed tomorrow and such officials as will not be called to Kearney will attend. Governor Thayer will be one of the pall bearers. Crape has been placed on the door of the deputy labor commissioner's office and the place has been

closed for the day.

The funeral exercises will occur at noon to morrow at the late residence of the deceased, Seventeenth and L streets. Oliver Perry Mason was a native of

Brookfield, Madison county, New York, and was born May 13, 1829. His parents were natives of Rhode Island and of English-Irish descent. He resided at home during his minority, working on his father's farm. He attended the district schools of his neighborhood, also the academy at Hamilton and the Clinton liberal institute, then under the presidency of Dr. Perkins. In 1850 he gradnated at the state normal school at Albany After about two years' teaching he went on a two years' tour south, reading law all this

In 1854 he returned from the south to

Ohio, where he was admitted to the bar in the circuit court at Nor-walk. In 1855 he removed to Nebraska, and was identified with its interests up to the time of his death. In 1858 he was elected to the house in the territorial council. Three times since he has been elected to the council. once to fill a vacancy, and twice for a full term. He aided in the fram-ing of the present constitution. In 1867 he ran against William A. Little for In 1867 he ran against William A. Little for supreme judge and was beaten. On the death of Mr. Little, shortly after his election, Mr. Mason was appointed to fill the vacancy, and two years later was elected to vacancy, and two years later was elected to fill the same place by a majority of between fill the same place by a majority of between doubt. Said he, "that you understand your business thoroughly; but—you don't seem to get onto my curves." club" law passed, granting certain rights to club organizations, allowing those belonging to the clubs to hold 320 acres of land, double the amount allowed by congress. Mr Mason opposed the organization of clubs in his county, under this law, single handed and almost alone, and defeated that iniquity after a very severe personal contest.

As a lawyer the late Mr. Mason has been a very successful advocate.

In 1864 he was appointed provost marshal under General S. R. Curtis, for Neoraska, and held that office until the close of the war. While colonel of the militia he organized several companies and sent them out to the Blue at the time of the Indian troubles in 1864. A summer of families disn troubles in 1864. A number of families were murdered, but the prompt assistance afforded timely aid to those frontier settlers. He was opposed to all special legislation and special privileges to corporations. In one of his speeches in opposing the pas-

sage of a special law on corporations, he de-scribed them as being "with no eyes to see, no hearts to feel, no souls to save, no beaver to gain, and no nell to shun—they can feel, but only for the pockets of men." He has probably framed more of the stat-utes of Nebraska than any other one man. Since his retirement from the bench Judge Mason has practiced his profession and was for one term secretary of the state board of transportation. Two weeks ago he was appointed deputy state labor commissioner, but was never able to assume the duties of the

DELAY IN THE ASYLUM CASE. Thomas Darnell, the attorney for Dr. Test and Steward Liveringhouse of Hastings asyand Steward Liveringhouse of Hastings asylum scandal fame, is making every endeavor to save the two men from public disgrace and has appealed from the action of the board of public lands and buildings, and asked permission to file a new brief. Governor Thayer has granted this request. Nothing will be done by the chief executive

until Darnell is heard from, and the date for that is indefinitely in the future.

MINISTERS LIABLE TO A PINE. A letter to County Judge Stewart concerning a certain marriage shows that the minising a certain marriage shows that the minis-ter performing the same had failed to fur-nish the desired data to the county judge as required by law. His bonor siso discovered that several other ministers and even some justices of the peace have made the same oversight or neen guilty of greas neglect. The penalty for failing to file such informa-tion is a time of Sept.

tion is a fine of \$500. WILL INVESTIGATE MELICIC The action of the independent convention in demanding that Melick's record as sheriff be looked up has resulted in the county commissioners deciding to employ an expert to investigate his books and see why he did not turn in any money for fees while his successor turned in \$1,000.

FREIGHT HATE QUESTION. Tomorrow at Kearney the members of the state board of transportation will hold the second meeting of the series for the purpose of listening to what suggestions may be offered or complaints made concerning the present railroad rates. This evening Land Commissioner Humphrey, Treasurer Hill and Attorney General Hastings left for Kearney, Secretary of State Allen, who is at McCommissioner for the state of the second state of the second s at McCook, leaves that town this evening to neet the other members of the board at Kearney. Auditor Benton, who is in Omaha, leaves over the Union Pacific tonight for the

WILL BE AT THE REUNION. Governor Thaver has issued the following official order to the various colonels of the

official order to the various colonels of the state militia:

Liscoles, Neb., Aug. 18, 1891.—Colonel John P. Bratt, commanding First regiment. Bensiet, Neb.

Colonel C. J. Bills, commanding Second regiment, Fairbury, Neb.

Captain C. M. Murdoch, commanding Battery A. Wymore, Neb.

Captain J. H. Culver, commanding Troop A, Milford, Neb.

Gentlemen:—As Brigadier General Cotby is not in the state and has issued no orders for your respective commands, I therefore take this method of communicating with you and to direct that you have your commands in readiness to go into camp at Grand Island Angust ii. Transportation will be furnished. Adjutant General Cole will arrange the details as to your transportation and the time of leaving your respective places on his return from Washington. John M. Thayen,

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

DID WHAT THEY COULD. "One of the Hastings papers," says Land Commissioner Humphrey, "takes occasion to censure the board of public lands and build-ings for not making recommendations to the overnor in our report of the investigation of the Hastings asylum scandal. The fact is, that we could not do any more than we did do in that matter. The statute says that the board shall report its conclusions to the gov-ernor within six days after the conclusions are reached. The statute does not make any provision concerning any recommendations. It is the prerogative of the governor to pass on the evidence and not for the board to make

any recommendations. Mr. J. H. Jones, treasurer of Sheridan county, was in the city today.

The Farmers' Mutual free and lightning insurance company of Burt county has been authorized by Deputy Auditor Wheeler to transact business in this state.

PASSING JESTS.

Philadelphia Record: Jinks-I near Jones was burned out recently. Jonks-Yes, his whole stock was irretrievably damaged. Jinks-What business was he in? Jenks-Patent fire extinguishers. Cincinnati Commercial: Hungry Higgins—
If you kin do a little towards he pin' a poor
man lookin' for work—
Citizen—Here's a dime for you, but I don't
believe you would know what work was if you
should happen to meet it.
Hungry Higgins—Wouldn't 17 My friend, if
you'd the practice in dodgin' work that I've
had you'd know it a mile away.

Bob Burdette: "I have been hugging a de-lusion for nearly six weeks," sighed Turnover, wearily, "I see," said Thronover, sympa-thetically, "she is only a sister to you after all."

THE OLD STORY. Muncey's Weekly. "Twas ever thus from childhood's hour.
I've seen my fondest hopes decay."
I never held an acc or bower.
But some one would the "joker" play. I never filled a bobtail flush. Three of a kind, or kings full high; But some one hurriedly would "rush" Four aces, with a gentle sigh. I never played the game of bluff, With sixty antes in the plie, But some one always saw the stuff, And took it with a modest smile.

Somerville Journal: Blinks-Have you heard of Bjones' great loss?
Bjinks No, what was it?
Bjenks Why, he lost a game of croquet yesterday and then he lost his temper.

Life: He-Are you quite sure that you love him?
She—Yes, indeed! Why, I thought of here
right in the midst of my Browning, today.

KEROSENE-GIRL-GONE. Washington Star. One morning Bridget thought she'd start. The fire with kerosene: She poured it on with all her heart, Because the wood was green.

The biaze sprung up, the embers fell With raddy, gleaning tints.
And Bridget liked the scheme so well, She's done it ever since.

Detroit Free Press: First Tramp—Old Skin flint is wedded to his money. Second Tramp—So? Now I know what he meant when he said he didn't have a single cent to give me. Puck: Against the rules-First Hod Car-ler-What did the walkin' diligate fine ye for,

rier-What did the walkin' diligate fine ye for, Mike? Second Oltro-Furcomin' down the ladder two rounds at a time. Lowell Courier: Why not take milk as symbol of courage rather than of mildness? There is abundant reason to believe that much of it has never been cowed.

Raltimore American: Gay circles naturally indulge in rounds of pleasure.

Pittsburg Chroniele: It is funny that the load makes the cargo before the train starts. New Orleans Pleayune: South Boston has a kindling wood trust. We pine knot for anything of that sort.

Boston Transcript: People who have no money of their own on which to take interest make it up by taking a great deal of interest in other people's money.

The Best Things In Cookery

Are always made with the ROYAL BAK-ING POWDER. It imparts that peculiar lightness, sweetness and flavor noticed in the finest rolls, biscuit, cake, etc., and which the most expert pastry cooks declare is unobtainable by the use of any other raising agent.

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