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#### DAILY BEE THE

### E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in presence this oth day of April, A. D., 1892, SEALS N. P. FEIL, N. P. FEIL, Notary Public

### Average Circulation for March, 24,329.

M. E. General Conference News. Methodists throughout the country may be assured that the reports of the proceedings of the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church to be published in THE BRE will be accurate, fair and interesting. We shall devote all the space necessary to making complete daily reports of the sessions of this great meeting of one of the greatest of protestant churches. Our staff assigned especially to the duty of reporting the conference is thoroughly informed upon Methodism and selected with particular ref. erence to preparing accounts of the deliberations for Methodist readers. Persons in other parts of the union interested in the general conference will find it to their advantage to subscribe for THE BEE during the month of May.

A LONDON newspaper attacks American society morals. This is too ridiculous to inspire resentment.

"NEGROPHOBIST" is a barbarism that should never be allowed to creep into print. Our Afro-American friends should banish it forever from their vocabulary.

"No Gon; no laws; no property;" is to be the cry of London anarchists today. It is certainly consistent with itself and forms a proper conclusion if the premises are admitted.

THE plucky French duellist who will put an end to Harry Vane Milbank's useless career will be entitled to a monument. The fellow has become a positive nuisance.

FROM all appearances the Barber as-

strongest character to enable one to be CONGRATULATIONS AND WELCOME. One hundred years ago the first gengood on an unstable income of \$5 per eral conference of the Methodist Episcoweek. A few years ago it was the general pal church convened in the city of Balti-

idea, which Mr. Wright entertained in common with the large majority of peo-

ple, that industrial pursuits engaged in he woman might cause her some degraica and they were holding services twice | dation, or at least bring to her a loss of respect, but he has become convinced, as must be the case with all intelligent very poor and small, but earnest congre- observers, that a loss of respect does not occur from the co-employment of the sexes. On the contrary he thinks that the mingling of the sexes, either in industry or education, does not work harm to society, but brings great good and secures that very respect which is essential to honorable social and family life. Mr. Wright, whose intelligent investigations give weight and authority to his opinions, is not troubled about the integrity of the family and the purity of social life, nor the security and perpetuity of religious institutions, on account of the entrance of woman into a wide industrial and educational field believing that the inevitable result will be increased respect for woman in every direction, because independence and capacity always bring respect. It is a good service that Mr. Wright has done in behalf of a class of workingwomen

whose hardships are quite enough to endure without having added thereto the Today the twenty-first quadrennial ession of the general conference of the calumny which his investigations have Methodist Episcopal church opens in shown to be ground less. Omaha. One hundred years ago the

#### circuit rider had scarcely surmounted TAKING ADVANTAGE OF TECHNICALI the Allegheny mountains. America TIES.

Three years ago the commissioners of Douglas county decided to build a county hospital. As there were no funds in the treasury it was deemed best to raise the money from the sale of a part of the 160-acre tract known as the county poor farm. This tract was platted and subdivided into lots and disposed of at public and private sale to land speculators and parties desiring choice residence property. The purchasers were given the privilege of each or deferred payments, and most of them took advantage of the easy terms by only paying a small amount down in expectancy that they would double their money before the time for the next payment expired. Like hundreds of other land speculators they were disappointed owing to the stagnation in real estate

branches, is now the accepted creed which overtook all western cities with of 7,000,000 human beings and conthe advent of 1889. trols the religious thought of And now a number of our wealthiest not less that 35,000,000 people. and well-to-do business people ask the

commissioners to refund the money they have paid or pay them an exorbitant bonus as an inducement to live up to the bargains they have made. This is an extraordinary demand for business men to make. The only ground upon which they place themselves is technical irregularity in the sale. How would it have been had this property advanced in value as they expected? Would any one of these purchasers have given up his ot to the county without a light? Would not each one of them have insisted upon his right to hold or re-sel? Would they not 1. we been content with

wantever action was found necessary to make their title good? Would they not have joined in a prayer to the courts or the legislature to rectify any irregularity in the transfer?

It is a bad rule that does not work ism and civilization were alike unknown forty years ago, it is a conspicuous honor both ways. The attempt to unload this

gress and the country should wake up to its importance and devise methods for transforming these deserts into agricultural regions teeming with prosperous people.

MAY DAY IN EUROPE.

The apprehension felt throughout Europe regarding the possible events of oday may be founded largely upon imaginary dangers, but it is unquestionable that there are threatening and mischlevous elements in the social fabric of all European countries against the designs of which it is necessary for every government to take the most careful precautions. That there are grievances which justify popular protest and furnish an almost valid reason for the spirit of revolution which is manifeatly growing from year to year is not to be denied. The oppression of the masses is severe and increasing. The maintenance of vast armies, quartering upon the people an immense body of nonproducers, makes, together with the other extravagant demands for the support of government, a drain upon the resources of labor which deprives it of fair reward in the present and of all hope for the future.

Already ground down to the point where they are able to obtain no more than is necessary to existence, and seeing in the policy of the governments no prospects of bettering their condition, it is not surprising that the common people of Europe are ready to adopt extreme measures in the hope of remedying the evils and abuses from which they suffer. Recent interviews with leading German socialists furnish most interesting disclosures of the hardships and privations suffered by the mass of German workingmen. The widespread discontent among these people is fully explained by the statements, the authenticity of which there is no reason to doubt, regarding the rates of wages and the cost of living. These socialist leaders say that the average weekly wages of the German workingman are less than \$3.50, and in some trades the earnings are much less, weavers, for examble, being glad to get \$2.50. Seventy per cent of the working people of Saxony, where a large proportion of the inhabitants are engaged in manufacturing, earn less than \$150 a year. The cost of living, on the other hand, is considerably higher than it was five years ago, particularly in Berlin and other large cities, and it is stated that, instead of this change being neutralized by a simultaneous rise in wages, the reverse is the case.

With men able to earn in the average only \$3.50 a week and women less than half that amount, and no outlook for an improvement of their condition, there is certainly excuse for discontent and unrest. The situation in France, Belgium and Spain is no better, and while in Eagland the distress among the working classes is notiso severe as in the continental countries it is sufficiently so to incite popular protest and efforts for redress.

This state of affairs furnishes opportunity for the destructive element in European society to operate and develop. The danger which the governments of Europe have taken preclutions against does not come from German socialists, French possibilists, or the labor organizations, but from the anarchists, with whose policy of violence and destruction the other "organizations seeking a redress of grievances have no sympathy. Such socialist leaders as Liebknecht, Bebel and Singer utterly repudiate anarchism as an instrument of social reform. They do not believe in employing revolutionary methods, holding that the resort to riots and explosions would have the effect to provoke the capitalist class to restrict the rights of workingmen, repress their activities and destroy their liberties. These men regard the anarchists and revolutionists who excite disturbance and perpetrate dynamite outrages as being the worst enemies the workmen have. It is important to understand the distinction between the anarchists, whose purpose is to destroy the state, and the socialists whose aim is to reconstruct and exalt the state. The preparations that have been made at all the centers of Europe to prevent anarchistic demonstrations today and to promptly quell any incendiary outbursts of popular passion will doubtless prove to be sufficient for the purpose, and while a repetition of the experiences of past years is to be expected, it is not probable that May day will witness any of the serious disturbances that have been apprehended.

to the Methodist connection are all based upon this central idea-a personal. definite and absolute knowledge or belief that God in some mysterious but strictly scriptural way has made Himself present in the human soul to inspire it to a godly life and awaken in it a

fervid desire for the salvation of all men. The Methodist believes that the church to which he adheres owes its wonderful growth and efficiency to this doctrine and its corollaries.

To the secular student this idea may not be so clear. He rather turns to the human methods of carrying forward the great work. To him there is more in the compact, complete and frictionless organization. The itinerancy whereby every church has a pastor and every pastor a church; the episcopacy, also itinerant, whereby the most gifted preachers of the denomination are elevated to high positions of almost absolute executive authority for life; the class leader; the presiding elder and the limited monarchical government are argely instrumental in giving this great church its standing in the world's religious denominations. The organization is most admirable for work. The council of bishops is the highest executive authority in the church, though each of the bishops is an independent autocrat and has no vote in either annual or general conferences. The presiding elders of an annual conference form the cabinet of the bishop and they advise with him as to the assignments of the ministers. The minister accepts his appointment from the bisbop who presides at his conference, and in turn becomes the head of the circuit or station to which he is assigned, subject to the authority of the presiding elder. The class leader is the spiritual adviser of the twelve or more communicants who meet him from time to time for encouragement or consolation. The local preachers are the unpaid but faithful assistants of the regular pastors.

The general conference is the parliament of Methodism. The bishops are the cabinet, the ministers the house of lords, and the laymen the house of commons. The analogy is not close, for ministers and laymen sit together and vote together, but nothing in civil government affords a better illustration. This great quadrennial meeting is the legislative body of the church. Changes in discipline, in doctrine and rules for the management of all the vast and complicated machinery of the church are referred to this assembly of the representative men of the denomination. The annual conferences may recommend, but they cannot complete legislation. On the other hand no change in the constitution of the church can be made without the consent of the annual conferences. The ministers who compose the annual conferences are its members by virtue of their offices. The lay members are elected by their respective churches or circuits. The people vote directly only once in four years, for lay delegates to the annual conferences to which their ministers belong. The ministers elect the ministerial delegates to the general conference, and the lay delegates in the annual conferences

immediately preceding the general conference elect the lay delegates to the general conference. The general conference elects the bishops and other ex-

spirit as will insure the speedy completion of the monument. Grant sleeps in Riverside park because New York was his chosen home and his family desired his burial there. The great city that gladly accepted the

trust of crecting a mausoleum worthy of his fame should not permit further tardiness to excite national reproach. Failed to Discriminate.

Deadsroud Times.

Northern Wyoming has become comparatively thickly populated, and more or less of the lands put into crops, and of course this is detrimental to the cattlemen's interests. Undoubtedly there are "rustlers" or men who have followed a business of stealing cattle, but only a small portion of those involved in the difficulty are of that character. The cattlemen have not discriminated in their persecutions, and it is this fact that has forced the farmers to take up arms and join issue with the rustlers against their enemies.

#### Penance Taken After Shakin'. St. P.aul Pioneer Press.

There is a big lot of people out in Callfornia who never knew how mightily they could wrestle in prayer until the earthquake informally called at their respective places of business the other day. It remains to be seen whether they fulfill their ante-election pledges, however.

### BLASTS FROM RAM'S HORN.

To have faith means to have a bank acunt in heaven.

It is a dangerous day for a preacher when he preaches the groatest sermon of his life. The woman who paints her face forgets that the world is full of people who have good evesight. The devil don't want any stronger hold on

a man than to get him to put off doing what he knows to be right. The devil is more afraid of the testimony

of a young convert than he is of the tallest The world is full of trouble because there

are so many folks who would rather have ten conts now than ten dollars after awhile. The beginning of faith is always like a grain of mustard seed. Only a little at the tart, but as it tries God and finds him true,

it grows until it becomes a great tree. No preacher who tries to make his own appointments ever has his meals served with any more regularity than Elijah got his sup-per and breakfast while the ravens were oing his marketing. "Forty accessions, mostly adults," some-

#### times attracts no attention at all in heaven, while at other times the streets of glory are nade to ring because some sinner who has been in the church for twenty years has at last repented

### SABBATH SMILES.

New York Herald: Jersey is now so cor-upt that it is assorted the mosquitoes pay rupt that it when trying to get their bills through.

Somerville Journal: According to the news paper headlines burglars are always "bold." Perhaps they are, in reality, compared with he scared people whom they wake up at dead states. of night.

Boston Transcript: It is somewhat in the sature of a paradox that when politicians are inable to swallow what is done at a caucus they bolt it.

Philadelphia Record: "Pop, what does the paper mean when it says the singing left nothing to be desired?" "It evidently means my son, that the audience had enough of it." 'the singing left

Atchison Globe: The wife of a politician must often wish that her husband was as en-thusiastic over his family as he is over his country. Clothler and Furnisher: New York Mother -Bobbie, your clothes look as though you had been in a fight. Come, sir, tell the trath. Bobbis (tearfully)-No, I haven't. I rode home from school in a Fifth avenue stage.

#### TAFFY PULLS.

#### New York Herald,

D'ye want ter know the place where a good time is gon'. Although the equinoctials 're a-blowin an' a-blowin'?

It's down in the kentry where the maple sap

An' the boys 're makin' syrup by the big bush-fire.

Somerville Journal: Spriggs-It looks to me s if it were come to rain before night. Brizgs-Is that so? I must start right out ow, then, and borrow an umbrella before the

her fellow notices i

### ANOTHER PIONEER GONE.

#### Death of Augustus Kountze at Home in New York City,

A private telegram was received by the editor of THE BEE last night from Mr. Herman Kountze, announcing the death of his brother, Augustus Kountze, in New York city, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The news was not entirely unexpected, as Mr. Kountze had been seriously ill for several weeks.

Augustus Kountze was born in Stark county, Ohio, and was 64 years of age. He came to Omaha in 1855 on a tour of inspection, being then engaged in the real estate business at Muscatine, Ia. He realized this city's advantages of location, and decided to cast his fortunes with the new town. He moved to Omaha early in the spring of 1856. In the fall of 1856 Mr. Kountze was followed by his brother, Herman, and the younger brothers, Luther, Charles B. and William Kountze, William Kountze, who came to Nebraska in 1858, died the same year at

Dakota City. In the fall of 1857 the Kountze brothers began

a banking business under the firm name and of Kountze Brothers, and continued under that firm name until 1863, when they organized the First National bank of Omaha, the first bank organized in Nebraska under the national banking law. In 1873 Augustus Kountze left Omaha and from that date until his death shared with his brother Luther the management of the New York banking house of Konntze Brethers, leaving Herman Kountze at the head of the Omaha bank and Charles B. Kountze in charge of the Colo-rado National bank at Denver in which the

Kountzo prothers had a mutual interest Augustus Kountze was very active in pro-moting the interests of Omaha in territorial times. The selection of Omaha as the east-ern terminus of the Union Pacific railroad was largely due to his exertions. He was named in the charter of that company as one of its incorporators and appointed by Abra-ham Lincoln on the first board of govern-ment directors of that road. He became one of the promoters of the Omaha & Northwestern railroad, now a part of the Oriaba & North-western railroad, now a part of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railway, and in fact took an interest in every project that contributed to the growth of Omaha during his residence in this city. He was an ardent republican from the inception of the party to the end of his life. He was twice elected territorial treasurer, and occupied that posi-tion when Nebraska entered the union.

He built the magnificient residence "Forest Hill," and occupied it until his removal to New York, when he sold it to his brother, Herman Kountze.

Mr. Kountze was the benefactor of many worthy charities and educational institu-He was the first patron of Brownell tions. hall and was the clost generous contributor to the fund for the establishment of the Kountzo Memorial Lutheran church which was named in honor of his father. At the general Lutheran synod last spring Mr. Kountse donated twenty acres of valuable ground in the southern part of the city as a

site for the proposed Lutheran college. Mr. Kountze leaves a wife. The remain Mr. Kountze leaves a wife. The remain-ing survivors are his brother, Herman of Omaha, Charles of Denver, and Luther of New York and his sister, Mrs. Samuel R. Brown of Omaha.

#### PROSPECTS FOR A BIG STRIKE.

#### Machinists on the Panhandle Road Prepar ing to Go Out.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 30.-Before the convention of the International Association of Machinists adjourns next week action may be taken that will result in a strike of machinists on the Panhandle railroad. If a strike is ordered between 1,500 and 2,000 machinsts along the line will go out. The International association is endeavoring to induce the boilermakers and other iron workers whose trade is kindred to that of anchinists to organize lodges and oin the association, and if success and bolt success ain the association, and if success attend their efforts, the boiler makers and contrers on the Panhandle will be included in the strike. As the Pauhandle is controlled by the Pennsylvania road it is possible that the strike will extend to that line also, as the alleged grievences of the l'anhandle men are also those of the workers on the Pennsylvaula road. The whole situation was dis-cussed in a preliminary way at the session of the executive board at the Grand Pacific today. The sentiment of the members of the board was almost unanimous in favor of a strike and recommendations in accordance

Simply a Great Big Canard,

NEW YORK, April 30 .- The report circu-

lated last night to the effect that the United

States subtreasury in this city had been

robbed of \$125,000 turns out to have been a

SEASONABLE RHYMES.

Boston Courier.

The spade resumes its vernal feats And never lets a day 20. But it imparts to certain spines A versatile lumbago.

Now do the dwellers out of town Work o'er the r garden patches, Whereat the neighbor's hen comes in And vigorously scratches.

phait monopoly is about to meet competition. It has enjoyed exceptional profits so long, however, that it should accept the situation gracefully.

THE World's fair must be made an unqualified success. If to accomplish this another \$5,000,000 is necessary congress should not hesitate a moment to make the appropriation.

IN VIEW of all the circumstances it seems very strange that the whisky trust should be willing to spend \$250,000 in the enlargement of the distillery at Des Moines, in prohibition Iowa, even to use as a malt house.

WYOMING had a comparatively small representation at the cattlemen's conference in Ogden. Many of her leading stock owners would gladly have participated in the Ogden meeting except for a previous pressing engagement at Fort D. A. Russell.

THERE is force in the suggestion that the railways are not doing the fair thing to Omaha in contining the sale of round trip tickets from distant points to the general conference to three days, which are already passed. This meeting is important enough to warrant reduced rates from the east one or two days of every week until the end of May.

EDUCATION and methods of imparting it are to be made very prominent features of the Columbian exposition. This idea will be approved by Americans. for in nothing do our people take more patriotic pride than in the system of public instruction which has been devised in and is supported by this country. Universal education is the grand central idea of the republic.

THE theosophists, having divided the ashes of their priestess, Mme. Blavatsky, among the three branches of their society, have established three centers of occultism. America becomes one and New York is the holy of holies. London, England, and Madras, India, share this honor with New York. Meanwhile the new doctrines of this strange mixture of all faiths, no faith and superstition are gaining some noteworthy adherents.

BRIEFLY and as a concise statement of the importance of the general conference it is well to charge the memory with the facts that this quadrennial meeting represents 2,400,-000 Methodist communicants, 15,877 itinerant Methodist ministers and 14, -202 local Methodist preachers. There are 305 ministerial delegates, 183 lay delegates and a large number of fraternal delegates from other branches of Wesleyanism, besides editors of Methodist newspapers, secretaries of missionary and other societies and eminent clergymen who are merely visitors. Probably the conference will be attended by from 800 to 1,000 representative Methodists, aside from those who live in this and neighboring states.

to a progressive young city to participate in the centennial anniversary of the date of the first general conference of a church so noted for its energy and so successful in propagating its doc-

more. There were then 266 traveling

ministers. Twenty-five years preceding.

Philip Embury and Captain Webb were

the only Methodist preachers in Amer-

a week in a rigging loft on Williams

street, New York, whither resorted a

gation. One hundred years ago on the

2d of last March John Wesley, the

founder of Wesleyanism, died in Eng-

land. He had preached for sixty-four

years with remarkable power and suc-

cess and the "New Connection," for

Wesley always adhered to the estab-

lished church and contemplated found-

ing no distinct sect, numbered in its

membership in Great Britain and Ire-

land 78,900 and there were 326 traveling

among the lower and middle classes.

Puritans in New England, Quakers in

Pennsylvania and Episcopalians in the

south were the more powerful church

organizations and the Methodists were

lespised not only because of their small

number, but because they were noisy,

undignified and outspoken in their

was virgin soil west of that range. The

Methodist preacher was always on the

frontier, but the frontier had gone less

than 150 miles from the Atlantic ocean

at most points. The country has grown

from 5,000,000 to 62,000,000 in these hun-

dred years. The rigging left and the

crude log church have given way to

elegant houses of worship. The circuit

preacher no longer travels on horseback

100 miles between appointments. Amer-

ica has grown, and with it Methodism

has advanced until now there are in the

immediate American branch 2,400,000

members, 15,877 itinerant ministers and

14,202 local preachers. The publishing

interest, always a feature of Wesleyan-

ism, has developed from almost nothing

Wesleyanism, including all its

The Methodist Episcopal church south,

the branch which separated from

the parent organization on account of

The Methodists are an aggressive de-

nomination. Their churches and their

preachers are found in almost every

hamlet of this continent. Their mis-

sions have spread to every land. So ex-

tensive has been the work in Afria and

India, especially, that the conferences of

both those fields have their own bishops.

The American church raised \$1,200,000

It is a distinguished privilege to be

permitted to entertain this highly edu

cated and influential assembly of Meth-

odist clergymen and laymen. Situated

as Omaha is in the center of the Ameri-

can union, upon a spot where Method-

for missions last year.

slavery, has 1,200,000 communicants.

to a net capital of \$2,957,231.

preaching.

trines. Omaha weicomes her guests with a warmth which is quickened by the circumstances under which she becomes their hostess. It is a fitting recognition of the power and population of this interior region. The congratulations to which our Methodist friends will be entitled by reason of the progress made in the past 100 years will naturally awaken in the hearts of our citizens feelings of gratitude that this young city should thus become one of the landmarks of the march of Method-

ism. Gentlemen, permit THE BEE on behalf of the city of Omaha and the great west to extend to you a most cordial welcome.

FACTORY WORK AND IMMORALITY.

Mr. Carroll D. Wright, chief of the bureau of labor statistics, does not agree with the popular impression that factory labor conduces to immorality among the women so employed. He believes the idea that the entrance of woman into the industrial field has lowered her moral standard to be absolutely false, and that the working women of this or any other civilized country are upon as high a plane of purity as any class of the community. This view is the result of positive investigations, and Mr. Wright says that in whatever direction he has turned his studies of the moral character of women engaged in industry the result has been the same. whether in this country, in Great Britain, or upon the continent of Europe

In 1881 he made an extended personal inquiry into the conditions surrounding factory life in this country and in Europe, and he found in that investigation that the charge that the factory promoted immorality and swelled the criminal lists was unfounded. Examination of the criminal records of a large number of British factory towns disclosed the fact that neither the ranks of the immoral nor the criminal lists were increased to so great an extent from the factory population as from other classes. A subsequent inquiry into the condition of the working women of Boston brought a result as emphatic as that reached in

the previous investigation involving many cities and towns in this country and Europe. A still later investigation, iu 1888, was made as to the character, surroundings and conditions of working women in twenty-two of the large cities of the United States, which also showed that the common impression that factory labor conduces to immorality is erroneous. Mr. Wright very justly says: "The fact that here and there a girl forsakes the path of virtue and leads a sinful life should not be used to the detriment of the class to which she belongs, especially when her life is peculiarly exposed to temptation, as is the case of girls struggling on \$5 a week. It is exceedingly easy to be good on a sure and generous income; but it requires the

property upon the county or extort money from the county, which means from the other taxpayers, is wrong in principle, unjustifiable and unbusiness-The men who demand these relike. bates bought this property with their eyes open. They considered the purchase not only a bargain, but in many instances they were especially favored by a private sale when a public sale might have compelled them to bid higher. There will be no serious difficulty to overcome to make their titles perfect and the commissioners will not be justified in paying rebates and bonuses to parties who have invested in county farm lots.

RECLAIMED LANDS. Adverting again to the subject of irrigation it is well enough to consider what it means to open up our arid lands

to cultivation. Special Agent Hinton in his report to the department predicts that 17,000,000 acres will be under irrigation by the time the World's fair opens. This is hardly a garden patch in comparison with the total area of land now barren which a comprehensive system of irrigation will make productive. Yet the total area of cultivated land in Canada is but 16,000,000 acres and that of the entire continent of Australia is but 12,000,000 acres. The following table taken from Mulhail's Dictionary of Statistics gives the extent of cultivated land in millions of acres in the principal countries of the world: United Kingdom ....

France ..... Austria Italy .......... Portugal. A perusal of the above table will show the reader that it is worth while to reclaim 17,000,000 acres, because populous nations are now dependent upon a less area. Portugal and Sweden together have no more. The cultivated area of Denmark, Holland and Belgium com-

bined is barely equal to that reclaimed by irrigation in America. By adding 17.-000,000 acres to our cultivable area we increase our capacity to support a farming population as much as though we annexed all of Canada, one-third of the cultivated land of the United Kingdom, one-fifth of that of France, one-fourth that of Germany, or all the titled farms of Sweden, Norway and Greece put togother.

If we divide this new area into 160acre tracts and give one to each head of a family actually settling upon the same, we shall provide for nearly or quite half a million people. But the average farm in Europe is only forty-eight acres. Upon this basis, our 17,000,000 acres would provide over 350,000 heads of families with little homes and sustain a population of 1,750,000. Our present cultivated area is 208,000,000 acres. It is claimed upon good authority that the arid and susceptible of cultivation by artificial means more than equals in extent the total present cultivated area of America. But this theme is limitless and would re-

THE METHODIST CHURCH. When John Wesley began preaching

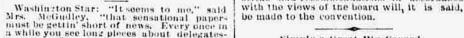
to the common people of Great Britain in 1764 he had no idea of the immortal fame he was destined to acquire. The persecutions and contumely to which he was subject gave no promise of the giorious achievements which should carry his name and fame to the uttermost ends of the earth. Having no purpose to create "a sect, the eloquent clorgymin never disconnected himself with the established church of England. It is probable, however, in his latter days he saw, perhaps, with regret, the inevitable consequences of his preaching. Vital religion as he and his contemporary referiners preached it could not remain on taims of intimacy with the formalism, which provailed. But the primitive Methodists retained the creed, parts of the ritual and much of the form of government prevailing in the established shurch and the two are not today so falogpart in essential doctrines as in differences of their application.

The secret of the power of this denomination is perhaps difficult to explain from a secular point of view. The believer who is a Methodist insists that Methodism is strong, aggressive and officient as a moral force because Methodism is essentially a religion of the heart. The conversion of a sinner means something more than a more turning away from evil to good. It is a change of the whole spiritual being; an individual reincarnation of the Christ; a filling of the soul with an enthusiasm born of a confidence that sins are blotted out; a heaven-given energy for work for the Master. The revival, the camp meeting, the class meeting, the love feast and the other special methods of quire volumes for its discussion. Con- advancing the cause of religion peculiar

utive officers of the church, the edi tors of the church papers, etc.

So from the membership of individual churches to the bishops the system of government is complete and at the same ime flexible enough for unexampled aggressiveness. As an organization there is nothing in christendom save the autocracy of the Roman Catholic church so cupable of securing willing and absolute allegiance. This church would be an aggressive force in the world were it less fervid in its religious beliefs and less tenacious of its distinctive religious tenets, because of the remarkable strength of its form of government.

DEATH OF AUGUSTUS KOUNTZE. The announcement of the death of Augustus Kountze will be deplored by many of our oldest citizens as a personal percavement. Augustus Kountze was pre-eminently one of the founders of Omnha. He was the impersonation of



Washinzton Star: "It seems to me," said Mrs. McGudley, "that sensational papers must be gettin' short of news. Every once in a while you see long pieces about delegates-at-largs. There aln't never been any reason showed why delegates should be confined." The thought sets the heart of the poet aglow.

As he welcomes the sunlighted hours; he season that robs us of beautiful snow Restores us the beautiful flowers Philadelphia Times: Observing men have not failed to notice that the present strong a station of anarchistic ideas everywhere is

oincident with the buck beer season

Columbus Post: This is the time of year when a woman can go into the back yard with a rake, a broom and a match and drive the neighbors all away from home.

Boston Transcript: It has been customary to sneak disparagingly of the fifth wheel of a seach, but the odd wheel of an electric car is far above the others.

New York Herald: Bond-Do you believe in free wool, Unels Tom? Unele Tom-'Course I does; don't s'pose I'd go back on Abum Lincoln, does yo? Somerville Journal: There never was a boy yet so good that it wasn't safer for his old maild aunt to watch him mighty sharp. Unto the currant bush now man Is guardian ad litem. And squirteth beliebore thereon Etc., ad infinitum. And scarcely does the mud recede At his vituperations Than he is heaping on the dust His acrid excerations.

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S. W. Cornse 15ta and Douglas Sin Rever State It was A Corker---We sold the biggest part of those \$18 ways manifested a friendly and deep inerest in the growth and prosperity of suits Saturday for \$7.50, and have a few left which we'll Six days and one hour is the latest fast trip from New York to Southampton. If the enginemakers keep on they will shorten up the time for a trip to Europe until it can no longer be digni-

give out Monday at \$7.50 as long as they last. Better come in the morning if you want one, or you may have to pay \$15 for a suit not a bit better. They are dark colored, invisible plaid sack suits, made up in the highest style of the tailor's art. We can't fill any mail orders on this suit, as the quantity is so limited that they'll all be gone before noon. We have the finest assortment of spring styles in the west,

and we can certainly please you. Browning, King & Co 8

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be given to the great commander. This formal acceptance by New York of sacred trust may well inspire such public

enterprise, grit, perseverance and business tact. Clear-headed, far-sighted and full of resource in every emergency, Augustus Kountze exorted an influence while he lived in this city that will extend far beyond his own generation. No man contributed more toward making Omaha the commercial metropolis and railway center of this section in territorial times and in the early days of Nebraska's statehood. As a financier he had few peers in the country, and as a citizen he always exhibited an intense patriotism and devotion to republican institutions. While he had for many years made New York his home, he al-

fied as an excursion; it will hardly be a

Oh, Fame, is This Thy Sting?

It is now alleged that Columbus was a

Philadelphia Record.

Bichotoride of Advice.

Thiladelphia Times.

The bichloride or any other cure for

drunkenness can hardly be effective unless

Where the Trouble Lies.

Rochester Herald.

Here is a remark that is credited to Super-

intendent Byrnes of New York: "There is

no trouble, as a rule, in finding out who com-

mitted a crime. The difficulty is to prove it

to tweive mon and a judge " In that sentence

is concentrated a world of truth, and it is a

severe indictment of the method of selecting

Shamed Into Action.

Chicago News.

Other citles, including Chicago, have raised

nonuments to General Grant, but his actual

resting place has been neglected. The nation

now has reason to hope that this neglect is

to cease and that appropriate sepul r

the patient first skakes the bottle.

Omaha.

jaunt.

jurius.

hold, bad pirate.

BROWNING, KING BOB B