

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. Omaha, Douglas county, June 15, 1896. Total, 588,802. Less deductions for unsold and returned copies, 6,332.

Prepared for peace, protection and prosperity! Now for the cabinet makers to commence getting in their work.

It must not be forgotten that the Alaska delegate did not walk out.

We presume that Hobart college will take the republican ticket as a special compliment to itself.

McKinley and Hobart exchanged telegrams of congratulations. The felicitations are not only mutual, but universal.

"On to Omaha in 1898" will soon be the cry of all the big organizations that hold large national conventions in that year.

The Canton postoffice will have to have a postal force equal to that in a city twice its size from now on until inauguration day.

A western headquarters of the republican national executive committee will be one of the first necessities of the campaign to be attended to.

Omaha will be sorry to part with the Second Infantry, but will have to resign its claims upon that famous regiment before the commands of orders from headquarters.

It is particularly worthy of note that the announcement of a fireworks trust comes in ample time before July 4 to warrant the enactment of trust prices on this year's business.

Three of the Nebraska delegation to St. Louis seem to have gone astray on the vital plank of the platform, but they came around all right on the vote for McKinley and Hobart.

The Chicago Times-Herald suggests that Senator Thurston be made permanent chairman for life. The senator will doubtless be ready to serve in that capacity whenever called upon.

If the silver agitators will only let up for a little while on their numerous manifestoes and pronouncements the general public will be inclined to view their misdeeds with a much more lenient eye.

National conventions come but once in four years. Most people, however, would not enter any objections if they came but once in six years. A six-year single term presidency would help things along mightily.

It is to be feared greatly that the machine poets will find it as difficult to find words to rhyme with Hobart as to find them to rhyme with McKinley. Still, we trust that the poets will not on that account bolt the ticket.

Strange how solicitous the democratic newspapers are for the republican aspirants for honors who fail to secure the coveted nominations. From the democratic standpoint the republicans who are passed by are always the best republicans.

The European newspapers can't quite convince themselves whether they are more pleased over the republican declaration for sound money than they are displeased over the pronunciation in favor of the restoration of a real protective tariff.

Senator Teller's term of office as representative of the state of Colorado in the United States senate expires March 3, 1897. That significant fact may throw a ray of light upon the motives for his performance at the republican national convention.

Senator Foraker said the republican convention made no mistake in adopting a platform that declared explicitly against 16 to 1 free silver coinage. What Senator Foraker said will be endorsed by the people when the votes are cast next November.

Between now and Saturday all the remaining county conventions will be held and the list of delegates to the republican state convention completed. The resolutions and instructions adopted in these conventions will show which way the straw is pointing on more than one contested place on the state ticket. Up to date none of the candidates who have any opposition at all are able to make good their claims of sure nomination. It is still every body's fight.

HOW THE EXPOSITION ORIGINATED.

The Bee cheerfully gives space to a letter from Mr. R. W. Richardson relating to the origin of the Transmississippi exposition. While according to Mr. Richardson due credit for bringing the Transmississippi congress to Omaha and exerting his influence with the representatives of this and other states to have the project of a Transmississippi exposition endorsed, we do not think his statement detracts anything from the claim that the inception of the exposition came from The Bee and its editor.

The original idea of holding an interstate exposition at Omaha was presented and advocated by The Bee years ago when the state fair was removed from Omaha. Incidental to the interstate exposition project was the establishment of a permanent exposition of products of the transmississippi country. This idea had been repeatedly advanced and the erection of a permanent fireproof exposition building in the heart of the city urged from time to time. Within the past two years conferences were had with members of the Board of County Commissioners and the detailed plan and purpose of such a building discussed with a view to its erection on county grounds. The first definite suggestion of the proposed Transmississippi exposition was formulated by the editor of The Bee some weeks previous to the session of the Northwest State Immigration convention at St. Paul, Minneapolis and St. Paul papers were at that time calling for action looking toward a mid-continent exposition at the Twin cities. It was deemed important that Omaha should either compete at the convention for this enterprise or endeavor to anticipate the appeal for congressional recognition by securing an endorsement from the then coming Transmississippi congress. This idea was communicated to Mayor Bemis and prominent members of the Commercial club who were enlisted in the state fair work. At the outset the project met with a somewhat cold reception. But by the time the congress assembled in Omaha enough favorable sentiment had been aroused to warrant the Omaha delegation in asking the congress to memorialize congress in behalf of an exposition in this city in 1898.

The reference to the exposition in the invitation issued by Mayor Bemis for Mr. Richardson was therefore in accordance with the idea previously advanced and discussed. In fact, the invitation circular merely intimated that a Transmississippi exposition was contemplated at some indefinite time and at some indefinite place to be later determined. The first public plea for an 1898 Transmississippi exposition at Omaha was that contained in the editorial in The Sunday Bee, November 25, 1895, the day before the assembling of the congress and before its members had any thought that such a project was to be brought up for its consideration.

AN ATLANTIC NAVAL STATION. The republican national platform declares in favor of the acquisition by the United States of the Danish West Indies, consisting of the islands of St. Thomas, Santa Cruz and St. John, for the purpose of establishing a naval station. It is believed that Denmark would sell the islands to the United States for a reasonable consideration and it is the opinion of naval officers and others that it is most desirable this country should possess them, or at any rate St. Thomas, for a naval station. The question of acquiring these Danish possessions is not new. More than thirty years ago Secretary Seward recommended their purchase and it might have been accomplished at that time but for the determined opposition of Senator Sumner. Again, in 1870, an effort was made by Secretary of State Fish, with the concurrence of President Grant, to secure the islands, but negotiations failed through opposition from the same source that defeated the recommendation of Seward, which is said to have had the approval of President Lincoln.

Before the close of the rebellion Admiral Porter called attention to the importance of acquiring the Danish West Indies. He pointed out that St. Thomas lies right in the track of all vessels from Europe, Brazil, the East Indies and the Pacific ocean bound to the West India islands or the United States. It is the point where all ships touch for needed supplies coming from any of the above quarters. It is a central point, from which any or all of the West India islands could be assailed, while it is impervious to attack from landing parties and can be fortified to any extent. St. Thomas is a small Gibraltar and could not be attacked by a naval force. It is admirably fitted for a naval station. Its harbor and that of St. John would float all the vessels of the largest navy in the world. In fine, wrote Admiral Porter, "St. Thomas is the key-stone to the arch of the West Indies. It commands them all. It is of more importance to us than any other nation." During the administration of President Johnson a proposition was made to Denmark to buy the islands for \$5,000,000, but that country declined to dispose of the islands at that price, but agreed to transfer them to the United States for \$15,000,000, or St. Thomas and St. John for \$10,000,000. Another condition imposed was that the people of the island should express by a popular vote a desire for annexation to this country. Subsequently the people of the island recorded themselves by ballot as in favor of annexation.

Since 1870 no serious attempt has been made to obtain possession of the Danish West Indies, but the subject was presented to the attention of the first session of the present congress and it was shown that the administration and a majority of the senate were in favor of the acquisition of the islands. It is also a fact that a majority of the people of the Danish West Indies desire annexation to the United States. But the principle upon which Charles Sumner and others opposed the acquisition of these islands thirty years ago, that it was unwise for the United States to extend its territory beyond its present boundaries, has persistently asserted

itself and seems likely to do so for some time to come. The fact has been pretty well established during the past three or four years that the American people are not anxious to absorb new territory lying far beyond the borders of the republic and there is no reason to believe that they are likely in the near future to be favorable to the acquisition of remote territory, either in the Atlantic or the Pacific.

THE SUGAR INTEREST.

The republican party is pledged to the protection of the sugar interest of the United States. By the tariff act of 1890 raw sugar was placed on the free list and a moderate duty was imposed on refined sugars. In order to encourage the production and manufacture of sugar in this country a bounty was given, under the operation of which there was a very marked increase in the domestic industry. The sugar planters of the south enlarged the area of production and greatly increased their facilities of manufacture. The beet sugar industries in California, in Utah and in Nebraska were greatly extended. The year following the action of the last republican congress in behalf of this great interest a most remarkable growth was realized and progress continued until it was assured that the democratic party would attack this in common with all the other industries of the country. Then enterprise began to lag and the great sugar interest felt the depression that affected every other industrial and business interest in the nation. The blight of democratic policy fell upon this as upon every other enterprise in the nation and since then its course has been one of decline. Not only did a democratic congress repeal the bounty that was intended to support and stimulate sugar production, but a democratic treasury official, sustained by the administration, refused to pay the producers and manufacturers of sugar what they had earned and what was fairly due them under the enactments of congress. The history of the country affords no parallel to the injustice done the sugar producers by a democratic congress and administration.

The republican party pledges itself to restore proper protection to this great interest. Its platform does not specify in what way this shall be done, but that is not essential. It will be guided by what the conditions indicate to be wisest and best. The belief of the party is that this country is capable of producing every pound of sugar needed for the consumption of the American people and by this belief its action will be dictated. If a tariff duty is necessary to produce the desired result it will adopt that; if a bounty is deemed to be more expedient it will make that the means of developing and building up the sugar industry. It is not committed to any specific policy. Whatever is best for the general good the party will adopt and it will treat this industry, as it has every other in the past, with fairness and liberality.

There is not a reasonable doubt that the United States can in time produce all the sugar which is required for home consumption and thus keep at home \$100,000,000 annually sent out of the country in payment for this necessary of life. The building up of this industry means not only cheaper sugar for our people, but a means of profitable investment for many millions of capital and of employment for a great deal of labor. From every point of practical consideration the question of developing and fostering the sugar industry of the United States appeals to the serious attention of the American people.

IN MEMORY OF WAR CORRESPONDENTS.

Among the telegrams of congratulation received by Major McKinley on the day of his nomination was one from a veteran newspaper correspondent, George Alfred Townsend, which said: "The army correspondents laid their corner stone on South mountain, Maryland, while you were being nominated. Come back here where you served hot coffee to your regiment and dedicate our memorial as president-elect." The project of erecting a memorial on South mountain "as a recollection of letters in the midst of arms" and as a recognition of the important part performed by journalists during the civil war was started several years ago by surviving army correspondents and has now taken practical form. It was prompted by the consideration that "a memento should be modestly raised to the pen beside the sword" when "Mr. Lincoln, himself a reporter of war events, felt the inspiration and confidence to write his proclamation of emancipation." The project has no sectional bias and the memorial is designed to honor the energy, enterprise and talent displayed by the newspaper men who followed the armies in their campaigns and described from day to day the progress and events of the struggle. In short, the memorial is intended to be a monument to American journalism and should commend itself warmly to all who appreciate the services rendered to the public in peace and war by the fourth estate.

The number of war correspondents still living is not very large, but some of the most distinguished names still identified with journalism won fame with the armies of the union, sharing with the soldiers the hardships of the march, the privations of the camp and the perils of the battlefield. It required courage and endurance, as well as exceptional ability, to be a successful war correspondent and the service which most of those rendered who represented the great papers of the country at the front was invaluable. These men braved every danger and endured every sacrifice in order to keep the public informed as to what was going on and the good work they did not only in reporting the progress of events, but in sustaining the hope and patriotism of the people was immeasurable. Such men as George Alfred Townsend, Whitelaw Reid, J. B. McCullough, George Wilkes and others who won distinction as war correspondents, performed a service to the union more valuable than that of many generals. It is only just that the meritorious

labors of the war correspondents shall be commemorated in marble and all newspaper men should be glad to contribute, if necessary, to the projected memorial.

OPENING OF THE CHAUTAQUA SEASON.

With the closing days of June the Chautauqua will be once more upon us. The Chautauqua has a firm hold upon the people of the west, and before the summer months shall have been passed nearly every section of the state will have had its Chautauqua assembly. The Chautauqua idea, the idea of bringing some kind of systematic instruction in the higher branches of education home to the people who have not the time or cannot afford to become regular attendants upon recognized educational institutions of standing, has always been endorsed and encouraged by The Bee. People never know so much that they cannot profit by learning more, nor does any one ever become too old to learn. There is no department of science or the arts in which marvelous advances have not been made in recent years of which every person should know who makes pretensions at being well informed. The great benefits which the Chautauqua reading circle and its adjunct, the Chautauqua assembly, have conferred upon us arise from the opportunities they present for people in business or at home to prosecute their studies along approved lines. By popularizing new scientific discoveries and scientific methods the Chautauqua is extending the work of higher education among classes that a few years ago could have no aspirations in that direction.

At the same time there are two kindred forces operating in the management of nearly all the Chautauqua assemblies—the educational and the commercial. The commercial force manifests itself in the efforts to construct a program that will draw crowds. Not that there is not much to be taught by an exhaustive discussion of a political question of the day by prominent representatives of the opposing sides. But the transformation of the Chautauqua into a political campfire and the subordination of the educational purpose to the greed for gate receipts, as is seen in proclamations of special Grand Army of the Republic days, firemen's days, fraternal benefit organization days, etc., is to be deprecated and avoided. Against this The Bee has protested on former occasions. There has been a marked improvement in the character of the work of the western Chautauquas during the past few years, but there is room for still greater improvement. The best drawing card for every enterprise of this kind is a reputation for thorough and effective educational work. That should be the aim and object of the Chautauqua.

The railroads of Nebraska pretend to have given due consideration to the request for a flat reduction in grain rates for the next thirty days. It was proposed to them that the rate be cut in half. The answer was that the grain men in Chicago were and must continue to be greatly opposed to any such reduction in rates, as they have too much corn already. They threatened to reduce the price of corn proportionately with the amount of reduction in rates from Nebraska. The railroad men of Omaha are telling their patrons that under these conditions reduced grain rates would be of no benefit to Nebraska producers. Is there any one in Nebraska credulous enough to accept this view of a matter which is today of vital concern to the jobbers and country merchants of the state? By what power can Chicago grain men reduce the price of corn in Nebraska 5 cents a bushel? It is well known corn is a drug on the market; there is more in Chicago than its owners know what to do with. But that is no reason why Chicago should be permitted to dictate to Nebraska shippers and railroads. Merchants and bankers of Nebraska regard this as the most important subject with which they have to deal at this time. The surplus grain of Nebraska must be moved within sixty days. It will not move unless the railroads reduce the rate and give the producer the benefit of such reduction. If Chicago does not want our corn there should be a supreme effort made to sell it in New York and Baltimore and ship it via Duluth and the lakes. Suppose the Omaha road would announce a 5-cent rate on corn from Nebraska to Duluth. There is now 12 cents difference in the lake and all-rail rates to the sea. This would give the Nebraska producer about 20 cents for his corn, a price quite low enough. At any rate, some provision must be made to assist the western producer to get higher prices for his products or else the heavy crop of this year will be of little benefit.

The national meet of the League of American Wheelmen at Omaha for 1898 would form a most appropriate accompaniment of the Transmississippi exposition. Omaha has a host of an enthusiastic wheelmen as any city of its size. If they will go to work at once and exert themselves to secure this gathering there need be little apprehension of failure. The bicycle is here to stay and it will be the center of as much interest in 1898 as now. Omaha for the League of American Wheelmen meet in 1898!

President Cleveland has extended the civil service rifles about as far as they can be extended. This will reduce the spoils question to a minimum in the coming campaign, but it will also make the competition for the offices still within the untrammeled gift of the next administration all the keener and fiercer. There will be fewer crumbs, but more birds after them.

There are no laws, written or unwritten, that obligate a party to re-nominate officers for any other reason than ability and faithful performance of duty. The honest and efficient officer who has served one term without a blemish in his record is justified in expecting re-nomination, but not justified even then to insist on it as a right be-

longing to him. Party success must depend upon the appeal which its candidates can make for the support of the voters. A weak nominee, whether named for the first or second time, is a foredoomed deadweight to the load the party has to carry.

As has several times been intimated in The Bee, the State Board of Transportation has found its time too engrossed to permit it to take up the new Omaha and Lincoln tariff cases until after the state convention. No little thing like the establishment of just and indiscriminating freight rates out of Omaha and Lincoln can be allowed to interfere with the urgent political duties of the members of the board. The cases will wait, but politics will not.

There will be no end to creditable Fourth of July celebrations in the smaller Nebraska towns this year if the programs that are announced are carried out. When it comes to patriotic enthusiasm for Independence day the people of Nebraska claim a place near the top.

Dangerous Expressions.

Campaign orators out west will need to be very careful this year not to expatiate upon the golden fields of corn, when they are stumping free silver districts.

Consolation for One Banker.

A New York banker who refused to disburse when shown a battle of alleged nitro-glycerine and a gun is dead of his wounds. This makes Mr. Moffat very comfortable.

A Right Royal Opening.

The Transmississippi exposition will be a great thing for the west, but it ought to be opened by a presidential proclamation in good money for farmers and a chance to get it.

Free Coinage and Co-Operative Thrift.

There are over 1,800,000 shareholders in building and loan associations, of whom about one-fifth have become debtors by borrowing money to build houses. This means that 1,400,000 are creditors who have paid as good as gold dollars for the shares they hold. It may be assumed that when these shareholders understand that the free coinage of silver means that they will be paid back in dollars worth 60 or 75 cents compared with gold they will be very bitter against the mine owners' scheme.

Silver and Life Insurance.

There are at present in the United States 3,282,000 valid life insurance policies, representing a value of \$3,463,000,000. This does not include the numerous beneficial orders and burial societies. If free silver coinage should be enacted the insurance companies would not pay their policies in gold, but in legal tender silver currency. This means a loss of 50 per cent for every beneficiary of an insurance policy, or a total loss of nearly five billions of money. If there were more holders of life insurance policies in the south and west there would not be so much of an outcry in those regions for depreciated silver money.

Courageous Soldiers Honored.

The publication in orders, at intervals, of the names of enlisted men who are deemed worthy of honorable mention, serves to remind the general public as well as the army that courage and devotion to duty can find opportunities for exercise in times of peace. The last batch contains the names of six soldiers, each of whom, "at the risk of his life," saved some person from drowning, and a seventh who stopped a pair of runaway horses and rescued the occupants. It is in the general public as well as in the army that courage and constancy performed in campaigning, although parts of two years are covered by it, this is a suggestion that happily even Indian hostilities have now become rare. But the soldierly trait of self-sacrifice is none the less still marked for the emulation of others, when concerned with savage life instead of taking it.

SOME ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS.

Blair Pilot: The Pilot is in receipt of a very neat invitation to be present at the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of The Omaha Bee, which takes place this week Friday.

Silver Creek Times: Today The Omaha Bee celebrates its twenty-fifth anniversary. The Bee is essentially a Nebraska institution in which all Nebraskans take a just pride. Here's a brimming goblet to its plucky and able editor.

Central City Nonpariel: The Bee celebrates its twenty-fifth birthday Friday. The paper speaks for itself. It shows what a man with push and energy can accomplish with one of the finest equipped offices in America. Mr. Rosewater has reason to be proud.

Tekamah Herald: The Herald acknowledges an invitation to participate in the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of The Omaha Bee, at Omaha, June 19, 1896. The Bee, under the management of Edward Rosewater, its founder and principal owner, has grown from a small beginning to a great newspaper with a national reputation and influence.

Dakota City Eagle: The Omaha Bee, the greatest daily in the west, will celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary on Friday, June 19, with a souvenir edition. In the evening given in The Bee building, which will be beautifully decorated for the occasion. The Eagle acknowledges the receipt of an invitation to be present.

Windsor Tribune: The great newspaper of Nebraska, The Omaha Bee, is to have a birthday the 19th. A special edition will be issued in honor of the event and it will fully illustrate the progress in modern journalism from the two-page weekly to the magnificent paper of today. As a sample of the enterprise and possibilities of Nebraska, The Bee is a good specimen.

Aurora Sun: The editor of the Sun is in receipt of an invitation to participate in the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of The Omaha Bee, at Omaha, June 19, 1896. It is impossible for us to attend, we wish Nebraska's greatest newspaper many returns of the day, and its editor, at least, a life long enough to witness the fiftieth anniversary of the existence of The Omaha Bee.

Minden Gazette: Handsome invitations have been issued by The Bee for the long and assist in the celebration of its twenty-fifth birthday. While we do not all agree with the politics of The Bee at times, yet we are glad to give it for being an enterprising newspaper and its editor one of the best hustlers in the state. Here's congratulations to The Bee.

Papillon Times: Tomorrow Editor Rosewater's his Omaha Bee will observe the twenty-fifth anniversary of its journalistic life in Omaha. The Times acknowledges with thanks receipt of an invitation to be present. Both man and paper have been prime factors in the development of Omaha and of the great west. Aside from politics, our hearty congratulations to our metropolitan contemporary.

O'Neill Frontier: The Frontier acknowledges receipt of a handsome and cordial invitation to be present at the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of The Omaha Bee, which is to be held at The Bee building on the evening of June 19, 1896. The Bee is a great newspaper and a credit to the state, and we would like first rate to be present on that particular occasion and pay tribute to its greatness.

Ashlund Gazette: The editor of the Gazette acknowledges an invitation to attend the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of The Omaha Bee, which occurs Friday at The Bee building. The Bee is one of the truly great papers of the west, and its twenty-fifth anniversary is an occasion for just pride on the part of its founder.

Hastings Tribune: Today is the twenty-fifth anniversary of The Omaha Bee. It has grown from a little two-page sheet into a magnificent metropolis daily, one of the great papers of the city of Omaha. Edward Rosewater, the editor, has labored long and hard, but not in vain, for he can now point to his great paper with pride and feel assured that he has at last gotten onto the road which leads to fame and fortune. Long live The Bee.

De Witt Independent: The Independent is in receipt of a very handsome invitation to be present this evening to take part in the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of The Omaha Bee. Mr. Rosewater, editor and founder of this great Nebraska paper, will be at home to all his friends and

patrons from 8 until 10 o'clock. This paper congratulates Mr. Rosewater in his progress and wishes him many more useful years in the field of journalism.

Tobias Gazette: We are in receipt of an invitation to be present at the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of The Omaha Bee Friday, Mr. Rosewater has reason to be proud of what he has accomplished in that time. It shows what pluck, perseverance and energy can accomplish, backed with brains. That The Bee is a mode metropolitan newspaper no one will dispute, and we congratulate Mr. Rosewater upon the success that he has attained.

York Democrat: The twenty-fifth anniversary of The Omaha Bee will be appropriately celebrated tomorrow by its editor, publisher and founder, Edward Rosewater. The Bee has long been recognized as the leading newspaper of Nebraska, and the quarter century edition will be a special illustrated souvenir number, devoted to the history and achievements of the paper and its founder, which will be a credit to the paper, Nebraska and modern journalism.

Atkinson Graphic: June 19 The Omaha Bee celebrates its twenty-fifth anniversary. Mr. Rosewater started and has been its sole owner during all these years. It is a great paper, no mistake. Mr. Rosewater has got himself into dire straits with good and bad luck. From a small sheet in the past on its position to ring rule. Good men, as well as bad, will take advantage of rings so long as the system is in vogue, and it should be abated. Mr. Rosewater is right in his opinion.

Springview Monitor: Great preparations are being made by The Omaha Bee to celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary tomorrow evening. From a small sheet in 1871 The Bee has grown to be one of the foremost papers west of Chicago and with an influence that is fast increasing. Mr. Rosewater has given up active editorial work on his paper, yet he has every reason to look with pride on the magnificent paper which he has carried through to its present high standing.

Holdrege Citizen: The Omaha Bee celebrates its twenty-fifth anniversary today, as it was started June 19, 1871. It has grown from a small two-page paper to its present shape. It may be truly said that it is one of the great papers west of Chicago. We may not like the editor of The Bee and we may not take much stock in many of the editorial positions of that paper, still all have to admire The Bee as a paper which prints the news and has the nerve to push ahead where others falter.

Ravenna News: The News is in receipt of a handsomely lithographed invitation to attend and participate in the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of The Omaha Bee, at The Bee building, Omaha, Friday, June 19, 1896. The Bee is Nebraska's greatest newspaper, and its growth is one of the wonders of the west. Journalism, and its founder and present publisher, Edward Rosewater, is entitled to the honor and praise for the great work that has been accomplished by The Bee in its twenty-five years of usefulness.

Tekamah Buritanian: Friday will be the twenty-fifth anniversary of The Omaha Bee. Mr. Rosewater proposes to celebrate the event in proper style. A souvenir edition will be printed on that day, giving a history of the career of The Bee and the times since its advent. The building will be illuminated and Mr. Rosewater will receive in the rotunda of the building all visitors. The Bee is not always right in its policy, but our notion, but it is one of the great papers of the west, and has been a great factor in building up Nebraska.

Central City Democrat: Next Friday The Omaha Bee will be twenty-five years old. The growth of The Bee has been as constant and steady as the growth of the west. Nebraska has become a great state and its greatest newspaper has always kept at the head of the procession. We country editors have been in the habit of roasting Mr. Rosewater on every convenient occasion, but all the same we are very proud of him and rejoice in his success. One of the humblest of them hereby tenders his hearty congratulations to The Omaha Bee and to Edward Rosewater, its great editor.

Omaha Hotel Reporter: The Omaha Bee Friday celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary, the paper having been founded by Edward Rosewater June 19, 1871. A large souvenir edition was issued, containing a complete history of the paper and its founder since its establishment to the present time. The growth and development of The Bee from the time it was first issued from a small frame building located on Twelfth and Dodge streets, to the present time, when it has one of the finest buildings in the west, forms an interesting chapter and testifies to the ability and enter-

The most convincing argument that our Great Remodelling Sale is a success is demonstrated by the fact we have been compelled to bring down our heavy weight goods in order to fill our counters. It's the best opportunity of your life. 20% off on all Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing. Not a single thing reserved—except hats and furnishing goods—every dollar's worth to be closed out at 20 per cent discount—no matter whether it's summer or winter weight. BROWNING, KING & CO., Getting Ready to Remodel the S. W. Corner 15th and Douglas, Omaha.