How the Great Fight Was Waged in the Nebraska Legislature.

Middle-of-the-Road Populists and Kansas City Republicans Obstruct the Way, but Are Eventually Swept Aside.

would be unable to fulfill, and therefore lose voting against getting it this far along. the benfits of the measure. It is true also that the delay in the Nebraska legislature | This meeting of the house in committee occasioned by the opponents of the exposi- of the whole was a hot one and a long one. tion had a very decided effect on western The committee sat two days, the second legislatures which were in session at the until after midnight, and every tactic the

the proper support at home. Charles Wooster of Merrick county, Wilson Winslow of Gosper, Fred Gaylord of Buffalo and W. G. Eastman of Custer, populists, and C. E. Jenkins of Jefferson, republican, were leaders of the opposition in the house, and they had a very numerous following, both open and concealed. They fought the bill from first to last with all

As soon as the legislature was organized Governor Holcomb, as the state executive, recommended, in his annual message, legislative assistance in the following words:

You will be called upon by the management of the Transmississippi association to aid the enterprise, and I trust that the financial assistance given by you will be liberal and sufficient, so that our sister states and territories west of the Mississippi may be thereby encouraged to lend their substantial

He called attention to what congress had Louisiana.

sons for the exposition.

It would make too long a story to follow the legislative history of the bill in all its bill. detail. From the very first opportunity he as frank.

Kansas City Took Part.

tention to report to the legislatures of Missouri, Kansas and Arkansas a prediction that the Nebraska legislature would vote down any appropriation. They were engaged in a scheme to have the exposition removed to Kansas City.

The committee did not get ready to reruary 5, and then the committee was about evenly divided on it. This committee con- to \$100,000 came from Billings of Keya sisted of Ralph A. Clark of Richardson, Paha. chairman; Richard Dobson of Fillmore, A. E. Sheldon of Dawes, D. S. Zimmerman of York, Henry Gerdes of Richardson, G. L. Rouse of Hall, C. E. Curtis of Douglas, G. E. Jenkins of Jefferson, V. W. Straub of Otoe, C. F. Wheeler of Furnas and E. M. Pollard of Nemaha. Jenkins and Gerdes fought the bill to the very last, as their vote on the final passage witnesses. Chairman Clark was always friendly and fre quently championed it. When the committee reported it the bill was accompanied by several amendments, one intending to cut down the appropriation to \$150,000. Another amendment proposed to reduce the number of directors from twelve to six at \$75 per

It took the house three days to reach a consideration of the report. Wooster did not miss his opportunity then and Winslow, Gaylord and Jenkins all came out from their ambush. Hitherto they had been making their attacks from under cover, where they had been safely hid from public gaze. Now, however, they became bold and exhibited their teeth. All four got their



TERRITORIAL CAPITOL.

chance to show themselves in their true colors in opposing a motion made by Chair man Clark to have the bill made the special order for 2 p. m., February 19, the day following. In their efforts to indefinitely stpone they were defeated, but the bill had to take its place on the general file.

Gaffin's Special Ruling.

second attempt to advance the bill was vote of 55 to 38. Friends of the bill favored of Harlan, republican; William Horner of Dawson, populist; Lucien Stebbins of Lincoln, populist, and Clark of Richardson populist, who had always been friendly. anything, firmer than ever in their opposition. At this stage Speaker Gaffin came to the bill's rescue somewhat by announcing a new ruling, at which he said he had arrived after a careful study of parliamentary authorities. The new rule was that a majority of the house was sufficient motion to advance the bill. Under the speaker's ruling fifty-one votes were all that were necessary to advance a bill. The sustain him in his position. Clark of Lan- was finally passed by a big majority of the caster made an objection, based upon "Roberts' Rules of Order," and contending

Things had come to such a pass by this time that it was thought by the free silver leaders, themselves, advisable to do something to prevent the fusionists from being made the victims of popular indignation in case the exposition bill failed to pass, so they decided that an entirely new bill, to OPPOSITION TO MEASURE WAS STRONG be introduced by Speaker Gaffin as a substitute for the Smith bill, might gain the support of the populists and best subserve the interests of the exposition. Accordingly, one Landmark that is Visible from All was drafted conjointly by Congressmanelect W. L. Stark of Aurora and Judge C. R. Scott of Omaha. It provided for an appropriation of \$200,000 for "a Nebraska ex hibit,"

How the appropriation for Nebraska's In the event of neither the original bill participation in the Transmississippi and in- nor the substitute going through, only five the most commanding positions among the warm chapter of state history in itself, and tion of bills remained, when the Smith bill ticipating in the exposition. Standing near directly intended to assist Kansas City in and Sheldon of Dawes, all populist leaders, its efforts to secure the transfer of the ex- and Hull of Harlan, republican, worked position from Omaha to that place is equally hard for the exposition. The bill had When the bill was at last passed it eventually been made the special order for was leaded with such provisions as the op- this day almost unanimously, only E. J. ponents could devise in the hope that Omaha Burkett of Lancaster and Cole of Franklin

Hot Time in the House. same time, and which refused to make any opponents of the exposition could resort to appropriation because the enterprise lacked



PRESENT STATE CAPITOL. they tried. The roll call was responded to by ninety-six members. Gaffin took the floor done in the way of an appropriation, also and had Burkett of Lancaster occupy the to the action taken by lowa, Utah and chair. This was to give the speaker a \$100,000 was not available until the latter The collection is highly artistic, every chance to introduce his substitute and par-On January 13 Representative Dudley ticipate in the inevitable debate. Both the Smith of Douglas country introduced a bill original bill and his substitute were read for an appropriation of \$350,000. As house section by section before an amendment was first business transacted related to the erecroll 93, it became familiar to every citizen permitted any attention whatever. As soon of the state. One of its provisions was as the Smith bill was read through. Mr. the appointment by the governor of twelve Gaffin moved his substitute, and immediately directors to represent the state of Nebraska. Winslow moved for a report recommending In its preamble it alluded to the action of indefinite postponement. This opened the congress and enumerated several strong rea- contest. He waxed so vehement that he lost his voice early in the speech, in which he was endeavoring to flay the friends of the

had to speak on the measure, before its ref- having played the turncoat, and Horner drawings and specifications were ordered erence. Wooster attacked it with brutal called him a "liar" without any attempt at made. The site on which the building stands candor, and the others were as active, if not ceremony. Of course, Jenkins played for was officially determined August 26, although Agents of the Kansas City Commercial change a vote," he said, so, from Hull's to Nebraska. club were in Lincoln, too, snatching up seat, he moved the previous question. Almost the first action taken by the Nevery indication of antagonism, in their inapply the "gag law." Gaylord of Buffalo and Hamilton of Butler did their utmost to give the exposition a crippling blow. By the time the committee arose the Gaffin appropriation figure was cut down to \$100,000 exactly one-half of what Congressman Stark and Judge Scott though the exposiport the bill for the general file until Feb- tion's foes would agree to, and the fight was not yet ended. The amendment to reduce

> Last Stand of the Opposition. An effort by A. E. Sheldon of Dawes to have the committee finish its consideration on the first day by having an evening session was beaten by a vote of 53 to 43. Th fever of malignancy broke out the second day without waiting for anything like an excuse. It was started by Eastman of Custer, and Jenkins roasted Omaha to his own satisfaction. All sorts of amendments were aimed at the bill-the substitute nov was being considered-to weaken it. Eager of Seward tried to have the appropriation cut down still further to \$50,000. low, himself, had been a trifle more modestor ashamed-than this; the figure he pro posed was \$75,000. One of the amendments

saddled on to it forbade the paying out of any money until at least \$250,000 had been pald in by the Omaha stockholders. A statement was secured from Treasure Meserve to please Wooster, showing the total amount available for appropriation by the state. Its figures allowed \$1,250,000 for the finance, ways and means committee, and \$400,000 for the claims committee, a total of

\$1,650,000. A table a day or so later, prepared by the finance committee, gave the cootings of the legislative appropriations as \$574,550 for the departments, and \$1,140,685 or the state institutions. Motions by Wooster to recommit and easily voted down. Frank Loomis of Buter said the condition of the state treasury

Winslow to indefinitely postpone were both lemanded "something radical," and intimated that to refuse an appropriation alto gether would be about "radical" enough to uit him, but the other salons did not see that way. P. H. Eighmy of Brown and R. H. Hill of Clay said they were not oposed to the \$100,000 appropriation, but were any greater sum. At 12:45 a. m., February 25, the committee of the whole deelded to arise and report the bill for engrossment and passage. One of Wooster's threats was that he

rould block legislation, and particularly exposition bill, if its champions did not yield. Why, he knew best. On the last day allowed for the introduction of bills in the house he got a resolution before it askquired into by the supreme court before final action was taken. His motive was defeated in the house on February 18 by a court that it would not consider the constitutionality of any law until a case was cuted all through the winter. During a few pushing it forward. These were O. Hull brought formally before it, Wooster's resolu- of the most severe days work was suspended. Smith of Douglas.

He did gain a doubtful victory next day. He told the house he had information to But Wooster, Winslow and Gaylord were, if the effect that the bill had been tampered with-that the word "association" had been erased from it outside the house-and he of the work by employing men by the day. moved the appointment of an investigating Kimball Bros. of Lincoln were awarded the committee. Though Dudley Smith explained that there was no Transmississippi "associa tion," yet Wooster's motion prevailed by a vote of 54 to 30, and he became the comadvance any bill. Hull had made the mittee's chairman. His committee never re-

ported. Final Vote in the House. On March 4, the date of President Mccommittee on rules in a caucus decided to Kinley's inauguration, the Gaffin substitute

(Continued on Tenth Page.)

Concerning the Nebraska State Building at the Exposition.

OCCUPIES A PLACE ON THE BLUFF TRACT

Portions of the Grounds and the Surrounding Country-List of Employes.

The Nebraska building occupies one of feet above the floor. sition into life.

huge dome, flanked by four smaller domes, out in bold relief. The pediment over each of the entrances at the center of the main fronts of the building is crowned by a Leroic figure representing Nebraska nation to the portals of the home erected by the state for all who may come. The pediments are flanked by groups of statuary symbolizing peace and plenty.

The building is two stories in height, measuring 90x142 feet on the ground and urmounting the dome.

Starting the Work. hospitality of Nebraska. This much was rooms, are embellished with a large collecany official existence. The appropriation of color, from the brushes of Nebraska artists. held after this was available and the commission officially in existence one of the tion of such building. A number of plans were submitted by architects from all parts materially to its artistic completness. of the state and these were taken under John H. Craddock of Lincoln and John McDonald of Omaha, collaborating for Wooster accused Horner of Dawson with this purpose, were accepted and details. indefinite postponement. The discussion it had been conceded from the very beginning reached a point where Gaffin thought it was that this place, regarded as the best locauseless to continue it, "as it would not tion on the Bluff tract, should be assigned

the state building was the passage of a



SEAL OF THE STATE.

resolution providing that the building should be erected by day's labor and that the wage scale fixed by the Omaha labor union should be the scale governing the wages to be paid all men employed on the building. George W. Blake of Lincoln was appointed superintendent of the building; J. E. Knowles of Omaha was appointed assistant superintendent, and J. A. Watson of Lincoin was appointed foreman.

Cost of the Building. The original plans for the building wer changed slightly and on September 21 modified plans were adopted, the building being enlarged somewhat from the size originally proposed and the general form of the build ing being slightly altered. It had been estimated that the cost of construction under the first plans would not exceed \$16,000 and the estimate of the cost under the modified plans placed the figure at about \$20,000. The statement issued by the commission June 1, last, shows that the total expendi ture on account of the building up to that time was \$25,082.02, but this amount includes insurance during construction, archi tects' fees, guards and watchmen, fuel fo the workmen during the cold weather and other items which might not be considered as properly chargeable to this account, th

total of these items being about \$3,000. The contract for supplying the lumber overed by the schedule made by Superin endent Blake was let to the Wyatt-Bullars Lumber company of Omaha for \$3,471, and it was stipulated that the same firm would the other appropriations, by holding up the supply any additional lumber at the rate on

which this bid was based. Active work on the building was commenced September 28 and the structure was erected in the most substantial manner ing that the bill's constitutionality be in- The Nebraska building is, without doubt, the most substantially constructed building of the entire country will be made aware on the exposition grounds and might casily transparent to every one, but Clark of Lau- be removed any reasonable distance. Men caster calling attention to a rule of the from all parts of the state were employed on the building and the work was prosetion was tabled on a motion by Dudley but, except in the most extreme cases, there zone produces that does not flourish here, was no cessation and the work went steadily

The staff and plaster work of the building and the statuary were done by contract, it being out of the question to do this portion contract for both staff and plaster at \$5,800. They sublet the plaster work to Hester & McCaslin, also of Lincoln, and the very unsatisfactory manner in which the plastering. both interior and exterior, was done formed the only serious subject of disagreement between the commission and the contractors. The matter was finally adjusted on the basis of a reduction in the contract price. This reduction just about equalled a bill for extras presented by Kimball Bros, on ac count of extra staff work ordered by the

the total cost of this portion of the work.

The electric wiring of the building was done by the Western Electric company of Omaha, the contract price being \$340. The painting of the outside and the fin-

ishing of the interior wood work was done by A. B. Bender & Son of Madison county, the price being \$372.

Has a Fine Interior. The interior of the building is arranged to make it a convenient place for meetings of various kinds such as state societies, cele-brations etc. The center of the building is a large assembly room, 100x60 feet in size, on the lower floor, with a wide balcony extending all around the rotunds on the second floor. The ceiling of the dome is sixty

Surrounding this assembly room, on both participation in the Transmississippi and in the Substitute going through, only a ternational Exposition was secured is a days of the forty allowed for the introductional Exposition was secured is a days of the forty allowed for the introductional Exposition was secured is a days of the forty allowed for the introductional Exposition was secured is a days of the forty allowed for the introductional Exposition was secured is a days of the forty allowed for the introductional Exposition was secured is a days of the forty allowed for the introductional Exposition was secured is a days of the forty allowed for the introductional Exposition was secured is a days of the forty allowed for the introductional Exposition was secured is a days of the forty allowed for the introductional Exposition was secured in the first and second floors, are a series of and Nebraska is ready to prove the assertance of the first and second floors, are a series of and Nebraska is ready to prove the assertance of the first and second floors, are a series of and Nebraska is ready to prove the assertance of the first and second floors, are a series of and Nebraska is ready to prove the assertance of the first and second floors, are a series of an exposition. But His Majesty has a fine retinue not an especially creditable one to some of did finally come up in committee of the the edge of the bluff overlooking the broad sizes and used for a variety of purposes, of other grains and grasses and a general the members of the legislature which made whole, February 23, and the Gaffin substition. It. It is charitable to think that some of tute was offered. In striking contrast to the opposition to the bill was honestly made. Wooster and his followers, Speaker Gaffin, but that much of it was malicious and some Chairman Clarke of the finance committee, the beautiful and classic structures which formation on any subject, a postoffice is inthe beautiful and classic structures which formation on any subject, a postoffice is in-have been erected by other states as a stalled in one of the rooms, where persons ucts of the field are shown in such a manmark of their appreciation of the good work desiring to do so may have their mail ad- ner as to convey their good qualities to the which has been done in bringing the expo- dressed, and an attendant is on duty to judgment of the people. deliver such mail. A visitors' register in The building is massive in appearance, one of the rooms shows the name and ad- dle of the lower floor to the right of the main

visit the exposition from Nebraska and adjoining states.

Splendid Array of Pictures.

The interior of the building is decorated about ninety feet to the top of the lantern in the most artistic manner. The walls of the large assembly room and rotunda are tinted a light green with decorations in When the Nebraska Exposition commission light chocolate color. The window draperas appointed by Governor Holcomb about its harmonize with these colors. The he first thing which was decided was that other rooms in the building are tinted in he state should have a building to be various shades, some being yellow, others used for headquarters for the people of Ne-braska who visited the grounds and for the other furnishings which harmonize in the official representatives of such other states most tasteful manner. The walls of the as might wish to avail themselves of the large room, as well as those of the smaller decided upon before the commission had tion of paintings, both in oil and water part of July, 1897, but at the first meeting painting being the work of an artist. They were selected by Miss Butterfield and hung under her direction. A number of pictures painted by Miss Butterfield herself constitute a part of the collection and add very

The Ohio Exposition commission is the only onsideration by the commission at the first state commission which has availed itself meeting. No formal action was taken, of the invitation of the Nebraska commission however, until the second meeting, Au- to make the Nebraska building its headgust 12, when the plans submitted by quarters on the grounds. A desk in the office of the Nebraska commission on the second floor is presided over by Secretary Greene of the Ohio commission.

Makeup of the Commission.

The members of the Nebraska state commission are as follows: William Neville, president, North Platte: W. A. Poynter Albion; C. D. Casper, David City; H. M. Boydston, Nebraska City; C. A. Whitford Arlington; W. M. Dutton, Hastings; J. N. Campbell, assistant secretary, Fullerton

Employes Nebraska State Commission State building: Dan Althen, bookkeeper, Beatrice; Nellie O'Rourke, stenographer, and Mellona Butterfield, hostess, Omaha; Mrs. W. H. Hunter, assistant hostess, Fremont; Mrs. Clara Marks, check room clerk Grand Island; Miss Anna B. Overton, atendant ladies' waiting room, Gibbon; Miss Lela Wheeler, postmistress, Lincoln; F. M. Whitteear, custodian, Ainsworth; Cyrus Lindell, assistant custodian, Lincoln; A. J. Williams, policeman, Omaha: Patrick Hynes, policeman, Hastings; John Barrett, coliceman, Knox county; Frank Barry, uard, Wahoo; E. B. Wilber, guard, South Sioux City; Ed Parrott, janitor, Auburn W. C. Bass, janitor, Seward; A. J. Tomlinson, clerk intelligence office. Red Cloud G. C. Stevenson, registry clerk, Madison; Arthur Elder, messenger, Clay Center. Educational Department-W. R. Jackson,

superintendent, Lincoln; C. W. Stewart, assistant superintendent, Alma; Eliza L. Mc-Grew, helper, Garfield; William B. Howard, nelper, Dawes county; A. H. Holmes, her er, Wilcox; M. C. O'Hara, helper, Bloomfield; W. H. Mullen, helper, O'Neill.

Agricultural Department-E. D. Johnson superintendent, Lexington: C. E. Drake, assistant superintendent, Albion; W. E. Hassler, helper, Pawnee City; Jerry Wagoner, hélper, Bellwood.

Cooking School In Flour Exhibit-Mrs. H. McMurphy, proprietress; Mrs. Mary Pleak, Horticultural Department-Peter Young rs, jr., superintendent, Geneva; G. A. Marshall, assistant superintendent, Arlington; Charles Nownes, assistant superintendent Papillion; Frank Clark, helper, Tecumseh. Floriculture Department-L. C. Chapin, superintendent, Lincoln; A. W. Shickley, helper. Fillmore county.

Apiary Department-L. D. Stilson, super intendent, York; G. M. Whitford, assistan superintendent, Arlington Dairy Department-B. R. Stauffer, super-

ntendent, Bellevue. Poultry Department-L. D. Richards, superintendent, Omaha. Live Stock Department-William Foster,

uperintendent, Saltillo. Sod House Department-Mrs. L. Bowser manager, Dodge county.

WHAT THIS GREAT STATE OFFERS.

Resources of Nebruska and Its In

that of the state, and erstwhile to advertise the resources of their respective localities. Those already represented are Douglas, ducements to Homeseckers. The Transmississippi and International Dawson, Boone, Cuming, Washington, Fill-Exposition is just now drawing the attention, more, Burt, Saline and Frontier. Each one is in charge of some special commissioner of the entire United States, as well as a large portion of the world to the great and there seems to be a spirit of friendly rivalry among them as to which will have stretch of country west of the Mississippi, the most attractive, as well as best exhibit and by reason of the location of the exposi They are working with an earnestness which tion at Omaha, Nebraska is particularly betokens a completed appearance for all exconspicuous. Before it is over the people hibits by the time visitors arrive on the of what those who have lived here and grounds this morning. The decorations in several cases are similar in some points those who have had intimate business conbut there is such a great change in the nections in the state, have long knownbalance as to completely overshadow this, that no state in the union has greater or All of the counties, with the exception of more varied resources than Nebraska. There Frontier (which is in the gallery), occupy is no product which the soil of the temperate space on the lower floor, connecting directly with the state exhibit, and it is and in many of them Nebraska can safely expected that Frontier will be removed to a challenge the world to produce equal results. like position. Dawson county's exhibits will For many years Nebraska has stood well command the attention of visitors from the up to the head of the parn producing states fact that it was the only 1,000,000 bushel ranging from third to fifth in point of total wheat raising county in the United States production, gradually erawling up and passin 1897. Its exhibits comprise to a great exing many of its former rivals as the area tent grains in the sheaf. Boone county has of cultivated land was extended by the in an artistically arranged pyramid of grains flux of settlers. Among men who have been in a glass case tapering to a small case at engaged in farming in many states it has the top, over which, crowning the entire dislong been recognized that the same number play, is a large eagle, captured in that of men and teams can produce more corn county. Corn forms the base for the pyrain Nebraska than in any state of the union, mid, as it is the main cereal of the county for the reason that in practically all por-It is followed by wheat, then oats, rye, bartions of the state the soil does not bake and ley, millet, flax and alfalfa. The other counbecome hard if worked while wet. ties have equally as attractive features.

During the summer and fall as rapidly as most complete. The Bee's combination map of Cuba, the West Indies and of the world. gives the advantage of a larger number of

(Continued on Eleventh Page.)

MAKING THE APPROPRIATION for the two-thirds vote up to that time REARS A FINE STRUCTURE architects and the contract price represented the total cost of this portion of the work. KING CORN AND HIS COURT ceived and displayed. Several more countries that time contemplate making exhibits and will

Noble Old Monarch Flanked by a Most Princely Retinue.

PRODUCTS OF THE FARM AND ORCHARD

Nebraska's Display in the Agricultural, Horticultural and Aplary Buildings a Magnificent Array of Material Evidence of Wealth.

Corn is king in Nebraska! This has been heralded to the world for several years braska occupies in this respect by a visit

Nebraska occupies a position in the midthe general mass being rectangular. The dress of those calling at the building. aisle. There is no elaborate booth to athuge dome, flanked by four smaller domes, A large room at the north end of the tract visitors, but instead are pillars and give to the building an appearance which building on the second floor and the smaller arches, handsomely decorated with grains makes it a landmark plainly visible from all room adjoining it on the west are assigned and grasses. Over the front arch hangs a parts of the grounds as well as from the surrounding country. The exterior is a very tastefully fitted up under the direction suspended a large horseshoe. Both of these light chocolate color against which the of Miss Mellona Butterfield, the hostess of are worked out in great effect with seeds. white columns supporting the cornice stand | the building. The rooms at the northeast | Underneath this on either side is "1867" and corner of the second floor are occupied by "1898," the year Nebraska was admitted to the Nebraska commission as its offices. The the union and the year of the event of the other rooms in the building and the nooks west, the Transmississippi Exposition. In and corners at various points have beeen as- order to set these decorations off to a better welcoming the people of every state and signed to numerous secret societies of the advantage and cover the usual ragged apstate which maintain headquarters here for pearances, they have been tied with the Stilson of York, a practical bee keeper of side. The public school exhibit includes the convenience of their members who may Ak-Sar-Ben colors, of yellow, green and red. many years' experience, who has seen many contributions from 183 high and graded

sheaves of splendid grain, while the pillars equal of Nebraska. He has been instru- force of 1,732 teachers, and 322 rural

those comprising the word "Nebraska."

Above this, to the very top of the arches,

are small boxes covered with sheaves of

grain, worked into the words, "Corn,"

"Wheat." "Oats." "Rye." "Barley." "Flax."

'Cane," which comprise the chief cereals of

Where Old Glory Waves.

The large drum which stands directly in-

side the main arch forms the chief attrac-

tion of the exhibit. It has a canopy of

straw, while from a flag mast above this

ones and on the shelf at the base of the

is covered from top to bottom with a splen-

did exhibit of this article in the ear. There

stalks also form a portion of the decoration,

they attain in Nebraska. Many visitors

from the east are surprised at the height

of the cornstalks and remark that they

would like to see them growing in the fields,

attain such proportions.

they are already doing.

as it hardly seems possible for them to

it has been placed in position just in the

manner that it was taken from the field.

It has not been the aim of Superintendent

What the Counties Are Doing.

Great enterprise has been shown among a

which give one an idea of the height which

Nebraska.

be on the floor in a few days.

In connection with its agricultural exhibit Dawson county is conducting an irrigation farm. The plant comprises an area of 600x300 feet and lies just west of the Dairy building. It is being made into a miniature Dawson county, showing the Platte river and the various irrigation canals and bearing the crops for which the county is famous.

Orchards and Vineyards. The orchards and vineyards of Nebraska

form a very important adjunct to its resources. The exhibit is under the direct management of Peter Youngers, ir., of Geneva, state superintendent of horticulture, and occupies a space of 2,000 feet in the Horticultural building. Here from time to time will be found one of the finest displays of fruit at the exposition. The fruit now displayed was gathered last fall, and placed in cold storage in Omaha and is in a most excellent condition. It consists mostly of apples, there being 160 barrels of sixty-three varieties, and a goodly number of pears and quinces. During the last week hundreds of boxes of fresh strawberries of many different varieties have been received, which added a new beauty and richness to the dis-Some twenty cases of cherries and play. strawberries have arrived and been placed on exhibition for the entertainment of all visitors today. Mr. Youngers has made ar-rangements for renewing his display throughout the summer and fall and during August and September will have an exhibit

the equal of any. In the Apiary Building.

The bee industry in Nebraska is no small factor. The display made in the Apiary building on the north tract has seldom, if cational institutions and the private and ever, been equalled. It is in charge of L. D. denominational schools occupy the south All about the arches are hung large exhibits, and he says he has yet to see the

GOVERNOR SIL AS A. HOLCOMB

seeds, corn, beans, peas, etc., giving a splen- | will be pleasing to all visitors. The display

did appearance to it all. To the bottom on is very artistically arranged and sets off

each pillar are gilded letters "N," which the different honeys to a splendid advan-

represent Nebraska. Above the arches in tage. All varieties are shown in their many

large letters, worked in corn and grass, are different stages, from the comb itself to the

The hand of the decorator has had much been confirmed by the government report

o do in displaying the grain in sheaf, yet and are here reproduced as the most ac urate

Johnson to place any superfluous decorations most instances they have been greatly en-

in his display, rather preferring to let his hanced since then. In this connection it

state's products speak for themselves, which may be stated that the outlook for the crop

number of counties of the state, which at a largely increased, so that the 1898 figures

great expense have gathered material with may be reasonably expected to exceed those

which to make an exhibit in connection with of 1897, which were:

honey, after it has passed through the stage

clear as water. Nebraska has nearly one-

third the entire space in the Apiary build-

ing, and before Superintendent Stilson has

finished he is likely to need more room.

Mrs. E. Whitcomb of Friend is an artist in

beeswax statuary, and has kindly donated

a number of fine specimens in this line, with

Educating the Public.

The milling concerns of Nebraska have a

NEBRASKA'S GREAT 1897 CROP

Farmer Almost Incredible.

On the 9th day of last October The Bee

published a resume of the crops for the year

1897. The figures there given have since

obtainable on the topic. The prices set

down are calculated on the prices quoted in

the open market on October 8, 1897. In

in Nebraska this year is much more favor-

able than it was a year ago at this time

and the acreage under cultivation has been

orn, hushels
hts bushels
ye, bushels
otatoes, bushels

axseed, bushels

Value at local market prices:

Farm products \$9,370,965 2
Dairy products 9,488,600 6
Eggs 2,250,000 6
*Poultry 5,50,000 6
*States stack

ITS VALUE IN NEBRASKA

Hay 14.390.974 7

ITS VALUE IN CHICAGO.

ITS VALUE IN NEW YORK.

Total \$143,886,241 41

Wheat.... Corn

Total ...

.\$ 93,006,646 58

\$134,038,202.30

Wheat, bushels

which to decorate the Nebraska exhibit.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF STATE

What the Children, Large and Small, Have Contributed.

EDUCATIONAL DISPLAY IS EXCELLENT

Showing Made by the Institutions is in Keeping with Nebraska's

High Standing as a Leader in Enlightenment.

While the exposition is to a large extent commemorative of what Nebraska has achieved during its half century of existence it includes one feature that is significant of what the next generation will add to its measure of wealth and culture. Here is gathered together a vast representation of the work of its public schools whereto the children of the rich and poor alike is opened the way to a happy and successful future. In a state whose proudest boast is that its percentage of illiteracy is less than that of any other state in the union, this exhibit commands more than ordinary interest and the lesson that it teaches us is at no time more pertinent than when the citizenship of the state is congregated to celebrate Nebraska Day.

The educational exhibit occupies over 14,000 feet of floor space, almost completely filling the gallery of the Manufactures building. The entire north side is devoted to the public schools, the east end is occupied by the University of Nebraska and the State Normal school and the state eduschools, which employ a combined teaching schools. There are also represented eight state institutions employing 167 teachers, five private schools enploying forty-eight teachers and five denominational schools which employ thirty-seven teachers. Of the forty-eight schools in the state which have a teaching force of more than ten instructors thirty-eight are represented at the exposition. Of the ninety countles seventy-two figure in the exhibit through their public schools.

What the Children Can Do.

The galleries have been divided into nineteen booths in which the various exhibits are arranged in a systematic manner and with an artistic and attractive ensemble. To thoroughly inspect the work of the thousands of pupils who have contributed to the enterprise is to acquire an enlarged idea of the results of modern education. The long galleries hung with drawings and designs that would be creditable in trained artists merely indicate what has been done by children whose hands are scarcely large enough to hold a pencil. The exhibits illustrate the work of every class of pupils from the kindergarten to the twelfth grade of the high schools and show how the little ones have been trained to use their hands and imaginations together to create new ideas and develop their powers of thought. In one booth are seen the pretty creations that the pupils & and 6 years old have been taught to make merely by folding and cutting paper. In a higher grade they begin to draw from life and to develop their imaginations by drawings descriptive of some incident or problem that occurs in their studies. As they pass upward these specinens develop a wider scope until the high school grades produce a variety of studies n life and figure work that indicate no orare composed of large glass columns of mental in gathering together an exhibit that dinary degree of talent.

Four of the booths in the public school exhibit are occupied by the Omaha schools. One is devoted to a presentation of the work of the manual training department of the High school and another is filled with drawings from life, wall paper designs and casts which represent the work of the pupils of separation, which leaves it pure and as of the high school grades. The seventh and eighth grades fill the third booth and the lower grades occupy the last. In addition to the specimens which are hung on the walls there are a large number of bound books which contain compositions, language work and illustrated papers pertaining to the studies of the class in all the branches of

the curriculum. General Exhibit is Excellent.

hangs Old Glory. The pillars of the drum display adjoining the state agricultural ex-The remainder of the public school galare formed with glass columns filled with hibit on the north. Some twenty different lery is devoted to the general state exhibit and the walls are entirely occupied grain, while around the arches are small mills are represented with their brands of glass globes of grain; above this are larger celebrated output. Together with this exwith specimens from the schools of the state. These are very similar to the exhibit hibit is a cooking school conducted by Mrs. dome are jars of grain. The effect is pretty | Harriet S. MacMurphy of Omaha, assisted of the Omaha schools and even in the rural and the ornamentation tasty. King Corn by three other women, who give daily exhischools a surprising degree of merit is apreceives his credit from a column four feet bitions of the success obtainable from using parent. The University of Nebraska shows in diameter and thirty feet in height, which Nebraska flour and meal. Crispy griddle a large amount of work of an advanced character, which includes a gallery of oil paintcakes, muffins, biscuits and bread are baked ings, some of which display no ordinary and visitors are invited to partake, in this are all varieties from the largest of field way showing with undisputed proof that degree of talent. The Institute for the corn to the smallest of popcorn. Huge corn Nebraska ranks with any state in its cereals. Deaf at Omaha, the Institute for the Blind



at Nebraska City, the Boys' and Girls' Industrial schools at Kearney and Geneva and the Institute for the Feeble Minded at Beatrice are represented as state institutions and in each case the booth is well filled with elaborate and artistic handiwork accomplished by these unfortunates. 4,630 143 booth occupied by the State Normal school is prettily decorated in blue and serves as a sort of reception room for the use of the exhibitors and their visitors.

The entire exhibit was complete several days ago and in spite of the effort involved in climbing a long flight of stairs it has been a subject of general interest to ex-has personal charge of the department and Miss Alice Hitte of the Omaha schools has superintended the selection and installation of the contributions of the Omaha schools:

> Governors of Nebraska The governors of Nebraska, from the inception of the territory to the present time,

Territory.	
Francis Burt T. B. Cuming (acting)	
T. B. Cuming (acting)	
Mark W. Izard	
William A. Elchardson	
J. S. Morton (acting)	
Samuel W. Black	
Aivin Saunders	
David Butler	
David Butler	
W. H. James (acting)	All and the second
Robert W. Furnas	
Silas Garber	
Albinus Nance	
James W. Dawes	
John M. Thaver	
John M. Thayer	
Lorenzo M. Crounse	
Silas A. Holcomb	