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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION State of Nebraska.

County of Donglas.

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee
Publishing Company, does solemnly swear
that the actual circulation of The Daily Bee
for the week ending June 28, 1890, was as fol-

mday, June 22 Monday June 25 Tuesday June 24 Wednesday, June 25 Thursday, June 26 Friday, June 27 Saturday, June 28

[Seal.] N. P. Fett, Notary Public.
State of Nebraska,
County of Douglas [88]
George B. Tzschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, that the actual average dully circulation of Ture Datty Bee for the month of June, 1899, was 18,588 copies; for July, 1896, 18,538 copies; for August, 1895, 18,558 copies; for Sauranher 1890, 18,710 copies; for July, 1865, 18-58 copies; for August, 1885, 18-56, eoples; for September, 1880, 18-70 copies; for October, 1880, 18-507 copies; for November, 1880, 19-510 copies, for December, 1880, 20-48 copies; for January, 1890, 19-55 copies; for February, 1890, 19-56 copies; for March, 1890, 20-815 copies; for April, 1890, 20-56 copies; for May 1890, 20-180 copies.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 3ist day of May, A. D. 1890.
[Seal.] N. P. Ferr, Notary Public.

THE tide of American travel to Europe this year insures a large fall crop of angle-maniaes dontcherknow.

The unofficial report of the census of Omaha has thrown Kansas City into a spasm of jealous rage. "Let the galled jade wince."

OMAHA and Nebraska congratulate Wyoming on her entrance into the union and with renewed assurances of distinguished regard.

reserve has increased \$499,000. The banks now hold \$6,644,000 in excess of legal requirements. WHILE the council committee is skir-

THE weekly bank statement shows the

mishing around in the suburbs for tax shirkers the corporation colony in the heart of the city is conveniently overlooked.

As both local and Washington authorities disclaim responsibility for the postoffice delay, the government should send out an exploring expedition to search for the title.

THE unkindest cut of all is the offer of the south to take off the hands of the penurious New Yorkers the contract to build the Grant monument. But New York insists on the usual commission.

THE urgent request of German merchants for the repeal of the duty on American pork goes to prove that prohibitory protection is a positive injury to the trade of the nation imposing it.

THE fact that Kansas City is compelled to trade at the Omaha stock market is proof as strong as holy writ that the city by the Kaw has lost its grip, and must soon pay tribute to Nebraska's metropolis.

THE seven stalwart republicans who voted to depose Major Balcombe for the benefit of Birkhauser will be taught a lesson presently by the republicans of Douglas county. It's a long lane that has no turn.

ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL CLARKSON loves to hear himself talk and likes to see himself in print more than any man who has edited a newspaper. His outburst at the Tacoma banquet reminds one of George Francis Train.

AFTERA brief, inglorious attempt to start a revolution in Mexico, the climate became so warm for the leaders that seven of them plunged into the Rio Grande and were fished out and jailed by United States troops. However, a term in an American jail is several degrees better than court martial and a grave in Mexico.

WESTERN liberality is the admiration of the eastern tenderfoot. The tender of free gift lots adjoining booming towns merely to advertise the country seems to have hooked a juicy school of suckers, and netted the fakir five dollars a head. While the victims are waiting for their lots, the generous speculator is wrestling with an indictment.

Business rivalry and cadvaverous from organizing to secure all the melancholy traffic will bear. It will soothe the closing hours of prospective patrons to know that there will not be an unseemly slashing of coffin rates, and that the journey to the cemetery will be decorously conducted by the livery trust.

WILLIAM BLACK has taken an Omaha girl for the heroine of his new romance, it is stated, and Mr. Gladstone figures to some extent in a character named Grandison, Mr. Black visited Omaha some ten years ago and was probably struck on an Omaha girl, just as Stanley was while exploring the green room of the Academy of Music during his memorable residence in Omaha.

THE republican county committee has designated Friday, July 11, as the date for holding the primary elections, and Saturday, July 12, for the county convention. The issues in the impending contest are not merely personal or factional. They involve vital principles seential to the maintenance of the integrity and supremacy of the party in the county and state.

OMAHA'S RANK AMONG CITIES. Ten years ago Omaha ranked as sixtyfourth among American cities based on the national census. Unofficial census estimates of the population of leading cities of the United States furnish a reliable basis for comparison of their relative growth and rank. Among the twenty-live cities of largest population Omaha will for the next ten years rank as twenty-third. These cities with their estimated population take rank in the following order:

Chicago 1,100,000
Philadelphia 1,040,440 Brooklyn.... Boston . 417,730 incinnati an Francisco Buffalo Pittsburg New Orleans Washington SERVICE AND A PROPERTY OF A PR Detroit.
Milwaukee 190,000 Minneapolis..... Kansas City Newark, N. J. St. Paul Omaha. Providence, R. I....

Among all these cities none can show as large a percentage of growth within the last decade as Omaha, whose population in 1880 was thirty thousand five hundred and eighteen, which makes an increase during ten years of three hundred and forty-one per cent.

The big four of the new northwest, viz: Minneapolis, Kansas City, St. Paul and Omaha, have each shown marvelous progress and made wonderful strides within the last five years. But Omaha, although the smallest of the four cities comes first in percentage of growth, with Minneapolis two hundred and ninety-four per cent increase, as a good second; St. Paul two hundred and thirty-two and Kansas City two hundred and twenty-three per cent.

While ranking first as to percentage of increase, Omaha's total gain in population in ten years exceeds that of St. Louis, Boston, Cincinnati, Buffalo, Cleveland, Pittsburg and five other cities which had a population of one hundred thousand or more in 1880. With the exception of Boston, Omaha outstrips every city in New England in population and has but two superiors in the south, while in the trans-Missouri country she is surpassed only by San Francisco and Kansas City.

Omaha's commerce and industry has kept pace with her growth in population. In fact the per cent of increase in the former confirms the correctness of the count. The reasons for this growth are the incomparable resources of the surrounding country, in the infancy of developement. In spite of all rivals, of sharp competition and of injurious discriminations, the city has steadily forged ahead.

The record of the past ten years is a proud one. What the ensuing ten years will develop depends on a continuance of the energy and activity which has built up a great industrial and commercial center on a spot that was an Indian village thirty-six years ago.

STATE GRAIN INSPECTION.

Omaha is now a large grain receiving point and her trade in this line could be enormously increased if the legislature will enact a law to compel the inspection of grain. What is wanted is the appointment of a state grain inspector and weighmaster at Omaha to be paid by fees from handlers of ceain at this point

Under the present system country shippers, unable to obtain official inspection and weights at Omaha, labor under a disadvantage in getting advances on their shipments and so avoid this market in favor of Chicago, where an official board of weights and inspection exists. In shipping to Chicago they are compelled to wait for returns, which often causes serious embarrassment. They would naturally give preference to the Omaha market if they could have state inspection. Omaha is undoubtedly destined to become a great grain receiving point as is evidenced by the growth of her business in this respect within the past two years, and it is time that provision be made to handle this trade properly, and encourage its growth.

The matter will be presented to the next legislature, and we have no doubt will receive favorable consideration.

PREPARING FOR WORK. The organization of the United States ommissioners of the Columbian exposition is an announcement to the country that the practical work of that most important undertaking is to be entered upon at once. There has already been a great deal of valuable time lost, and if the enormous task is to be successfully carried out there must be no more delays. The only obstacle now to the steady and progress of the work rapid the equestion of a for the exposition, but it is probable this will be speedily settled since the national commissioners have indicated their preference among the several available sites which have been under consideration. Selfish interests jealousy does not prevent undertakers | have had a great deal to do with delaying the determination of this question, and these may still be found troublesome, but they will hardly be able to long withstand the influence of men who, representing the entire country, can pass upon this question free from local projudice and selfish concern. Undoubtedly, therefore, the preference expressed by the national commission

will prevail: The election of ex-Senator Palmer of Michigan as president of the exposition was a judicious choice. He is a man of experience in practical and public affairs, is fully capable of performing the arduous duties that will devolve upon him, and is in a position to devote to them all the time and attention that may be required. The secretary also has qualifications which peculiarly fit him for the position. It is no simple and easy task that is before these officials, but there will be great honor in its successful accomplishment. With regard to the general interest in the enterprise, there is ample evidence that it is hearty and earnest. From all portions of the country there are express-

ions of the hope that it will be the !

grandest exhibition of the world's industry, art, scientific achievement, and material progress in all directions, ever held, and there can be no doubt that so far as this country is concerned every portion of it will do its utmost to make the American exhibit complete. Whatever disappointment was felt at the selection of Chicago is dying out, if it has not already disappeared, and New York and New England will be found as zealous in contributing to the success of the exposition as the middle states and the west. The apprehension that foreign countries would be indifferent to the fair, and that it would attract few foreign visitors because located in an interior city, is also far less general than immediately after Chicago was chosen. It is yielding to the more reasonable view that foreigners who will avail themselves of such an exposition for displaying their products are not likely to ignore the city which a majority of the representatives of the American people, after careful deliberation, selected as the most desirable place for holding it, while the fact that Chicago is reached through one of the most prosperous portions of the country, and is itself a phenomenal example of American enterand progress, should be a very strong inducement to Europeans to visit that city. As was said by a member of the national commission, the foreigner who traverses the little stretch between the coast and Chicago, covering the space in luxury and comfort in twenty-four hours, will return home to destroy the books of travel written by his preceding countrymen and to edit a fresh and truer history of

his journey in America. But whether foreign governments and people take greater or less interest in the Columbian exposition than is hoped for the people of the United States must spare no effort to make it most completely and comprehensively representative of everything American. In order that this may be done it is necessary that every state shall consider as early as possible the question of ways and means. Doubtless it is intended to make as nearly as practicable an equitable allotment among the states of space and facilities, according to the relative proportions of their products, but in this as in all other affairs, those who show the greatest zeal and interest are likely to be the most favored.

THE ADMISSION OF WYOMING. Two new states will enter the union before the close of the year, making the number of states forty-four. The passage by the senate of the bill for the ad mission of Wyoming will probably soon be followed by like action on the bill to admit Idaho, though a somewhat vigorous fight on the latter, by reason of its constitutional provision relating to the Mormons, is to be expected. The democrats in the senate will make an issue on this with a view to po litical capital, but while they delay they cannot may feat Idaho's admission. The fact that the supreme court of the United States has declared, in a decision exceptionally strong in its terms, that the provision in the Idaho constitution is not repugnant to the constitution of the United States. is sufficient to justify the republicans of the senate in passing the bill for the admission of Idaho, and this they will u doubtedly do as soon as the opposition has been given an opportunity to put itself on record.

In the case of Wyoming nothing re mains to be done but for the president to approve the bill and proclaim the state a member of the union, and this will be done without unnecessary delay, so that Wyoming can have both a voice and a vote in the present congress. It is not doubted that her admission will increase the republican majority in both branches. But this is a much less important consideration than the effect which the condition of statehood may reasonably be expected to have in promoting the material pros perity of Wyoming. That she has great possibilities no one who has any knowledge of her large mineral resources can doubt, and there is every reason to expect that with the power and privileges of statehood the enterprising people of Wyoming will lose no time in putting into operation the means necessary to the rapid development of these resources. No one of the new states was better equipped for entrance into the union than Wyoming, except in the matter of population, but her more than one hundred thousand people are representative of the best type of American citizens, and there need be no apprehension that they will fail to creditably sustain a state government. The action of the senate was received throughout Wyoming with great enthusiasm, and the people of the prospective state may be assured of the hearty congratulations of the people of the country Assuming the early admission of Idaho there will then remain but three territories-Utah, New Mexico and Arizona. It is not probable that either of these will be admitted into the union by the

present congress,

A WORTHY APPEAL. Among the buildings destroyed at Bradshaw by the cyclone was the district school house. This structure cannot be rebuilt by the school district because it is already bonded to the full legal limit. It will take at least three thousand dollars to build a school house large enough to accommodate the children of Bradshaw, and unless this amount can be raised by contributions Bradshaw will be deprived of all school

facilities for the coming year. To meet this emergency County Superintendent Franklin of York makes the following appeal, which should be generously responded to by teachers and

friends of education generally; We hereby solicit donations, of school dis tricts, officers, patrons, teachers, and all oth rs interested in the welfare and prospe f Bradshaw, for the purpose of rebulb their school house which was destroyed the cyclons June 3. All donations will receipted, the amount and name of don published in this column, and then turned over to the officers of Bradshaw school dis-trict to be used exclusively for building pur-poses. E. S. Franklin,

County Superintendent.

THE unanimous decision of the New York court of appeals annulling the cor porate existence of the sugar trust in that state, and placing its affairs in the hands of a respiver, strikes a stunning blow at one of the greatest combines ever organized in the country. The action was based on the application of the attorney general of the state for an order revoking the charter of the North river sugar refining company for having joined the trust. The laws of the state prohibit partnerships of separate and independent corporations, The trust sought to evade the law by various firmsy expedients, but the proof was overwhelming and the order was granted by the lower courts and confirmed by the court of last resort. In reciting the history of the trust the court vigorously assails the defiance of law shown by the organization. "If corporations," says the court, "can combine and mass their forces in a solid trust, with little added risk to capital already in, without limit to magnitude, a tempt ing and easy road is opened to enormous combinations vastly exceeding in number and strength any possibilities of individual ownership. The state seeks to protect individuals rather than combinations." The judgment of the court practically means the corporate death of the combine. Not only has it directly robbed the public by inflating the price of the product, but it has fleeced scores of victims who were induced to invest in trust certificates under false pretenses. Doubtless attemps will be made to revive its existence under the favorable laws of Connecticut or New Jersey, but the fact that its property is in more than one state brings it under the ban of the federal law, and insures its final collapse.

THE statement that the Westphalian pork packers of Germany want the restrictions upon the importation of American pork revoked, that their desire is endorsed by the chambers of commerce of the two most important pork markets in Germany, and that they had been told it was not improbable that the law would be repealed, is reassuring intelligence for the hog growers of America. The explanation of this action of the German pork packers is that they have not found any advantage from the law prohibiting the importation of American pork, but this is hardly satisfactory except on the infer efice that the hog raisers of Germany have reaped all the benefit of high prices under the protection, which is very likely the case. The government will hardly Ignore such a demand, supported as it will be by a strong public sentiment, and it is therefore highly probable that at no very remote date the German markets will again be opened to the admission of American pork. It would then be easier to secure a removal or modification of the French restric-

THE refusal of the house conferee o allow the increase of salary voted to Commissioner Groff by the senate caunot be justified on the score of economy. and in the absence of any information as to the reason for it, it must be assumed that the cause of refusal was the techni-cal question whether a salary that is fixed by statute can properly be increased in an appropriation bill. This question was raised in the senate and very fully discussed, with the result that a majority of the senate did not find it an obstacle to increasing the salary of the land commissioner. A careful reading of the arguments must convince any fair-minded person that the technicality has no force. Commissioner Groff is acknowledged by leading democrats in congress to be one of the ablest and most efficient commissioners who has ever administered the affairs of the land office, and the justice of the proposed increase of salary has never been questioned. This being the case the senate should firmly adhere to its action, and the promise is that it will do so.

The federation of railroad operatives is becoming a great power in the west Despite the efforts of the slow going east to prevent the amalgamation of the allway organizations, the movement has gained such strength in the trans-Missouri country that its success is assured. A conference was held in Denver last week, at which measures were taken to federate all organization of railroad employes. The conductors, who have held aloof from kindred organizations heretofore, were represented and also the Railroad Telegraphers' association. The result of the conference is not definitely known, but there is little doubt that all obstacles to a perfect union of the engineers, firemen, conductors, brakemen, switchmen and Knights of Labor were removed. The advantages of federation are incalculable. To the members it affords reasonable security from unjust discharge or manipulation of wages, and will by example exert a mighty influence for the betterment of working. men in general.

DISPATCHES report that the Louisiana ottery has won. As though the coneern had ever been known to lose.

The Kaw City Needs Him.

Kansas City Times.

If Tascott is really here let him see an numerator first and Pinkerton afterward. Cleveland the Letter Writer.

president.

A Significant Precedent. New York Heraid. Springfield, Ohio, has just elected an alderman forty-six Inches high, weighing sixty pounds. There are some necessary cytls of

which the less you have the botter.

In the Dust. Philadelphia Inquirer.
There is something pathetic in Bismarck's expressed desire to be let alone and to end his days in peace. It is the despairing submis sion of a proud spirit which admits defeat and is conscious of its inability to reacw the

strugggle. The Real Commencement.

Rinton Globe.

Some people fail to understand why the

Most appropriate is the term, for the day on which the graduate leaves college marks the commencement of the real great school of life -practical experience in a practical world.

The Men from Maine.

Buffalo Commercial,
The Maine republicans are in splendid shape, and are wisely renominating their congressmen. They are fortunate in being represented at Washington by men who command respect and are worthy to be kept in continuous service.

> Not Much Wanted. New York Sun.

Mr. Cleveland wants to run again for pres dent, therefore the party wants him re-elected; and the party wanting him re-elected, he constitutes party opinion, party caucuses party conventions, party platform, nay, even the party itself, all within the circumference of one capacious waistband. Even the Widows Have It.

Chicago News.

The rage for titled husbands is not confined to the maidens of America. Even our widows have yearnings. One, the dashing relict of the late "Cherry Pectoral" Aver, is about to bestow herself upon a Russian and receive in return the name of Princess Dolgorouki The prince's chief claim to distinction lies in the fact that he is the brother of the morranatic wife of the late emperor.

An Intelligen Southern Editor.

Chiengo Advance, Anent an appeal for funds for Atlanta uni versity in which appears the name of William Lloyd Garrison, the editor of the Atlanta Journal writes:

Now here is William Lloyd Garrison, with one foot in the grave, who was the father of abolitionism, and has spent his whole life in abuse of the south and her institutions, cannot let this opportunity pass to hit Georgia a

Some day the astute editor of the Journal will be startled into an early grave by learning the sad intelligence of the death of Adam.

Prohibition's Intemperance,

Kansas City Times.
The intemperate element in Kansas has ssued a call for another convention of probi bitionists, which shall take measures to con vince congress and the supreme court that the latter is unacquainted with the law. They propose to down "the original package in famy " to drive out "the curs of low degree" and to soucieh the "supreme court saloon, "All friends of the cause will be welcome, whether accredited delegates or not." There is no spectacle so amusing as that which these practical fanatics afford when in convention. They defy law, yet they invoke it. They preach temperance and practice its opposite. They ridicule the courts, but demand the forms of justice. When will it be that the prohibitionists become temperate!

A Federal Election Bill.

New York Tribune, The manly and patriotic way is to framea measure which will secure an honest vote and an honest count in northern states, and to make that the law for all states alike. If it cannot be enforced at the south, or cannot be enforced without a kind of interposition which the government deems inexpedient, that will be the misfortune of southern voters, but not the fault of congress. When southern states advance one by one so far in civilization that laws are respected and can be enforced, in these states also the people will recover their right of self-government.

No other measure proposed at the present ession of congress is of greater or more farreaching importance than this. The duty of congress to secure honest elections is one which republican representatives cannot afford to neglect, for the result in congressional districts in many northern states may depend upon their action.

VOICE OF THE STATE PRESS.

Hastinas Tribune. The professional politicians hate Tun Owara Bee as a mad bull bates the waving of a red flag. Nevertheless THE BEE pur sues the even tenor of its way and uses its munitions of war in a manner that makes the professionals weary.

Railrogues Are After Leese.

Kearney Hub.
There are a few people in this state who are extremely solicitous lest Attorney General Leese fail to retire from politics, but to date there has been no demand from the same sources that the railroads of Nebraska go out of politics, although they have been in considerably longer than Mr. Leese.

The Call for Harlan.

There is a very general feeling throughout this congressional district that Hon N. V. Harlan ought to be a candidate for congres this fall. The very strong sentiment that men ought to be nominated who command the confidence of the people, and the prevalent impression that only such men can be elected has awakened the republicans of this district to the fact that Mr. Harlan is one of the very few republicans in the state who can com mand the full party vite this fall.

Don't Justil'y the Means.

Grand Island Independent. DEvery honest prohibitionist must hold in contempt a sneak and a spy, and though his dishonesty and double-dealing confidence games are plied estensibly in the interest of the prohibition cause, but in reality for the cold clammy cash there is in it. An honest cause needs no dishonest measures to advance it and a reform liar, speak and confidence man is just as bad as the liar, sneak and confidence man who makes no pretense to piety and reform.

They Are Frauds. Fremont Flail.

When the Flail advises the farmers to stand by the old parties if they desire to work the reform they crave, it cannot be accused of partizanship. There is no paper in Ne braska that has greater contempt for the party whip than the Flail, and it defies the dictum of the junta and the manipulations of those who would set up the pins to wrest the control of any party from the hands of the people. The producers of this country do not need a new party, for they may control either party, and the third party agitation is only by the old, wind broken backs that have been kicked out of the old parties, and who take this means to again get into prominence Let the farmers beware:

Demands of the Voice. Grand Island Independent

Now York Tribune, Remark by Hon, Grover Cleveland: "I ad rather be a complete letter-writer than be The New York Voice, not able to bring about prohibition or even the semblance of i in its own state, is confident that it can easily manage the campaign in Nebraska, and I has the cheek to demand that the forthcom ing republican state convention declare unequivocally in favor of state and national proribition, and yet the adoption of such a rese lation would insure the defeat of every can didate nominated at said convention, and yes would not bind a living person to support the amendment, as prohibition is not, and cannot be made a political question to the extent of binding any one conscientiously opposed o it. If the management be left to the Voice, the result would likely be about the same a it was in Pennsylvania and Rhode Bland last year, where the people by a practically unanimous vote repudiated the hypocritica fraud.

THE CAPITAL

Two Convicts Who Will Be Pardoned on the Fourth of July.

BOTH MURDERERS ON LIFE SENTENCES.

A suit Filed in the Supreme Court Which Tells How a Man Secured Two Prices for One Lot.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 28.-[Special to THE BEE.]-Among the humane laws of Nebraska is one which provides that every Fourth of July two convicts who have served over ten years at the ponitentiary shall be pardoned at the discretion of the board having this power. This poard is known as the state board of pardons, and consists of the governor, chief justice of the supreme court, the attorney general and the warden of the penitentiary. This board has been in conference for two days, and today selected the two fortunate men who will breathe free air again. These two are Walter Hardin of Otoe county and John Kountze of Richardson county. Hardin is forty-seven years old and Kountze is an old man of sixty-three. Both were sentenced to life imprisonment for murder.

Hardin has been in the penitentary since 1875. The crime for which he was convicted was the murder of a man near the Colorado line for his horse and wagon. He was arrested shortly after the commission of the crime and at the time was in possession of his victim's effects. He confessed committing the terrible deed, but gave as his excuse the fact that he was on the verge of starvation and was driven to the desperato deed there-by. When sentenced he was a young man of thirty, but his fifteen years incarceration have given him the appearance of a man of

sixty.

John Kountze is a broken-down old man. Fourteen years ago he had a quarrel with his wife and he struck her a blow that left her lifeless. He was arrested, confessed his crime and was sentenced to life imprison-

Both men have left a splendid record at the penitentiary and the pardoning board be-lieves that both are thoroughly repentant and are anxious to pass the few remaining years of their life as law-abiding citizens.

SOLD THE LOT TWICE. George W. Pleasants tells in the supreme court of a scheme which he claims was devised by one S. M. Boyd to get two prices out of one lot. The property in question is lot 194, of block 5, of the city of Lincoln, and is today very valuable. Pleasants says that he bought the lot in 1874 from S. M. Boyd, but the lot of the lot of the lot of the lot of the lot. but the following year Boyd sold the property again, this time to Harrison H. Blodgett.
Mr. Pleasants says that he has been living upon the lot almost from the date of the pur chase, has paid taxes upon the same and im proved it until it is now very valuable property. He was astounded recently to find that persons to whom Blodgett had sold the lots laid claim to the property, and Pleasants asks that the courts silence any claims that such individuals may present. Blodgett had sub-divided the lots and made a handsome thing by selling the fractional parts. WILL HAVE TO PAY THE TAXES.

J. H. McMuetey and J. H. McClay have lost their suit against the county, in which they demanded to be relieved of paying city taxes for several years on the land in the driving park association tract. McMurtry and McClay claimed that when the city was incorporated about twenty years ago the original proprietor of this tract objected to its becoming part of the city. Judge Field of the district court held, however, that the became part of the city whether the original proprietor wished it or not at the time of incorporation, He further de-cided that Mr. McMurtry and Mr. McClay would have to pay up the taxes they have been holding back all these years, GOOD PROPLE IN DEBT.

The Second Presbyterian church society has been granted permission—to mortgage its property not to exceed \$1,500 in order to com-plete the church building.

The directors of the Young Men's Christian association have also been granted per-mission to mortgage their property on the corner of Thirteenth and N streets. The limit is fixed at \$55,000.

SLOMINSKI GETS LEFT. Today Judge Cochran handed down his decision in the libel suit of Dr. Slominski vs. E. B. and Thomas Hyde, publishers of the Evening News. Of course the opinion was one averse to Slominski, and he was as mad as a wet hen. He immediately swore our another warrant, this time for the arrest of Harry T. Dobbins, managing editor of the News, charging him with libel. The case will be heard next week, and Mr. Dobbins has offered any bonds that the court may im

CITY NEWS AND NOTES. Thieves broke into William Cook's stable at Seventeenth and B streets last night and

stole a saddle, bridle and blanket. A horse belonging to Mr. Douglas, the gro-cer, at Twenty-first and J streets, ran away this morning and threw Mrs. Douglas vic lently to the ground, knocking her senseless. She was badly bruised by the fall, but her njuries are not thought to be serious Until yesterday the condition of Mrs. Thaver was very encouraging, but the extremely warm weather has caused a relapse and she is now lying in a very critical condi-tion. This will be sad news to her wide cir-

cle of friends throughout the state.

David Baumgardner, of late clerk in Secre tary of State Cowdery's onice, received a tel-egram from Washington today apprising him of the approval of his bond and the mailing nmission as receiver at the McCook

IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

T. B. Aldrich in the Atlantic. Trend softly here; the sacredest of tembs Are these that hold your Poets. Kings and queens
Are facile accidents of Time and Chance. Chance sets them on the heights, they climb

not there!

But he who from the darkling mass of men is on the wing of heavenly thought upborne To finer other, and becomes a voice For all the voiceless, God anointed him: His name shall be a star, his grave a shrine

Tread softly here, in silent reverence tread. Beneath those marble cenotaphs and urns Lies richer dust than ever nature hid 'acked in the mountain's adamantine heart, Or slyly wrapt in unsuspecting sand-The dross men toll for, often stains the soul. How vain and all ignoble seems that greed To him who stands in this dim cloistered air With these most sacred ashes at his feet! This dust was Chaucer, Spenser, Dryden

this—
The spark that once illumed it lingers still.
O ever-hallowed spot of English carth!
If the unleashed and happy spirit of man
Have option to revisit our dull globe. What august Shades at midulght here

In the miraculous assalons of the moon When the great pulse of London faintly And one by one the stars in heaven pale!

PROMIBITION OR HIGH LICENSE. The Great Debate at Beatrice July 5 and 7. 'Mr. S. S. Green, secretary of the Beatrice Chautauqua assembly, sends THE BEE the

following for publication: There will be a joint debate on the question of "Prohibition vs. High License" at the Beatrice Chautaugua assembly, beginning at to a. m., July 5, and ending the afternoon of

Samuel Dickle, chairman of the prohibition national committee, and Rev. Sam'Small will debate prohibition. Hon. Edward Rosewater, editor of Tue Ber. and Hon. John L. Webster of Omaha

will argue for high Beense. The English Want the Earth.

Even the historic Sevres porcelain nanufactory is threatened with being robbled by an English syndicate, said to include some of the more important china makers of Great Britain. Of late

which always have been under the direct control of the French government, has been stendily running down in public esteem. The manufactory has received an annual subsidy of something more than \$100,000, but a commission has reported in favor of abolishing that. The annual sale of porcelain produced at

Sevres now scarcely exceeds \$20,000. SOME NEW BOOKS.

The Cassell Publishing company, New York, has issued "Juancho, the Bull Fighter," by Theophile Gautier,

"The Haunted Fountain," by Kather-"The Haunted Fountain," by Katherine Macquoid; "A Born Coquette" and
"April's Lady," by the Duchess; and "In
God's Way," a novel by Bjornstjerno
Bjornson, are the latest novels published
by the John W. Levell company, New York. Paper 50 cents.

have published "Betty," a new and taking American story by Anna Vernon Dorsey, and "A Daughter's Sacrifice, by F. C. Phillips," the author of "As in a Looking Glass," Mary Caldwell Montgomery's story

Frank F. Lovell & Co., New York,

'My Strange Patient," issued by the Minerva publishing company, New York, is having a big sale.

"Hayne Home," a Kentucky romance, by Anna Oldfield Wiggs, has been pub-lished by Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago.

The series of volumes which Messrs, Putnam have put in course of publication under the general title of 'Heroes of the Nations," has been initiated by the publication of a life of Nelson, by W. Clark Russell, author of "The W. Clark Russell, author of "The Wreck of the Grosvenor," and other brilliant stories of the sea. The prospectus of the new series explains that it

is planned to present trustworthy studies or pictures of the lives and work of a number of representative historical characters about whom have gathered the great traditions of the nations to which they belonged, and who have been accepted as types of the several na-tional ideas. The list of subjects announced as in preparation or under consideration begins with Pericles and ends with Bismarck. The publisher, explain, however, that it will not be practicable to issue the books with any approach to chronological order, and, as has been stated, the first actually in readiness is Mr. Russell's "Nelson."

"The Lost Witness," by Lawrence L. Lynch, is a thrilling detective story, just from the press of Laird & Lee, Chicago. Paper, 50 cents. Mark Douglas' story "Can Love Sin?"

has been published by Peterson & Bros., Philadelphia. "The Bachelor Girl," a picture of tolay, from the pen of William Hosea

Ballou, has been published by John W. Lovell & Co., New York. John W. Lovell & Co., New York, have published "Blindfold," a new story by Florence Marcyatt.

A comprehensive story of Russia, from the able pen of W. R. Morfill, M. A., reader in the Russian and Slavonic languages in the university of Oxford, has been published by Messrs, G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. It is the most valuable history extant of this great na- -

An Infantile Immigrant.

Ragnhill Larsen is the most infantile mmigrant who ever came to this country without a natural protector. She is two years and one month old and landed at New York the other day. She came alone all the way from Stockholm, Sweden. She is an orphan, and was sent for by her aunt, who lives in Newark, N. J. At Stockholm she was placed in charge of the stewardess of a steamer charge of the stewardess of a steamer bound for Hull, England, At Hull a railroad conductor took charge of her and saw her safely on a steamer at Liverpool. The steamer was the Brit-annic, the stewardess of which vesset looked after her until she reached New York, where her aunt received her

Republican State Convention. The republican electors of the state of No. braska are requested to send delegates from their several counties to meet in convention in the city of Lincoln, Wednesday, July 23, at 8 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for the following state

Governor. Lieutenant Governor. Secretary of State. Auditor of Public Accounts. State Treasurer. Attorney General Commissioner of Public Lands and Build-

Superintendent of Public Instruction And the transaction of such other business as may come before the convention. THE APPORTIONMENT. The several counties are entitled to repre-

sentation as rollows, being based upon the vote east for Hon. George H. Hastings, presidential elector in 1888, giving one delegate-attarge to each county, and one for each 150 votes and the major fraction thereof: DEL COUNTIES.

Adams	14	Kearney	H
Arthur	11	Keya Paha	1
Antelope	10	Keith	- 1
Banner	18	Kimball	- 37
Blaine	- 6	Knox	10
	- 5		267
Boone		Lanenster	-141
Box Butto	11	Lincoln.,,	- 14
Brown	3.0	Logan	-38
B) #(d0)	16	Б90 Р	23
Butler	1.1	Madison	10
Burt	12	McPherson	- 1
Case	21	Merrick	- 0
Cedar	- 5	Nanco	. 8
Chase	- 6	Nemalia	11
Cheyonne	- 6	Nuckolls	19
Cherry	- 63	Otoe	16
Clay	15	Pawnee	10
	-	Procedure and the second	
Coifax	8	Perkins	18
Cuming		Pierce	- 4
Custer	20	Phelps	9
Dakota	100	Platte	9
Dawes	- 3)	Polk.	-7
Dawson	- 15	Red Willow	_11
Deuel	- 15	Richardson	15
Dixon	(7)	Rock	- 1
Dodge	.13	Saling	13
Douglas	(G54	Sarpy	6
Dundy	0.00	Snunders	Lä
Fillmore	14	Scott's Bluff	14
Franklin	12	Soward	111
Frontier	- A	Sheridan	-14
Furnas	10	Sherman	ä
	2.70	Shoux	16
Green	- 13	Stanton	12
Garneld			4/1
Gosper	Ge	Thaser	10
Gratit	2	Thomas	- 2
Greeley	1/2	Thurston	14
Hall	1.8	Valley	\mathcal{A}
Hinmilton	13	Washington	10
Harlan	- 8	Wayne	4
Hayes	4	Webster	10
Hitchrock	. 2	Wheeler	34
Holt	10	Viiile	1ö
Howard	7.6	York Unorganized Ter	1
Hooker	10	PARTIES MINISTER AND ARTHUR AND A	
Jetterson	41	Total	114
Tobaccon	100	The state of the s	45
Johnson	10		-

It is recommended that no proxies be ad-ulted to the convention, and that the dele-rates present be authorized to east the full gates present be authorized to east the vote of the delegation.

L. D. Richtards, Chairman.

WALT M. SEELEY Secretary.

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S.E. Corner 16th and Douglas Sta Paid in Capital \$ 50.
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FRANK J. LANGE, Cashler
Officers: A. U. Wyman, president, J. J. Brown,
vice-president, W. T. Wyman, treasurer.
Directors—A. U. Wyman, J. H. Millard, J. J.
Brown, Guy C. Barton, E. W. Nash, Thomas
J. Kimba I, George B, Luke.

years the product of the Sevres works,