New York, Rooms Et, Hand 15 Tribune Building, Washington, 513 Fourteenth street. - CORRESPONDENCE.

BUSINESS LETTERS. All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Rec Publishing Company, Omaha. Drafts, checks, and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the Com-The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION State of Nebraska, Countwof Douglas. Ss. George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE

The Bee Bilding, Farnam and Seventeenth Sts

the week ending June 28, 1890, was as fol

lows:
Funday, June 22.
Monday, June 23.
Tuesday, June 24.
Wednesday, June 25.
Thursday, June 25.
Friday, June 27.
Saturday, June 28. Average...... 20,338

Sworn to be fore me and subscribed in my presence this 28th day of June A. D. 1890, [Seal.] N. P. Fett, Notary Public.

GEORGE B. TESCHICK.

ALL hail, Idaho, the forty-third state.

THERE are as many if not more empty fails in Nebraska than there are in Iowa

No EAGLE screeched, no cannon roared in Omaha yesterday, but the city government still lives.

THE tin industry of the Black Hills must be fostered. The entire northwest is vitally interested in its development,

UNLESS the lawyers succeed in unearthing a fresh batch of legal, quibbles the notorious Kemmler will be legally "touched off" on August 4.

PHILADELPHIA drops from second to third place in the list of American cities, and consoles itself with the conceit that "it is quality, not quantity, that

THE efforts of the sleeping car porters to obtain a living salary will command the sympathy of travelers. The public has grown weary of paying the employes of the Pullman company.

THE local gang whose energies are being exerted just now "to discourage the use of money in elections" were very busy the glorious Fourth. They had an briginal package tournament.

"Westward the star of empire takes Its way." The center of population, which in 1800 was anchored in the vipinity of Cincinnati, has moved west of Lake Michigan in ten years.

GENERAL MILES hurls at an unoffending public, all the way from Texas, a tiny boomlet for the presidency. It will be useful as a means of political diversion during the coming dog days.

Noboby expected that prohibition would work any very great change in South Dakota, but the open and utter disregard for the law in the Black Hills demands the attention of sumptuary law makers.

DR. DURYEA, the eminent Omaha divine, indulged in very forcible language at the Crete Chautauqua the other day. One of the strongest points he made was to warn the people against voting any law which public sentiment would not enforce.

DEMOCRATIC kickers prevented Wyoming from celebrating independence anniversary and statehood at the same time. The people will remember the miserable meanness of the democratic minority and administer a fitting rebuke on the first occasion at the ballot box.

THE Kansas army of constables is waging a releatless war on original packages in a few isolated spots. The loss of a rich assortment of fees from jointists and bootleggers intensifies their desire for the return of the profitable conditions prevailing before the supreme court decision.

IT is refreshing to note that the property of the Pullman Palace car company is to pay some tax into the state treasury. This corporation has been the most successful tax-shirker in Nebraska as well as many other states. Its rolling stock should not only be liberally taxed, but it should be required to pay well for the privilege of running its cars through the state.

MANTON MARBLE emerges from obscurity in England long enough to advise the democratic party to make free coinage the assue in 1892. This is base treason. Marble is one of those reminiscences of democracy exiled to Great Britain for the sole purpose of preaching free trade. That he should prove recreant to his mission is calculated to prove that expediency and office is the guiding principle of democracy.

WHEN the Slocumb law was first put in force in Nebraska it was considered a prohibition measure by pulpit orators and temperance people generally. The saloons opposed it and the prohibitionists championed it. But time changes all things. The men who are today advocating its beneficent provisions are hooted at as "hirelings of the rum power" and the enemies of mankind. Nothing can satisfy a fanatic. THE BEE prints a synopsis of this law, to which the attention of all thinking men is di-

AN APPEAL TO COMMON SENSE. The leaders of the independent people's movement are making a frantic effort to keep republican farmers out of

the republican primaries. They are de-

liberately trying to prevent anti-monopoly republicans from wrenching the control of the party out of the hands of the corporation bosses by letting the caucuses and primaries go by default. And this is done in the name of the Farmers' Alliance, which has been organized mainly to grapple with the corporations and place the state in the hands of capable and upright men who will recognize and serve only one master-the people. We are told that sixteen thousand farmers have signed the call for the independent movement. Suppose that fifty thousand farmers and workingmen should join the new people's party; what would that amount to? In the coming election two hundred and twenty thousand votes will be east in Nebraska, and it will take at least eighty thousand

ticket. What chance has the new party to rally eighty thousand voters under its erazy-quilt platform? Is it not manifest that the only hope Nebraska farmers have of redeeming the state is in making their power felt in republican caucuses and conventions? The farming element is largely in the majority in the republican party and it is the fault of the producers that they have not heretofore dictated every state ticket and controlled

votes to elect any man on the state

state affairs by men of their own choice. THE BEE now makes its last appeal to the republican farmers to attend the caucuses and conventions and take control of the party and its machinery. If they allow themselves to be led astray by ambitious visionaries and wildest cranks. who have not the remotest idea of the risk they incur in the new party movement, they will only have themselves to blame for whatever disaster may follow.

ARID LAND SURVEYS.

The general land office has completed the work of segregating the lands surveyed under the arid land act of 1889. The law practically reserved the entire arid region until the surveys were completed, in order to properly establish and mark the areas tributary to streams and subject to irrigation. In all twelve hundred townships have thus been segre cated. They are located principally in Idano and Montana, with smaller areas in Colorado, Wyoming and Utah, aggregating twenty-two million acres.

Not only are the sites for res ervoirs, ditches and canals included in these surveys, but also all lands susceptible of irrigation by such reservoirs, ditches and canals. The surveys are by no means completed, but the work already done will define the areas which these surveys will bring within the operations of the arid land law.

Under the decision of the attorney general the arid lands reserved under the act of 1889 will be subject to entry and settlement as soon as the land office prepares the final maps and profiles. Several bills are pending in congress providing for the modification of the law so far as it reserves the land from settlement. The fact that under operation of the law twenty-two million acres will be available to settlement is sufficient to supply all immediate demand and render unnecessary a change in the act.

It is of the greatest importance that the unsurveyed land should be withdrawn until the government has defined the boundaries of land subject to irrigation by any given stream, reservoir and canal, and accurately determined the volume of water, sites for reservoirs, and other essential details for systematizing the reclamation of arid lands. The temporary inconvenience caused by withholding the lands included in the act is insignificant compared with the permanent good which will result from complete surveys of irrigable land and the quantity of both land and water subject to entry.

AS TO SHIP SUBSIDIES.

The senate has entered upon the consideration of the bills reported from its committee on commerce to "place the American merchant marine engaged in foreign trade upon an equality with that of foreign nations" and "to provide for ocean mail service between the United States and foreign ports and to promote commerce." The first of these bills proposes a bounty on tonnage for all ships of a certain class, and has the endorsement of the Shipping League association of the United States. According to an estimate of the commissioner of navigation its cost to the public treasury for the first year would be about three million dollars, and for three or four years five or six million dollars, and in the opinion of Senator Frye, who is an advocate of the measure, the cost in five or six years would be seven or eight million dollars. It hardly need be said that these estimates are purposely conservative and probably very much under what the cost would be should the measures, if adopted, have the effect in stimulating ship building which their advocates profess to believe they would. The other bill is a postal subsidy measure authorizing the postmaster general to make contracts, after advertisement, with the lowest bidder for carrying United States mails in four classes of American vessels. Senator Frye said with regard to this measure that he had no doubt if it became a law there would be in three years a line of American steamers between New York and Liverpool, and he stated that a line of four ships under the bill would cost eight hundred thousand dollars a year, which he thought reasonable.

Senator Frye, who is the especial champion of the subsidy projects, presented the familiar arguments. claimed that the American carrying trade was dead for the want of protection and that the only remedy was in government assistance. Unless congress did something soon there would not be a line on the ocean carrying the American flag. In his opinion the American carrying trade was doomed to death unless prompt and liberal assistance was afforded, and bounties and subsidies were necessary to save it from

ruinous competition.

admitted by all, but the granting of subsidies will not accomplish the ends sought. It is simply folly to grant federal aid to American steamship the responsibility for the failure rests lines while congress proposes to increase the duties on foreign goods to the full prohibitory point. It is impossible to build up a profitable trade between this and other nations while the doors of the United States are wholly barred against the products of her neighbors. Nor can it be expected that other nations will feel partial toward American products, nor is it possible to enlarge the foreign market unless we show a spirit of trade eciprocity. To grant subsidies to steamship lines and at the same time strengthen the tariff Chinese wall around the country is an indefensible measure of extravagance. When this country encourages trade relations with her neighbors by reciprocal concessions it will be practicable to maintain a merchant marine with slight assistance from the government.

ALL accounts agree that Governor Hill's mission to Indiana was eminently successful. Time, place and circumstances combined to give his presidential boom a tremendous boost in the land of the Hoosier. Not only was the absence of Cleveland commented on to his disadvantage, but the organs favorable to Hill resurrected the hatchet and in chorus pointed out that Cleveland's cold and cruel treatment of Hendricks hastened his demise. This significant assault on the ex-president was followed by glowing tributes to the patriotism and democracy of Hill, and the succeeding banquets and receptions were timed to keep up the enthusiasm. The most striking feature of the well-primed boom was the prominence given the visits to Mrs. Hendricks, who, we are told in triple leaded lines, seized Governor Hill by the hand and declared, "Governor, I hope you will get there." The favors shown throughout smack of a determination on the part of the democratic leaders of Indiana to throw their influence to Hill. He is a representative of the spoils element, a fact which endears him to the Hoosier, and if he can secure a fighting faction of the delegation of his own state he feels certain of the support of Indiana in the convention of 1892.

A SMALL but vigorous earthquake has shaken Hoopeston, Illinois, from stem to stern. The town prides itself on the moral quality of its population. It is a model dry town, and invariably places in office men pledged to pulverize the rum power. In pursuance of this deep-rooted custom, Bill Pierce was invested with the honors and emoluments of mayor last spring. Immediately after his installation he announced that "the saloons must go." There were none in sight, however, but the proclamation was accepted as proof of his vigilance. Whether the office was a salaried one does not appear. If so the salary was not sufficient to maintain the dignity of the position. The mayor continued his practice as a physieian and added a drug store to his equipment. An epidemic of internal diseases spread throughout the town, and the calls on the mayor in his capacity of physician and druggist waxed rich, and the shipments of willow-covered jugs grew to suspicious proportions. In an evil moment the mayor sought to crush out a competitor who dispensed corn juice without the formality of a prescription, and he is now wrestling with an indietment for compounding cocktalls by the gill, pint and quart without a United States license Meanwhile the residents are struggling along without their liquid refreshments at one dollar a prescription, and the moral spinal column of the town is wrecked beyond repair.

THE edict has gone forth from the headquarters of prohibitionists in Iowa that the republican party must be punished. Having placed prohibition on the statutes of the state and given the law a thorough trial at a cost of millions of dollars, the farce must be continued even though it is necessary to slaughter the republican party. It is given out in unmistakable tones that the declarations of the republican convention are not satisfactory to the fanatics. They insist on rating or ruining and refuse the right of party allegiance to those who honestly differ on questions of internal policy. An independent ticket has therefore been decided upon; and the third party has already gone so far as to place candidates in the field for congress. This is the condition that confronts the republicans of Iowa. The itch for office is so great among the prohibitionsts that no sacrifice is too great to get there. It furnishes all needed proof that the mainspring, the motive power, behind the prohibition raid is condensed in the significant words of a leading agitator: "The only way to win is to wreck the re-

publican party." THE reverend publishers of The Voice are in trouble. They have been sued in New York by an English publishing house for violating the copyright laws -or, in other words, for purloining a book and reprinting it when they had not the slightest right to do so. The New York Econing Post calls this theft and has for weeks been pouring hot shot into the camp of this wonderful advocate of moral reform. Its undoubted piracy in this case is only on a par with its loose campaign methods in this state, where by imposture and misrepresentation it has done more damage to the cause of prohibition than it did in the eastern states which less than a year ago repudiated its publishers along with all hired agitators of the same stripe.

GOVERNOR THAYER, in an address at Plainview on the Fourth, made use of the following language: "It is the duty of republican alliance men to attend the republican primaries and see that good men are selected for positions of responsibility and trust. It is the duty of democratic alliance members also to attend the primaries of their party and help select good and true men. The farmers of Nebraska, by taking this course, can secure the election of good and faithful representatives

selection of candidates in the state conventions. They have it in their power, and if they fail to take this course then with them." The governor has struck the key-note to success in the coming campaign. The farmers are demanding certain reforms in the conduct of state government, and they can secure them by adopting the advice so tersely given above. The importance of effective work at the party primaries must be felt on all hands. In them lies the remedy and to ignore them means a surrender to the on the situation in Bulgaria would seem to corporations which control the county indicate that Muscovite patience is exhausted machines.

The democracy of Pennsylvania ar-

raigns the republican party "for its fail-

ure to fulfill its promises to honorably

discharged soldiers of the union." In

the light of the fact that the democracy

in congress obstructed in every possible

way the passage of pension bills, the ac-

cusation not only refutes itself, but con-

victs the party of gross falsehood. No congress has equalled the present in lavishly providing for the soldiers of the war and their dependents, and the laws enacted as well as the management of the pension office, notwithstanding the persistent opposition of the democrats, must convince every veteran of the war that the republican party is their true friend. The Pennsylvania declaration is a gratuitous insult to the Intelligence of the old soldiers. THE assertion that public ownership of railroads would be injurious not only to the people but to commerce, is disproved by the experience of Georgia. The state owns the Western & Atlantic railroad, penetrating the region made famous by Sherman's march to the sea, and has leased the road for a term of twenty-nine years to the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis company at a monthly rental of twenty-five thousand dollars. The lessee is obligated to maintain the roal infirst class condition, and charges are limited and subject to control of the state, thus insuring a

CONGRESSMAN CONNELL, it transpires, introduced that freedman pension bill "by request." In a recent interview he specifies with great distinctness that an interstate demogratic editor who toys with a paper in Omaha is the author of this remarkable bill. Mr. Connell also states with similar directness that the proxy editor is not a crank, but on the contrary is publicly considered to be of sound mind. With this ques ionable view, however, the eastern press takes pronounced issue.

steady public reveaue and keeping

rates at the minimum.

WYOMING has the honor of being the first state in the union in which women will enjoy all the constitutional rights and privileges of men. Thus the state will become not only the Mecca of speculator and in wester, but the haven of the short-haired masculines in skirts.

OTHER LANDSTHAN OURS.

The reports about the situation of the British ministry grow more serious, and it is now said that a complete reconstruction of the cabinet, under which the liberal unionists. would take the leading places, may be looked for before many days. Their cala nity has grown out of their over confidence in supposing that they could, towards the close of the session, pash through, all abreast, three stantly appared managers of the fire portunce, viz: The Irish land purc hase bill, the Weish tithes bill and the license bill. To every one of these there is fanatical hostility a some quarter. Whatever the merits of the Irish land purchase bill-and from the tenants' point of view it has many -the whole liberal party, including the Paraellites, were pleiged to fight it to the death, because it was drafted without consultation with the Irish representatives, and is to be executed without the supervision or co-operation of any local body. Moreover, It has been introduced by the Irish secretary, who knows nothing of Ireland, and treats the people and the country with the utmost scorn. The Welsh tithes bill, which is a sort of compromise, intended by a slight shifting of the burden to reconcile the Welsh people, who are nearly all dissenters, to paying for the support of the Augliera clergy, meets not only with the fanatical opposition of the Weish, but that of the enemies of the church establishment in all parts of the country. Finally, the licensing bill, which puts an in creased tax on beer and spirits for the purpose of creating a fund for compensating such publicans as may, for any cause other than misconduct on their part, be refused a renewal of their licenses, of course rouses the fury of the temperance men of all parties and denominations.

Of course, the natural and time-honored way out of a situation so difficult is dissolution. A united party would undoubtedly, under existing circumstances, dissolve and go to the country. But the trouble is that the tories | know well that they would be left in a hopeless mmority at a general election, as they were at the last two, while the liberal unionists have the strongest reasons for believing that very few of them would get back to parliament now if they appealed to their constituencies. Consequently all talk of dissolution sends a shiver through the frames of the whole anti-Gladstonian host. They cannot bring themselves to face the risk of putting Gladstone back into office with his powers of infschief apparently undiminished and the winked Irish still unsubdued. For it appears from every day's news that Mr. Baltour's coercion has some how not proved a success. The Irish are still recalcitrant, and he has still every day to defend in the house modes of breaking their spirit which puzzle and shock the English public. He thought when he came into office that by subjecting the leaders to ordinary prison discipline he would speedily end the trouble, and chuckled over it as a great dis covery, but that sense of triumph has long since passed away

In the settlement between England and Germany as to East African territory, the possession of Heligoland was taken by the latter as an offset to the protectorate of Zanzibar. The London Economist, commenting on the English opposition to the surrender of Helicoland, shows conclusively that the bargain is enormously to the advantage of England. It may be to the advantage of Germany also, and is evidently so considered by the Germans, since it gives them a naval station in just the place where they want one to defend their great seaports. To England it has only a sentimental value, and in this particuiar the sentiment will not bear close invest fration, since, as the Economist says the island was stolen rather than taken from Denmark in the war of 1807." Its area is only 450 acres, being smaller than many single farms in the United Kingdom. Its population of 2,000 inhabitants are attached to the English rule only The necessity of assisting the upbuild- of their own interests; they can control because they are thus saved from military payers.

ing of the American merchant marine is | the next legislature; they can control the | conscription. On the other hand, the island of Zanzibar in the hands of a great naval power dominates the east African coast and becomes a most valuable connecting link between Africa and India. Moreover, a quarrel with Germany at the present time, the Economist thinks, would probably have cost England her position in Egypt. The reasons assigned by the Economist for ratifying the agreement with Germany are so great in comparison with the value of Heligoland that there can be little doubt that parliament will acquiesce in it if the motion to reject it is ever pressed to a vote. The comment of the official organ of Russia

> in regard to the condition of Bulgarian affairs. Prince Ferdinand, who left his principarity to go to the sanitarium at Carlsbad, may never be able to return to Bulgaria. where the execution of Major Panitza has increased the number of his enemies. Early in June the priace had a hair-breadth escape when he went to inaugurate the new railroad from Yambouli to Bourgas. A band of Macedonians, former soldiers of Panitza, had plotted to capture Ferdinand, and to exchange him for their former commander, who was in fall awaiting his fate. The conspiracy was revealed in the nick of time to Stambouloff and the prince took another train, The renewed explosion of Rassian Ill-humor may also be attributed to the fact that Princess Clementine, the prince's mother, went to Vienna some time ago and insisted on her son's recognition by Austria, which explains the bitter words used by Count Kalneky in his speech to the delegations, or Austro-Hungagian assembly, and against which Russia protested semi-officially. Moreover, the government of the egar has obtained recently possession of a threatening note addressed by the Safia cabinet to the porte. It was written by M. Stransky just before his leaving the portfolio of minister for foreign affairs, and sent through M. Vulkovitch, diplomatic agent of Bulgaria at Constantinople, where he had hastily returned from his trip to Athens after his failure to engage the Greek government in an alliance with Bulgaria. This note declared to the porte that in case the sultan, who is the suzerain of Prince Perdinand, did not recognize him as an independent sovereign, the Bulgarian government and people would be entitled to doubt the alleged friendly sentiments of the porte and would be compelled to rely upon their own initiative and their own strength. Meanwhile the Sofia cabinet was purchasing in Austria and Belgium arms and ammunition, which were refused transit through Servia, and had to be sent by the Danube and landed at Widdin and Rustchuk.

The recent revolution in San Salvador is but another argument for the union of the Central American states under a single strong government. The reographical situation, as well as political and social interests, demand that such a union shall be speedily effected. The results of the Pan-American conference, presaging a closer communcial connection between our country and the republics to the southward, imply also a closer political alliance of these little countries. By virtue of such a union Central America would be a power in any compact which might be made between the republics of the hemisphere. Without union its influence would scarcely be felt. Although San Salvador is one of the very least of the Central American states an unsettled state of political affairs and revolutions at intervals of a few years can but pro duce an evil effect upon the entire region. It may be that this last overturn will but hasten the greatly desired end.

Heligoland has for the nonce assumed an importance quite out of proportion to its area, which does not exceed three-quarters of a mile. For it is doubtful whether the British house of commons will consent to ratify the agreement of Lord Sall bury to surrender the tiny islet to Germany, and in any case the cession will form the subject of a stormy debate at Westminster, Commanding as it loes the access to Hamburg and Bremen. Emperor William proposes to transform the rock into a powerful fortress at a cost of many millions of dollars. In a letter dated from Heligoland and published today a description is given of this queer little stormboaten island, where crime is unknown, longevity the rule, and where the favorite amusement of the 2,001 inhabitants consists in the propounding and solution of intricate problems of mental mathematics. While the new constitution of Brazil pro-

vides that the president of the republic shall not be eligible to re-election for at least ten years after the expiration of his term, the recent action of the Mexican congress in voting the president indefinite succession to himself or, as it might be, giving him a life tenure of olice, appears all the more extraordinary by contrast. The natural first thought is that Brazil proposes to keep well in advance of the progress of free institutions, while Mexico is apparently falling to the rear. It is to be kept in mind, however, that the

Brazilian experiment is new and remains to be tested. The constitution is not even adopted, the first president under it is yet to be elected. Upon the other hand, the republican experiment in Mexico bas had trial. It may not have fulfilled all the expectations that were entertained of it, and much as we may suppose the Mexican congress to be under the influence of Presideat Diaz, It is a reasonable presumption that its action in extending the presidential term was in great part its free and independent action, taken with a view to what is believed to be the best interests of the people.

Possibly Brazil may perceive a similar ne cessity with the lapse of time and amend her constitution accordingly, but conditions in Mexico are peculiar to that country, and it is by them that the expediency of the new policy is to be judged. A rule that might apply in Moxico would certainly not apply in the United States, and it is to be hoped will not have to be applied in Brazil.

The Leaven of Education. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The frantic appeals of the Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina and Tennessee bourboas for "harmony" within their party show that the public school system below the old line of Mason and Dixon is beginning to justify its existence.

Can't Be Made Worse. Cleveland Leader.

We are of the opinion that "the liberties of the people" of the south, so far as the elections are concerned, will be quite as safe in the hands of officials appointed by the federal government as in those of the assassins, bulldozers and ballot box stuffers who have run things of late.

Advice that Should Be Followed.

Minneapolis Journal.

A mistaken view of trade and a narrow minded policy have kept us from being masters of the Spanish-American trade. Secretary Blaine sees the error and he would have his countrymen take a new and profitable departure. This advice is sound and should be followed.

Another Convert. Kansas City Times. Judge Foster appears to be another Kansan

who believes that a court decision is good law. A few more costly knockouts may drive this truth into even the dense intelligences of At torney General Kellogg and his subordinates. Meanwaile their antics are robbing the tax-

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

The People of Lincoln Observe the National Holiday in a Quiet Manner.

MANY RESIDENCES PRETTILY DECORATED

Business Men Close Their Places and Spend the Day at the Parks and Other Resorts-City News Notes.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 4 .- [Special to THE BEE.]-Fourth of July was a very quiet day in Lincoln. Many of the private residences were prettily atorned with builting, but very few business houses were decorated, and, had it not been for the occasional startling explosion of a firecracker, the day would have seemed more like Sunday than the usual noisy and demonstrative anniversary of American independence. The merchants merely celebrated the day by closing their stores and rushing off to the ball grounds or by filling enormous baskets with toothsome viands and taking their families to the cool retreats of the various parks.

By far the greater number of persons flocked to Cushman park, where the princh pal attractions were a tight-rope performe and a trained bear. The prohibitionists pre-empted Glenwood park, which was opened today for the first time, and they passed the day listening to intemperate denunciations of men who dare drink a glass of beer and singing songs in the same strain about "Driving Out King Alcohol."

A number of families gathered in Peck's grove and passed a delightful day socially

and in interviewing the contents of their The Lincoln Giants and the Haverlys of The Lincoln Giants and the Haverlys of Kausas City played a good game of ball at the park in the forencom. Loftus and McMathon occupied the points for the Missouriaus, and Reeves and Taylor for Lincoln. The Kansas Citys secred once in the first inning, and the Lincolns twice. From that until the ninth inning it was a battle of the pitchers, Reeves loing splendid work in faming out the me rom the mouth of the Kaw. Loftus did good vork also, the bases being twice filled, with one man out, when the pitcher found the holes in the bats of the other two men. In the ninth inning the Haveriys by a combination of hits and rank errors by the Lincoln infield nine runs were scored. Reeves was relieved of the ball and Castone finished the game Taylor scored on a three-base hit error and the agony was over. Kansas City THE HONDS REFUSED.

The members of the city council are as-ounded with the refusal of Keane & Co. of Chicago to accept the \$55,000 worth of paving bonds of Lincoin bought for that firm by their agent, N. A. Eusign. At first the company ratified the action of their agent and sent on a certified check for \$1,000 as part payment. Recently, however, they have refused to ac cept the bonds. It is blated that there was not the probability of the company making the money out of the bonds that it at first anthat account. The councilmen here have hele a conference in regard to the matter, but no reason can be assigned for the action of Keane & Co. except that the company may be fearful that prohibition may pass in this state the coming fall and the finances of Lincoln will be affected by it, as were those of the cities of Iowa by a similar law. THE SUICIDE'S DROTHER.

Mr. B. H. Dyer, the sewer inspector of this city, was astounded today to read in The Ben of the suicide of his brother at Ogden. Mr. Dyer speaks of the deceased as bright and in-dustrious, always full of hope, and the last the last person one would think would take his own life on account of despondency. Mr. Dyer is deeply affected over the unfortunate affair. CITY NEWS AND NOTES.

The five-year-old son of Mr. Nollton, at 2332 N street, has disappeared, and his parents are in an agenized state of mind, fearing that some accident has befallen him. boy wore a light straw ant, light-colored pants and shirt and was barefoot.

While Mrs. J. J. Mowe was removing grease spots from the pantaloons of her hus-

band with a pan of gasoline she placed the vessel too close to the stove, and as a result the fluid was ignited by the heat and blazed up, setting the house on fire. The fire department was called out, and by prompt action managed to subdue the flames before much damage was done.

PEPPERMINT DROPS.

Chicago Tribune: There is a silver lining to every cloud. When you order iced ten at a restaurant this summer there is some tea mixed with the ice.

Munsey's Weekly: "Where do you get your cigars, Bromley?" "Why do you want to know that? You've always blackguarded them so!" "I want to know because my wife objects to tobacco smoke, and I've got to smoke something."

Binghamton Leader: Reduce the postage to I cent and the American people will put in bigger licks. Washington Star: A cash entry-dropping

a nickel in the slot. Milwaukee Journal: People who wait for what is offered generally have long spells between meals. New York Sun: "Your art is not always

natural. "That is why it is so natural. Nature is not always artistic." Martha's Vineyard Herald: The man of many adjectives is liable to be taken for the

composer of circus advertisements. Binghampton Republican: The man who runs after a chicken thief may be said to be taking steps to recover stolen property. Chicago Herald: A census enumerator at Indianapolis missed twelve persons in a single block. He has probably been a detective.

New York Sun: "Johnny, which is worth most, a penny or a cent f

"Coz its English."

The youth who on the commencement stage Doth soar on high, slack! The ups and downs of life will know When he doth in a year or so Land flat upon his back. -Chicago Times.

New York Weekly: "Is there an earthquaker asked the emperor of China as the ground trembled beneath his feet, "No," said the vizier: "The hammock season is beginning in America and the vibration is only the effect of people falling out."

PROHIBITION OR HIGH LICENSE. The Great Debate at Beatrice July 5 and 7.

Mr. S. S. Grees, secretary of the Beatrice Chautaiqua assembly, sends Tirk Bur the following for publication : There will be a joint debate on the ques-

tion of "Prohibition vs. High License" at the Beatrice Chautauqua assembly, beginning at 8 a. m., July 5, and ending the afternoon of Samuel Dickie, chairman of the prohibition

national committee, and Rev. Sam Small will debate prohibition. Hon. Edward Rosewater, editor of Tue Bes, and Hon. John L. Webster of Omaha will argue for high license.

So Was David Hill. Kansas City Globe.

Mr. Cloveland didn't attend the unveiling

of the Hendricks monument. He was fishing.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria, When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria, When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria, When she had Children, she gave them Cantoria,

THE INDUSTRIAL FIELD.

A Munich carriage is propelled by gas. France makes the world's quill toothpicks. Indianapolis harnessmakers will organize.

New York has a German Stonecutters'

Dover (N. H.) male spinners have organ-

New York housesmiths have a labor bu-

The Brooklyn roofers are wisning eight ours. Victoria (B. C.) masons will not work with

Chinese A workhouse for the blind of Chicago is

Milwaukee furniture men and wood-workers average Sil New York beer drivers are fined \$5 for

vorking overtime Paterson (N. J.) silk ribbon weavers were

Baltimore, Chicago and Eric patternmakers got 25 cents a day advance. A New York pakers' union sold 7,500 union

labels to bosses in one week.

St. Paul barbers want early closing and paperhangers have organized. Great Britain's co-operative societies have .000,000 members and a capital of \$50,000,000, Boston railroaders will prosecute a com-

pany for violating the weekly payment law.

A Brooklyn employer settled a strike by paying the \$200 owel the union by eight of A movement has been started to secure a bust of Susan B. Anthony for the vorld's fair.

The Workingwomen's Improvement Assoiation of Chicago boards women luxuriously for \$1.25 a week. Alterations and improvements to cost £18,-900 are proposed at Melbourne spinning com-

The international shoeworkers' union has

23,000 members, isyoung, has raised wages wages \$300,000 a year and gained other G. B. Warrand of Walthourville, Ga., has a patent to manufacture bagging from scrub or sand palmetto leaves. There are thousands of acres of poor land covered by

the plant. The old Springfield (Mass.) silk company's The old Springfield (Mass.) Size Springfield plant has been leased by Harman, Schillette & Co. of New York. They will put in 400 hands, reachines and employ 400 hands. braid machines and employ 400 hands. Their goods have hitherto been made in Ger-

many.

The Great Rock Island Route will sell tickets to all points on their ine July 3d and 4th, good until and induding July 7th, at one fare for the

ound trip. Republican State Convention. The republican electors of the state of Ne

braska are requested to send delegates from reir several counties to meet in convention in the city of Lincoln, Wednesday, July 33, at8 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of placing in commation candidates for the following state offices:

Lieutemant 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 s may come before the convention.

THE APPORTIONMENT. The several counties are estitled to representation as sollows, being based upon the votecast for lion, George II. Hastings, presidential elector in 1888, giving one delegate-atlarge to each county, and one for each 150 votes and the major fraction thereof;

DEL. COUNTIES.

. 14 Kearney 1 Keya Paha 10 Keith

| ah | Banner | 3 | Kimball 2 |
|------|-----------|------|--|
| Ш | Bining | 2 | Knox 8 |
| | Boone | 19 | Lancaster 36 |
| 4 | Box Butte | 45 | bincola 9 |
| | Brown | - 5 | Logian 2 |
| D) | Buffsio | 140 | Loup 2 |
| 91 | Butler | 11 | Mactison 10 |
| 311 | Burt | 19 | McPherson 1 |
| | Cuss | 221 | Merrick 9 |
| | Cedar. | - Is | Names 5 |
| Ш | Chuse | - 71 | Normalia 11 |
| žΗ | Cheyenne | 71 | Nuckalls b |
| Ш | Cheny | - 22 | 010e |
| 38 | Chry | 15 | Pawnee in |
| 31 | Coltax | 100 | Perkins 5 |
| 91 | Cuming | - 61 | Pierce 4 |
| | Custoc | | Photps 9 |
| 84 | Daketa | -11 | Platte 9 |
| | Dawes | - 63 | Polk 7 |
| 2)]] | Dawson | 17 | Red Willow 9 |
| 311 | Densi | - 6 | |
| Ш | | 95 | |
| 41 | Dixon | 44 | Rock 4 |
| Ш | Dodge | 18 | |
| | Douglas | tial | Sarpy |
| М | Dundy | 125 | Sauriders 15 |
| Ш | Fillmore | 14 | Scott's Bluff 3 |
| Ш | Franklin | 3 | Seward |
| Н | Frontier | -8 | Sheridan 8 |
| Ш | Furnas | 10 | Sherman 6 |
| | Gage | | Sloux 3 |
| | Garfield | - 3 | Starton |
| | Gosper | - 19 | Thnyer 10 |
| | Grant | - 2 | Thomas 2 |
| 11 | Greeley | 4 | Thurston |
| | Figure | 14 | Valley 7 |
| | Hamilton | 13 | Washington 10 |
| | Harian | - 8 | Wayne 5 |
| U) | Hayes | 4 | Webster 10 |
| 51) | Hitcheock | 7 | Wheeler 3 |
| | Holt | 14 | York 10 |
| Ш | Howard | 7 | Unorganized Ter 1 |
| | Hooker | 1 | The same of the sa |
| | Jefferson | 13 | Total812 |
| 7 | Johnson | 9 | |
| | | | |

It is recommended that no proxies be admitted to the convention, and that the delegates present be authorized to east the full vote of the delegation.

L. D. RICHARDS, Chairman.

WALT M. SEELEY Secretary.

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