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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss. I, George B. Tschirock, Secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, do hereby swear that the actual average daily circulation of The Daily Bee for the month of July, 1892, was as follows:

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 24th day of July, A. D. 1892. N. P. Pitt, Notary Public.

ALL hail, Idaho, the forty-third state. THERE are as many if not more empty jails in Nebraska than there are in Iowa.

NO EAGLES 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 counts."

"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 employees 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 original package tournament.

"WESTWARD the star of empire takes its way." The center of population, which in 1859 was anchored in the vicinity 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 boomer for the presidency. It will be useful as a means of political diversion during the coming dog days.

NONBODY 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 summary law makers.

DR. DUKYEA, 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 staided 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 relentless 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 toll 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 issue 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 hoisted 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 directed.

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 deliberately trying to prevent anti-monopoly republicans from wrenching the control of the party out of the hands of the corporation bosses by letting the caucus 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 workmen would join the new people's party; would that amount to? In the coming election two hundred and twenty thousand votes will be cast in Nebraska, and it will take at least eighty thousand votes to elect any man on the state ticket. What chance has the new party to rally eighty thousand voters under its crazy-quilt platform?

Is it not manifest that the only hope Nebraska farmers have of redressing 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 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 wilderers, 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 1890. 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 segregated. They are located principally in Idaho and Montana, with smaller areas in Colorado, Wyoming and Utah, aggregating twenty-two million acres.

Not only are the sites for reservoirs, 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 1890 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, 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 amount 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. He 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.

The necessity of assisting the upbuilding of the American merchant marine is 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 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 reciprocity. 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 by his disapproval, 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 tried to keep up the enthusiasm. The most striking feature of the well-primed boom was the prominence given to the visits to Mrs. Hendricks, who 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 smacked 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 support of Indiana in the convention of 1892.

A SMALL but vigorous earthquake has shaken Hoopston, 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 deeprooted 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 physician and added a drug store to his equipment. An epidemic of intestinal 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 eggs grew to suspicious proportions. In an evil moment the mayor sought to crush out a competitor who dispensed comic juice without the formality of a prescription, and he is now wrestling with an indictment for compounding cocktails with the gill, pint and quart without a United States license. Meanwhile the liberal party, including the Parallels, were pledged 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 cooperation 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 times 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 Anglican clergy, meets not only the moral opposition of the Welsh, but that of the members of the church establishment in all parts of the country. Finally, the licensing bill, which puts an increased 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 raises 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 minority at a general election, as they were at the last two, while the liberal unionists have the strongest reasons for being in the majority. If they would get back to parliament now if they appealed to their constituents. 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 mischief apparently undiminished and the wisest Irish still unsubdued. For appears from every day's news that Mr. Baileys's correction has somewhat proved a success. The Irish are still recalcitrant, and he has still every day a fund in the house of commons of brooding their spirit which puzzles and shocks 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 discovery, 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 Heligoland, shows conclusively that the bargain was eminently 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 particular the sentiment will not bear close investigation, since, as the Economist says, the island was stolen rather than taken from Denmark in 1807. It is an area of only 450 acres, being smaller than many small farms in the United Kingdom. Its population of 2,000 inhabitants are attached to the English rule only because they are thus saved from military

the next legislature; they can control the selection of candidates in the state conventions. They have it in their power, and if they fail to take this course then the responsibility for the failure rests 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 impotence 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 corporations which control the county machines.

The democracy of Pennsylvania arraigns the republican party "for its failure 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 accusation is not refuted itself, but convicts the party of gross falsehood. No congress has equaled 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 leases obligated to maintain the road in first class condition, and charges are limited and subject to control of the state, thus insuring a steady public revenue and keeping rates at the minimum.

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

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 speculators and investors, but the haven of the short-haired masculines in skirts.

OTHER LANDS THAN 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 calamity has grown out of their own confidence in supposing that they could, towards the close of the session, push through, all at once, three stoutly opposed measures of the first importance. The Irish land law bill, the Welsh times bill and the license bill. To every one of these there is fanatical hostility in some quarter. Whatever the merits of the Irish land purchase bill—and from the tenacious point of view it has many—the whole liberal party, including the Parallels, were pledged 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 cooperation 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 times 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 Anglican clergy, meets not only the moral opposition of the Welsh, but that of the members of the church establishment in all parts of the country. Finally, the licensing bill, which puts an increased 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 raises the fury of the temperance men of all parties and denominations.

While the new constitution of Brazil provides 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 office, 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 rear.

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 has had trial. It may not have fulfilled all the expectations that were entertained of it, and much as we may suppose the Mexican cause to be under the influence of President 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 necessity 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 Mexico would certainly not apply in the United States, and it is to be hoped will not be applied in Brazil.

The Leaven of Education.

The frantic appeals of the Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina and Tennessee boards of "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.

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, bull-dozers and ballot box stuffers who have run things of late.

Advice that Should Be Followed.

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.

Judge Foster appears to be another Kansan who believes that a court decision is good law. A few weeks ago he was one of the magistrates in truth into even the dense intelligences of Attorney General Kellough and his subordinates. Meanwhile their antics are robbing the taxpayers.

conscripted. 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 passed to a vote.

The comment of the official organ of Russia on the situation in Bulgaria would seem to indicate that Maseriche patience is exhausted in regard to the condition of Bulgarian affairs. Prince Ferdinand, who left his principality 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 prince had a hair-breadth escape when he went to inaugurate the new railroad from Yamboul to Bourgas. A band of Macedonians, former soldiers of Panitza, had plotted to capture Ferdinand, and to execute him as the former commander, who was in jail awaiting his fate. The conspiracy was revealed in the nick of time to Stanouloff and the prince took another train. The renewed explosion of Russian influence may also be attributed to the fact that Princess Clemetina, 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 Kaloyari in his speech to the National Assembly, a Bulgarian assembly, and against which Russia protested semi-officially. Moreover, the government of the czar has obtained recently possession of a threatening note addressed by the Sofia cabinet to the porte. It was written by M. Stanyak just before his leaving the portfolio of minister for foreign affairs, and sent through M. Vukitchoff, diplomatic agent of Bulgaria at Constantinople, where he had just 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 Ferdinand, 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 strength. The note was signed by a combination in Austria and Belgium arms and ammunition, which were refused transit through Serbia, and had to be sent by the Danube and landed at Widlin and Rustschik.

The recent revolution in San Salvador is but another argument for the union of the Central American states under a single strong government. The geographical situation, which had happily retarded the progress, demands that such a union shall be speedily effected. The results of the Pan-American conference, prescribing a closer commercial 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 produce 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 had happily retarded the progress of the cabinet, under which the liberal unionists would take the leading places, may be looked for before many days. Their calamity has grown out of their own confidence in supposing that they could, towards the close of the session, push through, all at once, three stoutly opposed measures of the first importance. The Irish land law bill, the Welsh times bill and the license bill. To every one of these there is fanatical hostility in some quarter. Whatever the merits of the Irish land purchase bill—and from the tenacious point of view it has many—the whole liberal party, including the Parallels, were pledged 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 cooperation 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 times 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 Anglican clergy, meets not only the moral opposition of the Welsh, but that of the members of the church establishment in all parts of the country. Finally, the licensing bill, which puts an increased 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 raises the fury of the temperance men of all parties and denominations.

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PEPPERMINT DROPS.

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

PEPPERMINT DROPS.

Chicago Herald: A census enumerator at Indianapolis missed twelve persons in a single block. He has probably been a detective.

PEPPERMINT DROPS.

Washington Star: A cash entry—dropping a nickel in the slot.

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Milwaukee Journal: People who wait for a cent are generally have long spells between meals.

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New York Sun: "Your art is not always natural."

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Chicago Herald: "Where do you get your cigars, Broome?"

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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 adorned with bunting, but very few business houses were decorated, and, in fact, 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 newly celebrated the day by closing their stores and rushing off to the ball grounds or by filling enormous baskets with toolboxes, viands and taking their families to the cool retreats of the various parks.

By far the greater number of persons doctored to Cushman park, where the principal attractions were a light-rope performer and a trained bear. The prohibitionists pre-empted Glenwood park, which was opened today for the first time, and they passed the day in reading, or temperate use of beer and singing songs in the same strain about "Driving Out King Alcohol."

A number of families gathered in Peck's grove and rushing off to the ball grounds or by filling enormous baskets with toolboxes, viands and taking their families to the cool retreats of the various parks. The Lincoln Giants and the Hawkeyes of Peck's grove, who were to play a game of baseball in the afternoon, were prevented from playing by the rain. The Lincoln Giants and the Hawkeyes of Peck's grove, who were to play a game of baseball in the afternoon, were prevented from playing by the rain.

THE NEWS REPORT. The members of the city council are assembled with the refusal of Keene & Co. of Chicago to accept the \$85,000 worth of paving bonds of Lincoln bought for that firm by their agent, N. B. Russell.

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THE INDUSTRIAL FIELD. A Munich carriage is propelled by gas. France makes the world's quill toothpicks. Indianapolis harness-makers will organize. Dorer (N. H.) mule spinners have organized. New York has a German Stonecutters' club. New York housemiths have a labor bureau. The Brooklyn roofers are winning eight hours. Victoria (B. C.) masons will not work with Chinese. A workhouse for the blind of Chicago is projected. Milwaukee furniture men and wood-workers average \$3. New York fire drivers are fined \$5 for working overtime. Paterson (N. J.) silk ribbon weavers were out 15 to 20 per cent. Baltimore, Chicago and Erie patternmakers got 25 cents a day advance in wages. A New York bakers' union sold 7,500 union labels to horses in one week. St. Paul barbers went early closing and paperhangers have organized. Great Britain's co-operative societies have 1,400,000 members and a capital of \$20,000,0