THE DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

CORRESPONDENCE. All communications relating to news and ditorial matter should be addressed to the

Department.
BUSINESS LETTERS. All hosiness letters and resultances should be addressed to The Ree Publishing Company, Omain. Drafts checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the Com-

The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors. The Ree Biding Farman and Seventeenth Sts SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION

State of Nebraska,
County of Douglas.
George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee
Publishing Company, does selemnly swear
that the actual circulation of The Darly Bre
for the week ending July 12, 1890, was as fol-Sanday, July 6.

Monday, July 8.
Tucsday, July 8.
Wednesday, July 19.
Thursday, July 19.
Friday, July 19.
Faturiay, July 11.
Faturiay, July 12.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this ifth day of July, A. D. 1899. [Seat.] N. P. Pett, Notary Public

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, 125. George k. Trschuck, being duly sworn, de-poses and sayathathe is secretary of The Boe Publishing Company, that the actual average daily circulation of The DALLY BEE for the daily circulation of The Daily Bre for the month of July, 1889, 18,735 copies; for August, 1888, 18,531 copies; for Specializer, 1889, 18,531 copies; for Octaber, 1889, 18,532 copies; for November, 1889, 18,332 copies; for Peterser, 1889, 18,332 copies; for January, 180, 18,535 copies; for February, 1806, 35,761 copies; for March 1896, 20,535 copies; for April, 1890, 20,534 copies; for May, 1830, 120,180 copies; for June, 1896, 20,531 copies.

George B. Teschick.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this ind day of July, A. D. 1880.

[Scal.] N. P. Fell, Notary Public.

THE fighting Texas mayors have surrendered and peace reigns on the Rio

THE Nebraska county without a canflidate for a state office is a political phenomenon.

GOVERNOR THAYER is in the fray to stay. Competitors should not forget a moment that John M, is something of a stayer.

URGENT deficiency bills will become more and more urgent as the pension plaim agents tighten their grip on the treasury.

This surplus of pairs displayed in congress indicates a flourishing condition of the national game. The members are drawing toward their respective districts.

THE forty-third and forty-fourth states

are actively preparing to return the compliment to the democrats who exhausted every means to block their advancement and prosperity. Now the crop bulletin sniffs droughts

and disasters in the air, but somehow the country survives, yields a bountiful harvest and demolishes the evil prophecies of the weather sharps. WYOMING has the distinction of being the first state in which the right of suf-

men of sentimental bric-a-brac, intended to ornament the state's political mantelpiece. SEVERAL county conventions were held Saturday throughout the state, but as almost every county has a candidate

frage is granted to women. It is a speci-

for some state office, it is impossible to see that the "situation" has been materially changed. THE census office estimates the popu-

lation of the country at sixty-five millions, an increase of fifteen millions in ten years. These figures should be conveyed to the British war office in a supplementary note on the Behring sea dispute.

THE notorious Church Howe, in an effort to bamboozle the people of his county into sending him to the legislature, announces in a long winded speech that he is in favor of the prohibition amendment. Mr. Howe's former record is to favor anything that will bring votes to him.

THE Denver News sings merelly that "the day of the west" has come for the democracy, and that "western democrats are sick of following New York to defeat." Just where the regeneration will begin, the News wisely refrains from enlightening those sickly western democrats.

THE school census of Omaha for 1890 shows a total of twenty-four thousand five hundred and twenty children, an increase of four thousand two hundred and seventy-seven over last year. The enterprising loyalty and activity illustrated by the figures is the best guarantee of Omaha's steady growth.

THE rate on corn from the Missouri river to Chicago will be lowered from twenty cents to seventeen cents. As the corn crop is about all out of the country, the relief afforded by this reduction will be of little consequence. Yet if the rate holds for another year the farmers of Nebraska will be largely benefitted.

SPECIAL attention is directed to our Washington letter in this issue. A brief but comprehensive review of the important work done by congress is given, together with a forecast of what may be expected of the present congress. Always interesting, our Washington letter this morning fairly bristles with timely and reliable information.

WITH the premium on gold advanced to two hundred and two per cent, the president of the Argentine Republic has authorized the issue of bank notes to the amount of one hundred million dollars for the purpose of relieving the financial situation. And just as fast as the hundred million frredeemable paper currency goes into circulation gold will advance in proportion and times will be harder than ever. When people learn that you cannot create wealth by law the howl for fiat money will cease.

THE SILVER QUESTION SETTLED.

There being no doubt that the presilent will sign the silver bill 'which has passed both houses of congress the question may be regarded as disposed of for the present. The silver bill is distinctly a republican measure. In both the senate and the house it encountered democratic criticism and opposition, all the democrats voting upon it in either house going on record against it. In the senate the bill was passed by a party vote of thirty-nine to twenty-six and in the house the vote on the measure was one hundred and twentytwo to ninety. The people of the country will see from this how little sincerity there was in the professed desire of the democrats to increase the circulation and enlarge the employment of silver in the currency.

We have heretofore said that the bill is doubtless as fair a compromise as it was possible to arrange, and the general expression regarding it shows it to be satisfactory to all but the extremists on both sides. The act is to take effect thirty day from and after its passage, so that beginning about the middle of August the United States treasury will take all the silver offered to it at what the secretary finds to be the market price up to the limit of four and a half million ounces a month. In payment the treasury will issue certificates, or treasury notes, which will be a legal tender for all debts, public and private, unless otherwise expressly provided for in the contract. These notes will be redeemable on demand in coin, gold or silver at the discretion of the secretary, and may be reissued whenever they come into the treasury. When held by any national banking association such notes may be counted as a part of its lawful reserve. The compulsory coinage of silver dollars under the present law will cease when the new act goes into operation, and the secretary of the treasury is only required to coin each month two million ounces of the silver bullion purchased into standard dollars until July 1, 1891, and after that to coin only so much as may be necessary to provide for the redemption of silver notes. The treasury is not required to purchase under any circumstances fourand a half million ounces each month, but only so much thereof as may be offered at the market price. not exceeding one dollar for three hundred and seventy-one and a quarter grains. It is possible that in any month or several consecutive months the quantity offered at the market price may be less than four and a half million conces.

It is expected that under this act the treasury will absorb the present production of American mines, but some increase in the production is reasonably counted upon. At the prevailing market price of silver per ounce the purchase of fifty-four million ounces annually would require the issue of notes to the amount of fiftysix million four hundred thousand dollars; with silver at par the maximum issue of notes under the act would be seventy million dollars. There has been a great reduction of the number who believed when the enlarged use of sliver in the currency was first proposed in the present congress that the inflation would be detrimental and dangerous, and very few now contend that the addition to the circulation which the new law provides for will be unsafe. Whether it will result in so large a measure of benefit to the general business of the country as many anticipate time alone can determine.

RESTLESS EUROPE. There has been no recent circumstance of greater importance as indicating the restless condition of Europe than the announcement in the latest dispatches that Emperor William had decided to shorten his voyage and return to Kiel July 21. Only a very grave state of affairs would have induced the emperor to abandon a cruise just entered upon and from which he was known to anticipate very great pleasure, and it is entirely safe to conclude that his decison was not made without a most earnest appeal from the home government. William has shown himself a man not easily disturbed by political events and he turns reluctantly from the pursuit of pleasure, so that his course in the present case indicates an extraordinarily pressing and imperative demand upon him.

The causes named for the interference with Emperor William's voyage are the gravity of the situation in the Balkans, the increased prospect of trouble with France, and the agreement with England regarding a division of territory in Africa. The first of these sources of uneasiness and apprehension is chronic, and with the addition of a few new complications it is not now in its essential character different from what it has been for several years. The conflicting interests of Austria and Russia in the Balkan peninsula, and the determination of Russia, manifested openly and insidiously, to increase its power there, seems likely to continue a cause of disturbance and a menace to the peace of Europe so long as anything remains for Russia to desire. The dispatches say that at the coming conference between Emperor William and the czar the resources of diplomacy will be exhausted in a final effort to harmonize Austrian and Russian relations in the Balkans. Doubtless no one expects that the object sought will be attained, and in the almost certain event of failur; how much longer can the situation remain in the condition of the last two years? The abdication of Prince Ferdmand, which is thought to be probable, with a subsequent revolution in Bulgaria, it is said will not be allowed to involve an immediate European war, but this is looking at the matter from the German point of view. There is a measure of reassurance in the peaceful expressions of leading Russian newspapers, but the czar gives no sign, while

will be awaited by all Europe with the keenest interest. The schemes of African colonization are responsible for the

there is a report that his advisers are

urging upon him that the time is oppor-

tune for war. The result of the im-

perial interviews which are expected to

take place about the middle of August

which is not likely to prove particularly serious. The French government objects to an article in the convention be tween Germany and England regarding the division of territory in Africa as in terfering with the French claim to the Upper Niger and as leading to the future extension of the Angle-German spheres of influence from the Niger to the Nile. This may be a merely capri cious objection, but it is obviously not so grave and formidable a matter as to en danger the peaceful relations of the two countries. The situation in eastern Europe is, however, threatening, and continued peace or an early war may be determined by the imperial conference to be held a month hence.

THE interests in Germany which desire the repeal of the law prohibiting the importation of American pork appear to be pressing their case upon the attention of the government very earnestly. They urge that Germany cannot produce pork enough to satisfy her own wants, and that the price has risen so enormously that poor people cannot buy pork. As this meat is the only one which the common people of Germany have ever been able to use to any great extent, that is, as a regular part of their diet, the hardship of depriving them of it by reason of the high price is very seriously feit. Complaint from this source has been made to the government for two or three years, but it was powerless against the demand of the farmers and pork packers for protection. Now the packers say the prohibition of American pork has brought them no advantages, and they are joined in the petition asking that the prohibition be reseinded by the steamship companies, who are losers by the law, and by firms and corporations in sympathy with the people. Unquestionably the farmers have profited by the protection, but having failed to provide a supply equal to the demand, their selfsh desire to perpotuate a policy which works hardship to so large a body of people ought not to be complied with. It appears that the proposal of the United States to provide a national system of inspection is being used as a support to the appeal for a removal of the prohibition against American pork. This indicates the importance of that measure.

THE admission of Idaho and Wyoming adds six strong points to the certainty of republican victory in '92. But these are not the only elements in securing a continuance of republican supremacy. No matter on what basis the reapportionment under the eleventh census is made, the western states, the strong holds of republicanism, are certain of a large increase in representation. If the ratio of population to congressmen is increased to prevent the house becoming anwieldy, the eastern states and many of the southern states will lose in congressional strength and the west will gain in proportion. In any event the solid republican states of the west and northwest will give the party a substantial lead, with more than a fighting chance for any one of the pivotal states. One gratifying result of the reapportionment will be the destruction of New York and Indianaas the arbiters of the presidency. The republican party can win without them.

On the principle that misery leves company, the Topoka Capital is boldly battling for prohibition in Nebraska. This service is not entirely gratuitous, for the prohibition bar'l is as freely on tap as ancient and original packages in the shadow of the Kansas capitol. The assertions of the organ are marked with the same recklessness which is the most conspicuous feature of the work of hired agitators from abroad. The Capital declares "that the writer has a score of times seen men come in on the trains and run with empty bottles to the nearest drug stores in vain for whisky, in spite of the most plausible stories of their own necessity." Two months ago the editor of the sheet proclaimed in an interview that whisky could be had in Topeka, but "we have driven the saloon from politics." In other words. the saloon signs are gone, but the drug store, the bootlegger, the joint and the original package have taken their place.

THE double-decked contemporary has hauled down its calls for democratic conventions. It is, perhaps, getting ready to turn a somersault.

> The Spots Knocked off. West Point Progress.

Rosewater and Webster knocked the spots off the biatant prohibitionists in the joint de bate at Beatrice this week.

West Point Progress. The Voice says that a reverend somebody was rotten-egged in this city recently for speaking in favor of prohibition. The Voice lies, but that's nothing unusful.

> In Elegant Shape. Fremont Tribune

Rosewater came out on top in the Broatch-Mercer fight in elegant shape. Rosewater is a pretty lively little fellow for one who has been killed off so many times. A Pressing Need.

Oakdale Pen and Plone. The present manager of the Omaha Repub lican flopped for dollars and not for principle

They had pressing need for the former, and never any use for the latter. Deserves Credit. THE OMARA BEE was the only paper in the state that gave an accurate report of the Beatrice debate. THE BES deserves much

history of the state. They Are Solid Men.

credit, for it was the greatest debate in the

Bufalo (Wyo.) Echo.
The anti-prohibs of Nebraska are putting on their war paint. The latest movement is an organization of business men whose membership as published in THE OMARA BEE is sufficiently large enough to cover the entire page of that big daily. They are solid, substantial business men, too, who have had ample opportunity to watch the operation of the prohibitory law in the adjoining states of Kansas and lows and believe from observation that it is not a true aid to temperance.

A Fool All the Year Round.

Crete Viciette. The joint discussion between Messrs. Small and Dickie favoring prohibition and Mesars. Rosewater and Webster favoring high license new misunderstanding with France. | fanaticism of the old fossils who hang | ing much of their stock in trade

witches 200 years ago was on hand and opened its mouth or sundry occasions to hiss and interrupt and bray at the high license speakers. But the cold facts and figures given by those gentlemen will be put in type where they can be read and digested by the conservative voters of Nebraska without the interruption of a set of crack-brained idiots who do not understand the common civilities of decent men. It is fair to state that but a small per cent of prohibition advocates are classed under this head. There is but little difference between a drunken fool and a sober fool, but the edds are in favor of the inebriate, for he is only a fool while under the influence of liquor and the other is a blatant, disgusting foolall the year round.

One of Time's Wonders.

Krimus City Journal.
Andersonville prison has been purchased by a Macon, Ga., man and will be converted into a club house for a Grand Army post, No more improbable destiny could be imagined than that the scone of union soldiers' privations and sufferings should be converted into a place for their social gatherings a quarter of a century later.

'Tis Distance Lends Enchantment.

Unicaso Tribune. Distance still lends enchantment to the view of most things. Seen from the other side of Lake Michigan the cloud of smoke that overhangs Chicago is not an unpleasant ight, and the further away you get the bet ter it looks. Viewed from the tower of the Auditorium building it looks worse than the official record of hizmerthe mayor.

Still a Vig rous Tongue.

Detroit Free Press. Those pessimists who think that the Engish baguaga is losing its virility ahaald take convage. Two elitars of Springdate, Ark., whose relations are somewhat strained, have recently been indulging in some mutual comdiments. Theeditor of the News now remarks that the mon who ran the Arkansas Register "would print as advertisement of Hades and take it out in board."

We Are Better Than the Fathers.

Bullimore American. There is more virtue now than there ever cus in the world's history. Read the records of the past by the light of the private letters of the great men who figured thea, such mer as Franklin and Jay, and see if it would be wise to exchange the situation of today with that of a century ago. We have fraud and orraption in both private and public life now. and always will have them totil the millen iumcomes, but they do not prevail to any greater extent now, proportionately, than a any former period is the world's history, an there never was a time when more sincer and successful efforts were made to eradicate or control them.

On a Broad Silver Sea.

China wants to berrow a matter of \$17,900. 200 of American silver touse in building some callroads and if the silver bill now pending before cogress becomes a law she can probably be accommodated. In fact, if China will give anything like fair security she can get twice the summarned if she wants it. Then is some likelihood that if the proposed legislation is enacted this government may put out a sign for the nations of the earth to read:

> SILVER BULLION COINED WHILE YOU WAIT.

The Great Debate. Nishwara Planeer.

The debate on prohibition vs high license at the Beatrice Chartagana, in which Prof. Dickie of Michigan and Rev. Sam Small of Georgia espoused the prohibition cause, and Hon. Edward Resewater, editor of Tan Osana See, and Ron. John L. Webster, one of Nebraska's ablest lawyers, espoused Nebraska's state policy of high Heense, closed on Monday. The arguments on both sides were generally good, though the prohibition alde is weak in its great stickler to principle without policy. There is no question in the mind of any respectable man but that the various animal passions of men should be regulated by educated custom and decent regard for one's self-respect. The state makes proper provision for the brates of humanity. It is not that my of the intelligent citizens in this state opposed to prohibition are so wedded to the saloon that they can see no danger in its freedom, but rather that the policy of high license, with a proper regulation, has proved more satisfactory than the free saloon or the private bottle. Moral sentiment positively enforced would soon regulate the worst features of the dangerous salosa element. The Pioneer is by no means upholding the saloon business as an elevating one, but there is a demand for such places or there would be no room for them. Put them out of the way and the private house will have its private bottle where it was never known before, and the towns and cities not morally strong will have holes-in-the-wall. Messra Resewater and Webster had the practical points on their side and handled the subject with remarkable ability. It is a remarkable fact that there is no prominent prohibition orator in Nebraska. but all have been imported from other states to insult its citizens, to cry down Nebraska's general presperity, and to paint pictures of hell, damnation and discontent, none of which

He Could Rake in \$100 a W ek.

Cedar Rapids Gazette. Deputy Sheriff Pollins' attention was called toan article from a Des Maines paper, exposing the work of Pierce and Potts and other constables in that city, respecting their mids on liquor dealers and original package joints and their utilizing the machinery of the justices' courts and probibitory law for the rich yield of fees that it afforded. It is understood by the public that they were making no honest effort to either permanently or tempora rily close any of those places where liquor is sold in violation of the stateles. "Well, a man can grow rich out of it," said Mr. Pol lins. "If I wanted to do it I could lift the mortgage off my house in a very short time Guess I will dolt. No I won't either. But it could be done very easily. Under the law writs of seizure can be issued every day in the week and served where liquor is sold. In this proceeding it is unnecessary to do any thing further. The officer would receive \$2 for the writs, \$1 for serving notice to the owner of the liquor to appear within forty-eight hours and show why the Hquor should not be de stroyed, and \$1 for destroying the liquor making a total of \$i in fees for each and every setzure. The law requires the office to do this and county beards of supervisors are required to pay the bills. Say there are one hundred places in Codar Rapids where liquers are sold. If writs of seizure should issued against them once a week the officer would make \$400 per week, quite comfortable living, a veritable picale. The it is possible for the officer to be in league with the liquorsellers themselves. He could post them when he would call, and when he did serve the writ it would not be necessary for him to seize all the liquor in the establishment. He could take one bottle of beer or whisky, proceed with the confiscation pro cess and become under the law entitled to his fees. Even if he destroyed a thimbleful of whisky he would be entitled to a fee of \$ for destroying it. So you see how easy it would be for a dishonest constable or officer to earn large fees without accomplishing any results, with no purpose of honestly enforcing the prohibitory law and without seriously came off at Beatrice on schedule time. The discommoding the liquor dealers, or destroy

A HOME NECESSITY.

Invuries become conveniences and con veniences become necessaries as civilivation advances. When the first encycloadia was published it was aluxury for the rich. The original edition of the Britannica, propared with vast labor and expense, was sold at \$6 a volume or \$150 for the set. Appleton's cost \$120, and as a set could not be complete without the annuals to date, the expense was in a few years greater than that of the Britannica. It was a heavy tax on all except the very rich but the incalculable usefulness to all literary workers and others who desired available information that \$54,000,000 has been sent out of this country for the Britannica.

Since the publication of the Britannics investigations have discovered so many new facts and changed old ones that it can no longer be trusted to contain a complete summary of practical knowledge. In its original form it was not enough for this country since a great deal of its information consisted of details about obscure British places and its treatment of American topics was very superficial.

No new compilation of a full encyclopædie nature has been made recently except that which THE BEE has secured for its subscribers. The publishers of this Americanized Encyclopædia Britannica have preserved all the valuable features of theoriginal, which was unquestionably the greatest work of the kind ever made, and have remodeled it to suit the latest researches and particularly to satisfy American buyers who wish but one encyclopædia.

An encyclopædia has become necessary in all educated families. There has been for years ademand for a work which would sup ply all that the Britannica did, with additions to date, at a price which would enable familie of moderate means to parchase.

To use the Encyclopædia Britannica as basis for an improved and cheaper work is quite as honorable as to print and sell copies of Dickens, Scott, Victor Hugo or Dumas. It is part of the world's stock of knowledge open to the American public. Cooper, Longfellowand Whittierhave been reprinted in England in the same way.

The publishers of the Americanized Engy clopædia Britannica have employed the best talent and the highest knowledge to edit. amendand fill out the work. To bring an instance home it may be stated that they requested, when the revision was in progress, that The Box designate the best authority in Omaha to write a history of the city. Other cities were looked after with the same care and Hierality. Soon after the announcement of the under

taking THEBEE investigated it thoroughly and decided that the work could be made a great boon to subscribers. Papers like the Chicago Herald, St. Paul Pioneer Press, San Francisco Examiner and Denver Republican were glad after the same examination to enter ato as arrangement for exclusive control of the work. The publishers admitted only the leading and best paper in each city. The BEE, the leading paper of Omaha, controls the work in Nebraska and western Iowa. it can be obtained in that territory only through THE BEE. After the enormous value of the Americanized Encyclopse dia Britamica became known there was a rash of papers for the privilege. But only the best were admitted and it is natural that the inferior papers show their resentment by finding fault with the use of the Britannica's material.

The copy for this addition was all made up originally. Five volumes of the Americanized are issued and the other five will be out inside of four months.

The Ber refers to the opinions of many ending professional and literary workers in Ornaha who have examined the work. THE BEE also invites everybody to compare it, opic by topic, with the English edition.

The Americanized Encyclopædia Britannica is a magnificent and valuable possession for every household. It presents for the first times complete reference library at a price and on terms within reach of every family that owns a Lome.

NEXES OF THE NORTHWEST.

Nebraska. Fremont's population is 7,931.

Hebron is to have waterworks. The new city hall at Tecumseh is progressng rapidly. The new Presbyterian church at Niobrara

s completed. An old settlers' organization is being per lected in Nance county. The Farmers' bank of Custer county will open at Broken Bow the 15th. The republicans of Knox county hold their

convention at Verdigre July 19. The Logan county fair will be held at Wakefield, September 3, 4 and 5. Crawford has let the contract for a brick school house, to cost \$17,500.

The Butler County Agricultural society willingest about \$350 in stalls for the fair The democratic county central committee

as been called to meet in Tecumseh Saturday, July 19. The Thayer county teachers' institute convenes at Hebren July 28 and will remain in session two weeks.

The B. & M. railroad company is going to build a spor from Crawford over to Fort Robinson, three miles. The Dodge county assessors have found

5,207 acres of land in Dodge county that have heretofore dedged the assessors. Peter Farney, county treasurer, credits to Hamilton county \$322.01 interest collected on county funds deposited in the banks during the quarter ending June 30, 1890.

The city council has passed an ordinance levying an occupation tax of \$500 a year upon all retail and wholesale dealers in liquor in Chadron. There are five retail bars and four wholesalers, giving the city a handsome rev

It is reported that the cattle on the range

are in better condition this year than they have been for a number of years. The mar-ket is better than it has been for come time. The result will be a prosperous season for the stockmen. The Long Pine Chantauqua assembly opens

August 2, and closes on the 18th. Everything promises one of the best sessions ever ye held. For programmes or general informa tion, address the secretary, S. I. Hanford Long Pine, Neb. The Thurston County Republican says tha

for years the upper and lower bands of ha Indians have been antagonistic. But on the Fourth the lower band came up and vis-ited and celebrated with the upper band and were given thirty ponies besides many other

Mrs. Heary Gergen, living near North Bend, madea fulle attempt at self destruc-tion on the afternoon of the Fourth by taking about three grains of strychnine. She mad several spasms before relief could be af forded, although a dector was summoned as soon as it was discovered that she had taken the poison. The cause assigned for the deed is jenlousy, although it is quite probable her mind is unbalanced.

lowa. Robert Dore, a notorious thug, has escaped

from the jail at Clinton. The Curlew creamery company of Rush Lake has incorporated with a capital stock o The veterans of Crawford, Monoua, Harri-

at Denison July 29 and 30. Farmers in some sections of the state are complaining of a little green bug which is de-stroying whole fields of oits.

son, Sac and Ida counties will hold a reunion

Charles Conners and C. L. Geru, youths from Barlington, have been jailed at Cedar Rapids, charged with barglarizing several residences in Marion. There were 787 patients in the Mount Pleas

sat insane asylum last month, 42 of whom were females. Ten patients died and niseteen were dismissed during the month. Incorporation papers of the Manhattan rea estate and investment company of Sloux City, with a capital stock of \$1,000,000, have been filed with the secretary of state.

Patrick Leonard, a Newell brick mason

satdown to smoke a pipe beside a chimney which he had just finished building, when lightning struck the house and demolished the chimney and killed the builder.

Frank Sonkeys, a wealthy farmer of Gree ley township, Audubea county, went down into an old well on his farm to remove the careas of an rabbit. When he was at the botcareas of sa rabbit. When he was at the bottom the well caved in, burying him beneath twenty-two feet of sell and rock. He leaves a wife and four children.

lowa will be represented by a full delegatics in the national farmers' alliance con-gress, which convenes at Council Bluffs August 26. The governor has mailed communica tions to all delegates holding over from lasyear requesting them, if they will be unable to attend, to notify him at once, so that other delegates can be appointed.

Complaint is made from many towns that an unusually tough gang is following Wallace Brothers' circus, now making a tour of the state, and a large number of people have been swindled and robbed. The marshal of Boons is among the latest victims. While the of-ficial was absorbed in a shell game a sneak thief relieved him of his revolver.

The Clinton Heraldtells of a farmer near Comanche, whose truth and verseity has never been questioned, who some time ago et a hen on twelve double-yolked eggs. due time twenty-four; healthy chicks np-peared. Twenty-three of them are now three weeks old and doing well, the twenty fourth having died after an existence of seveml days.

Reyond the Rockies.

Salt Lake City is to have a monster nata-The nopulation of Helena, Mont., is esti-

Fish Commissioner Mills of Nevada recently shipped 40,000 trout to Elko. A heavy grain yield and fairly good crops of apples and pears are predicted in Oregon. There are nearly ose hundred and fifty bi-cycle riders in Helens, Ment., and they are

arranging for a trip to the National park Clinton Landram, a Kentucky boy, had his leg crushed in a harvester at Livingston, Cal., and bled to death before a physician arrived.

The depot at Milford, Utah, was entirely destroyed the other day by the explosion of a quantity of giant powder. Several persons were badly hurt. The seasons are changing on account of ir

rigation says the Boise, Idaho, Statesman, I is now July and yet we have cloudy weather and sometimes a shower. Last week was a scoreber at Miles City

Mont. One thermometer which stood in the sun registered 142 = and then broke, while an other which stood the strain better went u Mrs. Famie Whitlock of Star, Idaho, gay irth the other day to three babies, two girls

and a boy. The combined weight of the trip ets was eighteen pounds. All concerned are sing well. During the month ending June 30 thirty three cars containing 1,046,000 pounds of or were shipped from Hailey, Idaho, to Denver

The ore being worth an average of \$125 ton, this makes a value of at least \$55,000 worth of ore shipped for the month. A gang of horse thieves have just made a rand round-up in eastern Washington and orthern Idaho and have taken about five andred head of horses toward British Co-umbia. They had a good start and it is eured the pursuing parties will not overtake

Some weeks ago a man samed Mettson wallowed a leech while drinking from a hose it Portland, Wash. It took hold at once and or some days nothing could dislodge its hold An old army suppose was consulted who set-ded the case effectually. He put the patient to bed and kept—him full of whisky for three lays, when the leech got soaked and let go ts grasp.

As yet there is no manufacturing in Idaho says the Boise Statesman, but the day is coming when we shall hear the num of the engine shops, the roar of the furnace, the heavy thad of the trip-hammer, the noise of the saw-mill, the song of the carpenter min-gling with the music of the pick and the hamthe miner's stroke vibrates through the valleys.

Says the Portland Oregonian: Two tramps were terribly injured while riding on a braic beam out of Seattle a few nights ago. Th train stopped at O'Brien's station, and as it moved back half a car to take on a load of milk the trainmes heard shouts under the baggage car. It was found that two men were on the brake beam. Kelly was fast-ened down by the trake lever and had both feet crushed off. Walker was fastened by the brake rigging and received severe in-ternal injuries. The brake levers and rods had to be disconnected before the mea could

THE SLOCUMB LAW.

The following is a synopsis of the Nebraska high license, local option law: Section 1 provides that the county board of each county may grant license for the sale of malt, spirituous and vinous liquors, if deemed expedient upon the application by petition of thirty of the resident free holders of the town, if the county is under township organi-

thority to issue any license for the sale of liquors in any city or incorporated village, or within two miles of the same. Section 2 provides for the filing of the application and for publication of the applica-tion for at least two weeks before the grant-

zation. The county board shall not have au-

ing of the license. Section 3 provides for the hearing of the case if a remonstrance is filed against the granting of a license to the applicant. Further sections provide for of the remonstrance to the district court the form of the license; the giving of a \$5,0%

oond by the successful applicant for the li-Sections 8, 9 and 10 make it an offense. punishable by a fine of \$25, for any licensed iquor dealer to sell intoxicating liquor to minors or Indians.

Section 11 provides that any person selling liquor without a Reense shall be fined not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 for each offense; and section 12 provides for the trial of such offenders. Section 13 makes it an offense, pusishable

by a fine of \$100 and a forfeiture of license

for any licensed liquor vender to sell adul-

terated liquor. Section 14 makes it an offense punishable by a fine of \$100 for any person to sell or give navay any liquor on Sunday, or on the day of any general or special election. Sections 15 to 23 inclusive, define the lia bility of saloonkeepers for damages sustained

by anyone in consequence of the traffic and provide the steps necessary to collect such claims. Section 24 relates to the issuance of druggists' permits. The local option feature of the law is con-

tained in section 25, the salient part of which reads: "The corporate authorities of all cities and villages shall have power to license, regulate and prohibit the selling or giving away of ony intexicating, malt, spirituous and vinous liquors, within the limits of such city or vil This section also fixes the amount of the license fee, which shall not be less than \$500 in villages and cities having less than 10,000 inhabitants nor less than \$1,000 in cities having a population of more than

10,000. Sections 25 and 27 relate to druggists' registers and penalties for violation of the rules governing the same. punishable by a fine of \$10 and costs or 1m

Prisonment not exceeding thirty days.
Section 29 provides that the doors and windows of salcons shall be kept free from screens or blinds.

ABOUT WOMEN.

A Boston woman, who invented a shoe sewing machine, sold the patent for \$150,000. Rosa Bonheur is sixty-seven years old, and says she has enough work in her mind to fill At an unveiling of a statue to Jeanne d'Ar is France, thirty descendants of her brothers

were present. Stanley's wife has a peculiar fad. Her hobby is parasols, of which she has a wonder-ful collection. She will need them all in Africa

Mrs Grady, the wife of the southern ora-tor, is at White Sulphur Springs with her two children. The elder is a muly boy of eighteen, the younger is a pretty little girl Princess Victoria, the Empress Frederick' youngest and favorite daughter, is rather metty, having a nice figure, blue eyes and fair hair. She has always been food of out-

of-door life and enjoys exercise in any form s an indefatigable worker, an plished lawn tean is player, and can drive a four-in-hand in masterly style. Miss Agnes Harris, seventeen years old, of Pittsburg, swore out a warrant. against

Harry Davis on a curious charge. affidavit she states that Davis caught her in his arms on the street and rubbed her chin and cheeks with his stubby, stiff beard. Her face pained her for some days, and then seres were developed and a physician had to be called. Davis promised to pay the doctor's bill, but later refused to do so. Honce the present suit for assault and battery.

POLITICAL GOSSIP.

Dixon county, up where they have a miniature earthquake, has gone back on Dorsey and nominated congressional delegates who are not particular who goes to congress, just so G. W. E. remains at home. Mr. W. C. Johnson was nominated for representative, and it is thought that he will pull through all right enough.

J. O. Moore and J. Ran McKee, two stalwarts of Otoe county, have again been sat upon in a republican convection. Yet they still cling to their faith in the republican party, and will yete all right in November.

Al Swift, who has been deputy pestmaster at Nebraska City under republican and democratic administrations, and who has recently had himself placed upon the pension rolls, announces himself as the head and front of the third party in Otoe county. Mr. Swift is a mild mannered man, but does not seem to know on which side his bread is buttered.

The Kearney Hub, in its efforts to do up MacCell in Buffalo county, insists that General A. H. Connor is the coming man for governor. Mr. Connor received some favorable mention quite a while ago, but recently he has issued an appeal asking politicians to let him alone and positively refuses to allow the use of his name. Other than this the Hub's candidate is all right.

A. J. Gustin of Kearney, who has been before the people for some time as an agilator for lower railroad rates and a general change in control of railroads, announces himself as a candidate for auditor of state. Mr. Gustin before going to Kearney, his present home, was in the wholesale harness business at Lincoln, and is an excellent business man.

If Platte county expects to scoop in the democratic nominee for governor, in the persen of Mr. Guy Barnam, what does she expect to do with Mr. Gus Becher, her demoratic candidate for state auditor?

The Fairbury Guzette, in figuring on the gubernatorial situation, concludes in this way: "The contest between Richards and MacCell for governor is beginning to get animated and the chances are they will kill off each other, and that some one else will be chosen. Who that will be is a matter of speculation, but it will occasion no surprise er regret if Governor Thayer shall again be his own successor. The Gazette four years ago was one of the first papers to urge the selection of Governor Thayer, and it knows of no one today more available, who would be elected by a larger majority or make a better governor."

Of the new Richmond in the Third district o take the well worn brogans of Congressman Dorsey, the Custer County Leader has this to offer: "The name of Judge F. G. Hamer of Kearney has received much favorable mention of late in connection with the republican nomination for congress from the Third district. The judge has not announced his candidacy, but should he do so it will be very heartly received by the republicans He is an honest man and a good jurist. He is a plain and common citizen, easily approached by everyone and would make a strong candidate. Everybody likes Judge Hamer and his political opponents are forced to admit his unflinching integrity."

The Knex County Pioneer booms Charles Crockett and B. G. Jones for legislative honors.

Dr. Funck of Beatrice wants to go back to the senate this fall, but the Wymore Union objects. It brings out another doctor in this fashion: "Dr. D. A. Walden of Beatrice is a candidate for state senator to succeed Senator Funck. Dr. Walden's republicanism dates back to the time when Abraham Lancola was president, when he shouldered a musket and went forward to the defense of his country He is a man of ability and an honest, straight forward citizes. The republican convention will make no mistake if it nominates him."

Charley Hall was snowed under in the Fourth ward at Lincoln, and R. H. Oakley, a pronounced railroad man, captured the convention. Hence there is a limited supply of blood on the moon.

The Salisbury Ministry.

St. Louis Globe Democrat. The fall of the Salisbury ministry may or may not be as near at hand as some of his opponents imagine. It is a fact, however, that the ministry has lasted twice as long as even its friends in the beginning supposed it would

THE AFTERNOON TEA. Asking papa is a court of appeal. Love at

first sight and a runaway match is a supreme Miss A.—I wonder why angels are always represented as women? Miss B.—I guess it is because men never go to heaven. Miss A. (with decision)—Then I don't want to go

Backward Suiter-I don't know what to make of you. She—Please don't make an old maid of me, whatever you do. "For a life by your side, my darling, I would give up everything I possess—parents, position, wealth—all." "But in that case

that would there be left for me? Miss Eugenne—Where did you say you re-sided in Newport, count! Count—Right on the bluff, Miss Eugenne, on the bluff. She—Come, get up, you silly fellow, and tell me how we are to live; we cannot live on love, you know. He—No; but we can live on

love's father. "I'll be a sister to you John, 'said she. And then he rose and kissed her. "I've always felt I'd like, ' said he, "To have an elder sister."

A woman never quite gets over her feeling of sympathy for the other wom in whom one of her old lovers finally married in preference to herself. "When I asked her to marry me she began shrink like a flannel shirt." "That's an old to strink like a flannel shirt" "That's an ecomparison; what do you mean?" "J what I say. She got up around my neck."

Wiggins-Who are those ladies in that lefthand box! Muggins—0, that is a constella-tion of society stars. Wiggins—Any particu-lar constellation! Muggins—Well, judging decollete costumes I s hould say the Great Bear. Exchanging Confidences—Clara-I have

such a horror of growing old. Maud (sweetly)
—I should think you would have got over it by this time His Fiance—Isn't this a levely engagement ring that Charley gave me! His Sister—Yes, dear, and I hope you will be careful of it. I only loaned it to the dear boy.

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