

THE DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily and Sunday, One Year, \$10.00...

OFFICES. Omaha, The Bee Building, 15th and Broadway Streets.

CORRESPONDENCE. All communications relating to news and editorial matters should be addressed to the editorial department.

BUSINESS LETTERS. All business letters and notices should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company.

The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors. The Bee Building, Fifteenth and Broadway Streets.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. County of Douglas, ss. I, George B. Teschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company...

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 12th day of July, A. D. 1896.

State of Nebraska, ss. County of Douglas, ss. George B. Teschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing Company...

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 12th day of July, A. D. 1896.

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

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

GOVERNOR THAYER is in the fray to-day. Competitors should not forget a moment that John M. is something of a mayor.

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

THE 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 suffrage is granted to women. It is a specimen 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 for some state office, it is impossible to see that the "situation" has been materially changed.

THE census office estimates the population 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 West sings merrily 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 West wisely refrains from enlightening those sickly western democrats.

THE school census of Omaha for 1896 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 benefited.

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 irredeemable 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 president 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 twenty-two 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 a fair 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 days 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 coining 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 more than 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 ounces.

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 fifty-six 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 in the enlarged use of silver 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 unwise. 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 decision 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 failure how much longer can the situation remain in the condition of the last two years? The abdication of Prince Ferdinand, 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 there is a report that his advisers are urging upon him that the time is opportune for war. The result of the imperial interviews which are expected to take place about the middle of August will be awaited by all Europe with the keenest interest.

The schemes of African colonization are responsible for the new misunderstanding with France.

which is not likely to prove particularly serious. The French government objects to an article in the convention between Germany and England regarding the division of territory in Africa as interfering with the French claim to the Upper Niger and as leading to the future extension of the Anglo-German spheres of influence from the Niger to the Nile. This may be a merely capricious objection, but it is obviously not so grave and formidable a matter as to endanger 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 felt. 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 rescinded 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 selfish desire to perpetuate 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 reappointment under the eleventh census is made, the western states, the stronghold of republicanism, are certain of a large increase in representation. If the ratio of population to congressmen is increased to prevent the house becoming unwieldy, 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 reappointment will be the destruction of New York and Indiana as the arbiters of the presidency. The republican party can win without them.

ON the principle that misery loves company, the Topeka Capital is boldly battling for prohibition in Nebraska. This service is not entirely gratuitous, for the prohibition bar 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 signs away." In other words, the saloon signs are gone, but the drug store, the bootlegger, the joint and the original package have taken their place.

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A HOME NECESSITY.

Luxuries become necessities and necessities become necessities as civilization advances. When the first encyclopedia was published it was luxury for the rich. The original edition of the Britannica, prepared with vast labor and expense, was sold at \$6 a volume or \$10 for the set. Appleton's cost \$12 a volume and a set could not be completed until 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 \$5,000,000 has been sent out of this country for the Britannica.

Since the publication of the Britannica 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 encyclopedic nature has been made recently except that which The Bee has secured for its subscribers. The publishers of this Americanized Encyclopaedia Britannica have preserved all the valuable features of the original, which was unquestionably the greatest work of the kind ever made, and have remedied it to suit the latest researches and particularly to satisfy American buyers who will be one encyclopedist.

An encyclopaedia becomes necessary in all educated families. There has been for years a demand for a work which would supply all that the Britannica did, with additions to date, at a price which would enable families of moderate means to purchase. To use the Encyclopaedia Britannica as a basis for an improved and cheaper work is a laudable and a laudable project.

The publishers of the Americanized Encyclopaedia Britannica have employed the best talent and the highest knowledge to edit, maintain and bring out the work. To bring an instance here it may be stated that they requested, when the revision was in progress, that some of the best authors in the country be invited to write history of the city. Other cities were looked after with the same care and liberality.

Soon after the announcement of the undertaking The Bee 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 invited to contribute articles to enter into an 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 Encyclopaedia Britannica becomes known, there will be a great demand for it. 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 Encyclopaedia Britannica will be at hand in four months.

The Bee refers to the opinions of many leading professional and literary workers in Omaha who have examined the work. The Bee also invites everybody to compare it, topic by topic, with the English edition.

The Americanized Encyclopaedia Britannica is a magnificent and valuable possession for every household. It presents for the first time a complete reference library at a price and in terms within reach of every family that owns a home.

THE SLOCUM 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 spirits and wine liquors, if deemed expedient upon the application of not more than thirty of the resident free holders of the town, if the county is under township organization. The county board shall not have authority 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 application for at least two weeks before the granting 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.

Section 4 provides for the appealing of the remonstrance to the district court; the form of the license; the giving of a \$5,000 bond by the successful applicant for the license.

Sections 8, 9 and 10 make it an offense, punishable by a fine of \$25, for any licensed liquor dealer to sell intoxicating liquor to a minor.

Section 11 provides that any person selling liquor without a license 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, punishable by a fine of \$100, for a person to sell or give away any liquor on Sunday, or on the day of any general or special election.

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sat down to smoke a pipe beside a chimney which had just been demolished. When lightning struck the house and demolished the chimney and killed the builder.

Frank Sonkaya, a wealthy farmer of Greeley township, Audubon county, went down to the river to buy a new pair of shoes. He carried a rabbit. When he was at the bottom of the well caved in, burying him beneath twenty-two feet of soil and rock. He leaves a wife and four children.

Iowa will be represented by a full delegation in the national farmers' alliance congress, which convenes at Council Bluffs August 20. The governor has mailed communications to all delegates holding over from last year requesting them, if they will be unable to attend, to notify him at once, so that other delegates 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 gang is reported to be among the latest victims. While the official was absorbed in a shell game a sneak thief relieved him of his pocket watch and money.

The Clinton Herald tells of a farmer near Comanche, whose truth and veracity has never been questioned, who some time ago set a hen on a double-yoked ox. In due time twenty-four chickens were hatched. Twenty-three of them are now three weeks old and doing well, the twenty-fourth having died after an existence of several days.

Beyond the Rockies. Salt Lake City is to have a monster natatorium. The population of Helena, Mont., is estimated at 11,000.

Fish Commissioner Mills of Nevada recently shipped 100,000 trout to Idaho. A heavy grain yield and fairly good crops of apples and pears are predicted in Oregon.

There are nearly one hundred and fifty fish ponds in Helena, Mont., and they are all being stocked with trout. The fish are being raised in the Clinton Landmark, a Kentucky boy, had his leg crushed in a harvester at Livingston, Cal., and died 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.