THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily and Sunday, One Year... Three months. Three months. 2 50
Sunday Bee, One Year. 2 60
Weekly Bee, One Year. 2 60
OFFICES:
Omaina, The Bee Building.
South Omain, Corner N and 26th Streets.
Council Bigffs, 12 Pearl Street.
Chicago Office, 317 Chamber of Commerce.
New York, Rooma 15, H and 15, Tribune Building Washington. 515 Fourteenth Street. CORRESPONDENCE.

All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the Editorial Department. BUSINESS LETTERS.

All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company, Omaha. Brafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the com-The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors,

The Bee Bldg, Farnam and Seventeenth Sts SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. County of Douglas.

Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of The Dathy Bee for the week ending August D, 1800, was as fol-lows: Funday August 25 25,225
Monday August 25 25,225
Thosday August 25 20,579
Wednesday August 27 25,464
Friday August 28 22,464
Friday August 29 22,464
Faturday August 39 29,838

FORT ROBINSON troops have been having a practice march. They are doubtless getting ready for old Chief Tangle Hair's fall campaign.

MR. McKEIGHAN and his mouth should be encouraged to greater activity. A general exhibition of both insures a largely increased republican majority in the district.

Now that the president has approved the joint resolution for an appropriation for the relief of the destitute in Oklahoma, the legislature of that territory can prolong its session.

AT Tribes Hill, N. Y., a Pinkerton detective was assaulted and badly beaten. Justice takes a slow and circuitous route to even up, but she seems to get there with both feet.

THE national conference of single tax clubs is in progress in New York, but the reports of the convention leave the public in the dark as to whether these reformers pay taxes of any kind.

THE invitation to the Chicago democracy to come into court will be accepted voluntarily. Experience has taught the fine workers to fight shy of institutions which swell the party population at

THE reunion of the Nebraska Grand Army of the Republic now gathered at Grand Island, is proving a great success, but the sugar palace seems to be the drawing card. Grand Island citizens are nothing if not enterprising. -

IT seems that the Valparaiso, Chili, mob that attempted to sack the town, confiscated the National biscuit factory. The biscuits, however, were thrown up in breastworks and the guns of the enemy could not penetrate them.

OFFICIAL figures show that the number of foreclosures in prohibition Kansas, for forty counties, averages twentyfive to the county. The colonels who are talking about home and native land should study these figures well.

SOUTH DAKOTA has three full fledged party tickets in the field, with a good prospect of a fourth before snow flies. Though young in years, the state possesses all the political elements neces sary to make a peppery campaign.

THE democrats carried Arkansas. The fact that they inaugurated a reign of terror, shot and pummeled voters who did not agree with them, only makes it surprising that they were willing to stop with thirty thousand majority. With their night-riding methods the majority could as well as not have been one hundred thousand,

HENRY GEORGE, the great single tax advocate, after a long absence abroad, has returned home to work out his poll tax. He claims that his free trade speeches excited the inhabitants of Australia, and that single tax clubs followed in his wake, Mr. George should hasten to the Second district in Nobraska and assist in Bill McKeighan's dodging campaign.

SENATOR PADDOCK has talked an hour and a half on the tariff He clearly stated the prime object of revision was to reduce taxes. But from the fact that a large majority of the senators have no such object in view, Mr. Paddock's hour and a half was merely sweetness wasted on the desert air. A few western senators favor a reduction on duties, but the other fellows see to it that nothing of the kind is done.

Some of the political cranks who have been let loose on the people see disaster to the country in foreign capital seeking investment here. They would shut it out and lock the country's gates against the gold of Europe. This is the rankest specimen of political rot ever exhibited on the stump. If these political farmers had their way they would doubtless shut out the millions of foreign money now being invested in America's surplus grain, cotton and meat.

PLANS for congressional junkets after adjournment are developing. Among the number already proposed there is a painful absence of the annual investigation of the Pacific railroads. For some mysterious reason these favorite political junket routes have been overlooked. The omission is all the more inexplicable for the reason that the roads are in splendid shape to enlighten careworn statesmen, and the commissary department was never in better condition to decorate and stimulate the interior departments of congressional bodies, But there is yet time to rectify the oversight, and give the popular lunch routes a show.

CANADA NOT TO BE IGNORED.

The spirit of reciprocity is all-pervading. While certain statesmen are concentrating their attention upon the markets of the southern continent, others are equally anxious to effect more intimate trade relations with our northern neighbor. There is a desire to solicit Cauada to enter into the great scheme of reciprocal trade which is expected to afford our farmers and manufacturers an outlet for their surplus products, and undoubtedly the people of the Dominion will be given to understand, if they do not understand already, that this country is prepared to offer them very favorable terms for a commercial arrangement that will be mutually satis-

factory. The amendment to the tariff bill proposed by Senator Sherman is in this direction. It provides that whenever the president shall have official information of a desire on the part of the Dominion government to enter into commercial arrangements with the United States that will result in the complete or partial removal of the duties upon trade between Canada and the United States, he shall appoint commissioners to confor with representatives of Canada regarding a method to effect the proposed object. A similar proposition has heretofore been presented in congress, and though it has encountered opposition on the ground that the last reciprocity arrangement with Canada was not to the advantage of the United States, a contention which the facts do not sustain, such is the tendency in favor of reciprocity between this country and all others in the western hemisphere, that undoubtedly the proposal regarding Canada will be adopted. So far as Senator Sherman is concerned, he is a very prominent advocate of admitting Canada to consideration in this particular, having not very long ago expressed the opinion that it was a question of only a few years when Canada would be either commercially or politically in the most intimate relations with the United States. It is not questionable that there is a very considerable sentiment in the

Such being the situation, it is intersting to note the present condition of trade between the United States and Canada. According to the reports of the bureau of statistics of the treasury department for 1889, this country exported to Canada merchandise valued,

Dominion in full sympathy with this

in round numbers, at thirtyeight million dollars, while the imports from Canada amounted to a little less than forty-two million dollars, This shows a balance of about four million dollars against us, but as our exports are not carefully recorded, there being no duties upon them, the statistics of the Canadian government are more trustworthy. These show a large balance of trade in our favor, amounting to nearly thirteen million dollars.

The aggregate value of our trade with Canada in 1889 was eighty million dollars, or twenty millions greater than with Bezil, the country of South America with which we have the largest commerce. In view of this and other obvious facts not less important, there would seem to be excellent reasons why Canada should not be ignored in considering a policy of commercial reciprocity with the countries of this hemisphere.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

The secretary of the interior has rendered a decision of vast importance to the mineral states of the west. The question involved the right of land grant railroads to all mineral land within their respective grants. Despite the fact that congress excepted "mineral land" from the terms of the grants, the railroads maintained that the exception referred only to known mineral lands at the date of the passage of the law. In deciding the test case, brought up on appeal by the Central Pacific railroad, the secretary holds that by the terms of the grant all mineral lands are excepted from its operation, whether or not known to be of a mineral character at the date when the railroad company's rights attached under the grant, if they are discovered to be mineral lands at any time before the issuance of a patent to the company or certification where patent is not required. In effect the decision gives the discoverer prior claim to mineral land, for which a patent had not been issued to the railroad. It will settle a vast number of like claims, involving mineral lands of incalculable value, especially in Montana, where the Northern Pacific claims whole mining camps on the grounds that its rights attached the moment its land grant boundary was defined. Apart from the importance of the decision to miners, it will have the effect of expediting the taking out of patents and subjecting land grants to local taxation.

A DOMINANT TENDENCY.

The New York Sun remarks that the dominant commercial tendency of our time is coalition, and it thinks the most interesting manifestation of the tendency is offered by the railroads. We have noted the remarkable progress that has been made within a few years in railroad consolidation, promising to bring the entire railroad system of the country at no very remote date under the control of a few corporations, and our contemporary, also noting this movement, regards it as expedient.

The Sun says there is nothing more probable than that in the very near future the New York Central, with all its magnitude, will be only a link in a chain, bearing the same proportion to the whole that any one of its own little links did to the present great line from Buffalo to New York. It expresses the opinion that the consolidation of the Central with the Lake Shore is inevitable and cannot be much longer deferred, and it will be followed, if it is not preceded, by a coalition with the Chicago & Northwestern and Union Pacific, with the result of a single and continuous property from New York to Puget sound. The Pennsylvania railroad is not likely to see an arrangement of this kind consummated without endeavoring to achieve an equal advantage by obtaining control of properties now independent and antagonistic. The consolidation of the whole southern system

be, perhaps," says the Sun, "four great transcontinental systems with transverse dependencies dependent upon the competition with natural waterways and the necessity of draining the commerce of the centre of the continent and the southwest to the gulf. The shortest railroad to the longest haul by water will prevail against all other competition."

Circumstances certainly justify the forecast of the Sun, and it is undoubtedly correct in saying that the results will be revolutionary and far-reaching, but it is not so easy to agree with its opinion that the tendency it points out is expedient. On the contrary, there are very sound reasons for believing that it may be pregnant with danger to the best interests of the country and the people.

EXPLORATION OF ALASKA.

The development of Alaska in population and trade within the past half a dozen years has been far more rapid than the most sanguine could have anticipated at the time this territory was purchased from Russia. The last report of the secretary of the treasury states ten million dollars, and constantly grow-Gold, silver, lead, zinc and other minerals are found in the territory, and many deposits of coal. These sources of wealth have been reached with comparatively little exploration, and it is reasonable to suppose that what has been discovered by no means represents the full riches of this really remarkable country. It is believed that in the unknown regions of Alaska there may be sources of wealth equal to any yet disclosed.

The proposal that this territory should be thoroughly explored has been discussed for several years, and it is again being urged with a more favorable prospect of securing the required authority and appropriation from congress. The plan of General Cutcheon, chairman of the military committee of the house, is to organize an expedition under the command of officers of the army, and to thoroughly equip it for the prosecution of a prolonged exploration from which would be obtained an accurate knowledge of the topography of the country, its resources and capabilities. It is stated that the secretary of war heartily approves the project, and so far as appears the military committee of the house takes a

favorable view of it. The proposed exploration may not be ordered this year, because the present disposition in congress is not to incur any expenditures that can safely be deferred, but reports from Washington regarding the matter warrant the opinion that such an expedition will be ordered at the next session, and that liberal provision will be made for it. Alaska has thus far been a very profitable investment for the government, and it is not to be doubted that its yet unknown resources will very greatly increase its value.

THE August reduction of the public debt does not come up to the average, owing to the vast sums required to pay semi-annual interest on bonds and like obligations. But the figures do not represent the actual reduction. The sums withheld to pay for bonds called in should be properly credited to the total. When we compare the public debt today with the amount at the close of the war, the marvelous recuperative powers of the nation may be measured. In 1866 the public debt reached its highest level, amounting to two and threequarter billion dollars. Less available cash in the treasury, the debt now amounts to eight hundred and seventyfive millions, a reduction in twenty-four years of one billion eight hundred and ninety-eight million dollars. With the possible exception of the fiscal operation of France following the Franco-Prussian war, no nation in the world can furnish a parallel for the financial strength of the United States.

THERE is no danger that any school board will ever attempt to pull down the high school building. Such talk is mere gabble. The proposed one story brick structure in the rear of the high school will be at best a temporary affair. It will help to bridge over the dilemma in which the board finds itself now for want of accommodations for the primary grades of the Central school. The patrons of the Central school would certainiy prefer to have their children quartered on the ground floor of a building that is well ventilated and supplied with commodious exits than to have them climbing up three or four stories into the tower of the high school building. In due time when the board is placed in position to purchase suitable grounds in the vicinity a large and more substantial school house will be erected. From a financial standpoint the temporary school house is more economic than renting some private residence or store and converting it into a school house at large expense.

CONGRESSMAN BUTTERWORTH of Ohio, who is also general commissioner of the world's fair, is making a tour of the northwest, and in October will open the Spokane, Washington, exposition. As this exposition will be the biggest given this year by any western state, including Montana, «Idaho, Ocegon and Washington, the Ohio congressman may conclude to settle the world's fair site, and choose the whole northwest for it. While this would interfere a trifle with real estate speculators in Chicago, it might meet the hearty approval of the gentlemen and ladies who have indirectly followed Columbus.

THE cold indifference which greets Dave Hill's presidential boom in various sections of the country convinces his admirers that an early withdrawal is the only graceful thing to do. In consideration of this sacrifice they are willing to assist him to a senatorship in '91 or '93. The country is not particular which horn of the dilemma David grasps. The presidency and the senate are both beyond his reach.

WHEN the contract for the interior finish of the city hall building is let a specific date should be fixed when the building is to be completed and ready for occupancy. No loop-hole should be is now projected with the probability | left in this contract for the customary de-

of early accomplishment. "There will lay. The contractor for the superstructure should be poked in the ribs and reminded that this city is losing \$20,000 to \$25,000 a year by being kept out of the building. There is no reason why this building should not be ready for occupancy by the end of next year. It could and should be finished by the first of July next.

> SEVERAL councilmen and ex-councilmen imagine they have earned promotion to the county board, and are furtively watching Anderson's movements. The latter's disposition to retire peacefully to private life has been hung up for the present, and the great dispenser of parliamentary logic is in the "hands of his friends." Unless he receives a loud and prolonged call to serve the dear people for another three years, it is probable he will try to name his successor. But, conventions propose, the voters dispose.

THE disposition of the board of public works to secure permanent sidewalks is commendable, but there is no excuse for plling up needless burdens on property the volume of trade to be not less than cowners. Where plank sidewalks are in good repair and at grade, they should not be disturbed. It is time enough to order permanent walks when temporary walks are worn out and require repairs. The interests of property owners should not be sacrificed to the greed of contractors.

THE time has come for a vigorous enforcement of the law against reckless driving within the city limits. The record of accidents and death is sufficient to spur the authorities to action. Pedestrians and the occupants of vehicles are entitled to protection. The full penalties of the law should be meted out to all persons guilty of fast driving on the public streets.

AFFERa long and desperate struggle the river and harbor conferees have reached an agreement and signed their eport. So far as can be learned the cherished scow line was left out. Uness an amendment can be tacked on, the probabilities are that an extra session of congress will be called to adjust this important matter.

THE manholes of the county bastile should be looked after. The monthly board bill is liable to suffer a relapse if many more distinguished boarders es-

NEWS OF THE NORWTHEST. Nebraska.

Greeley Center wants a good system of The Burt county sent election will be held

The contract for the new school building at Bradshaw has been let for \$2,500.

The Custer county republican convention will be held at Broken Bow, September 12. The Bloomington roller mills are compelled to run night and day to supply the demand. Fairbury builders have been awarded the contract to build a new Presbyterian church at Hebron to cost \$9,000.

The South Side business men's union of South Sioux City has incorporated with a apital stock of \$1,000,000.

Work on the Pacific Short Line elevator at Jackson has been commenced. It will have a capacity of 10,000 bushels.

A little daughter of Mr. Anderson, living near Holdrege, was so badly scalded the other day that she died in a few hours. The voters of Perkins county will probably be given an opportunity this fall of deciding on the advisability of township organization. A reward has been offered for the arrest of lonzo Moore and John Rowe of Nebraski

City who skipped town with a team that had Box car thieves are working at their trade in Plattsmouth, A small boy discovered some of their booty hid in the weeds and turned the stuff over to the railroad agent. The Young Men's Christian association of orth Platte will shortly have quarters in the Keith block, on the corner of Front and Sprace streets. The Union Pacific company assists in the expense of establishing the af-

fair to the amount of \$1,000. Hebron will be the scence of a grand reunion of the old soldiers of Thayer and ad-joining counties September 30 and October 1, 2 and 3. The first day will be given to the old settlers of that county, who have postponed to that date their picule, which was to have been held August 21.

In Webster county, near Cowles, there is a farmer who has grown rich this year raising onions. He dammed up the creek and irrigated ten acres of this fragrant fruit, and as a result has 2,000 bushels and they are selling in the market at \$1.25 per bushel. He will have a net profit of \$2,000 for his summer's work.

Iowa.

The Forest City flax palace is rapidly near-Hogs are dying in Audubon county from a fever entirely different from cholera.

Bert Boon is under arrest at Rock Rapids or selling liquor without a government John Silur, a tramp, forged the name of George Martin of Manning to a note for \$55

and is now in jail awaiting trial. While digging in his garden the other day taining thirteen reptiles and twelve eggs,

ready to hatch. Mrs. R. H. Allen of Early, Sac county, drank a quantity of embalming fluid the other day with fatal effect. Despondency

over the approaching birth of her child is the cause assigned. About a year ago "Dr. J. O'Brien, V. S.," arrived at Central City, reuted an old barn and put out a shingle bearing the legend. He and put out a sningle bearings apparently, aid quite a flourishing business apparently, generally having from four to six diseased horses in the barn, in which, lately, he has

lived, slept and taken his meals, doing his own "housework." Latterly he has shown symptoms of insanity, not really of a dangerous character, only as related to his treatment of horses, seeming possessed of the idea that most of them had the glanders and that he was empowered to shoot them. Several owners of horses were obliged to drive them off their premises to keep him from shooting them. He told marvelous stories, saying that his father was president of the Bank of Eugland, that he had \$50,000 deposited there and \$50,000 in Cedar Rapids; that the Wapsie valley belonged to him and was known as "O'Brien's dominions." Also that he was postoffice inspector, a government detective and finally that be was president of the United States. The demented man has been taken to Marion, from whence he will be sent to the Independence asylum. While clearing up the interior of the old

court house at Dubuque workmen came across a grim and gastly relic of the early days when violence was common in the rough mining country around Dabuque. It was found stored away in a dark corner of the attle, covered with dust and grime. It is a tall pillar, across the top of which runs a cross bar. In the end of the bar are cut deep

cross bar. In the end of the bar are cut deep notches for a rope. It is a gallows. Two murderers paid the penalty of their crimes upon it. The beams will be cutup into canes and will be carried by the county officials.

The Keokuk Gate City, aneat the wolf killing episode in that city the other day, says: "A gentleman suggested to a reporter last evening that it would be unsafe for children to be upon the streets until the tail children to be upon the streets until the tall weeds were cut along the sidewalks. A welf was killed on one of the principal streets the was klied on one of the principal streets the other day, and there is danger of them lurking in the weeds and springing out upon the unsuspecting and unprotected children. If fear of wolves will induce the citizens to harvest their luxuriant crops of weeds, the coyote killed by Mr. Oldenburg, Sanday, will not have lived and died in vain."

Wyoming and Colorado. Neverin the history of Aspen, Col., has

there been so many brick buildings in course of crection as at present.

Free gold has recently been found in float picked up near Westellff, Col., and parties are now prespecting for the lead.

Lightning struck a band of sheep belonging to L. Sunderlin of Elk mountains, Wyoming, and killed eighty-three head of the animals. The body of an unknown man, horribly mangled, was found on the railroad track near Percy, Wyo., and it was buried without being identified.

The McMullen bismuth claim at Cummings, Wyo, is being actively worked and good re-sults are promised. The claim is believed to be an unusually valuable one

The coal shipments from Newcastle have now reached sixty-three car loads per day, and the superintendent is confident that he can by January I increase the output to 100

Cheyenne is so crowded that a number of mechanics in the Union Pacific shops are forced to live in shacks which they have erected for temporary use until they can se-Charles Wilson, while attempting to jump

between the cars as an extra east-bound train started to pull out of Carter station, Wyo., fell under the wheels and had his left leg out off. He was taken to Green River and died the next morning. His home is at Detroit, The San Luis land, canal and improvement company of Alamosa, Col., is preparing to go into farming next year on a large scale. It will have fully 7,500 acres cleared and piewed this fall that will be put in wheat next spring.

Some of the very firest wheat grown in the valley this year was under the San Luis canal. While the hay crop, says the Laranne Ro-publican, owing to the drouth in the early summer months, was not so heavy as usual this year, ranchmen say that the heavy rains this month have started the grass to growing so that unless it is killed by severe frosts there will be plenty of feed to last through

Charles Parker, the desperado who rebbed Paymaster Bash of a satchel containing 875,000 at Antelope Springs two years ago, was detected in an attempt to escape from the government penitentiary at Laramie a few days ago. He had tunnelled several feet in the ground underneath his cell, and had his work not been discovered be would no doubt oon have made a break for liberty.

Miss Mary Wright of Laramie, candidate on the republican ticket for county superin-tendent of public instruction, was severely injured a number of days age and has since been unable to leave her room. While passing through a door her dress was in some way caught, throwing her down and dislocating her hip. She is recovering slowly, but it will be some time before she is sufficiently recovered to be able to go out of doors.

Bruce Edwards and Mamie Bigger cloped from Boulder, CoL, and were duly comented into one. When they returned to receive forgiveness and the "old man's" blessing they were reputsed and told to go into the cold world and die; but this Mr. and Mrs. Bigger refused to do and now Bigger is tak-ing daily lessons with his target gun at a postage stamp 300 yards away, as he swears by all the Roman gods who ever wrote wretched pullosophy that he will murder Ed-

KING OF ENCYCLOPEDIAS

And the Monarch of the Daily Papers. (We mean THE OMAHA BEE, of course, Excuse this apparently superfluous explanation but some folks who read this may be strangers, not acquainted with the institutions of the great west.)

The enclyclopædia complete and THE OMA IA BEE, daily, Sundays included, for a year. How much for the two! Guess. You know what THE DAILY BEE COSTS, 5 cents a day and 5 cents every Sunday. That makes \$18.25 a year. A decently bound re-

print of the Enclyclopædia Britannica, the one that every student and literary man uses, will cost you \$60. That makes \$78.25 for How would \$50 for the two strike you! Cheap enough, ch! Well, we can do better

than that for you. Forty dollars would be liberal, wouldn't it! We can go lower still. Here is what we offer: We will furnish the Americanized Encyclopædia Britannica (you will find it described

below-it's as much superior to the original Britannica as that is to all the rest of them and THE DAILY BEE for one year, Sundays included, both delivered at your homes, FOR THERTY DOLLARS and take our pay in monthly installments of \$2.50. The first five volumes of the encyclo-

pædia will be delivered when you make your first payment; the remaining five volumes will be delivered within four months. This is just a fraction more than 8 cents a day. You must have a daily paper any how. Take a pencil and a bit of paper and figure out for yourself the sort of offer we

You know what The Omana Bee is. But you don't know what the Americanized Encyclopedia Britannica is yet. That's

what we are going to explain to you.

The original Encyclopædia Britannica is
the standard work of reference of the English speaking world. Its articles in every depart ment of science, history and literature represent the thoughts and discoveries of the most famous men of all nations. The cost of its preparation was considerably over a million dollars. It is a monumental work, accepted as the authority by all students and literary men. It is on the shelves of every public library, and in hundreds of thousands of homes; and for every person who owns it there are probably five others who don't own it, only become cause it costs so much that they

can't afford to buy it.

can't afford to buy it.

But the Encyclopædia Britannica has defects. It was compiled in England, for the special use of Englishmen, and quite naturally therefore it devotes a great deal of space to subjects of interest to Englishmen exclusions. sively, and comparatively little space to many matters about which Americans care a good deal. An English county has good good deal. An English county has more said about it than an American state. An English king gets columns of biography, while an American president has only a few lines of mention. Plymouth, Colchester and Teignmouth are told about exhaustively, while Oshkosh, Kalamazoo and Tacoma are dismissed with a few particulars of location and population. This s all very well for Englishmen, but it some-times makes an American swear—or feel like

swearing anyhow.

Another trouble is that the plan of the Encyclopædia Britannica excludes biographies of living people. A man has got to die before the Encyclopædia Britannica will take any notice of him. And quite a nurber of persons about whose lives Americans would persons about whose lives Americans would like to know something have decided not to die yet awhile, not even for the sake of being mentioned in an English Encyclopædia This also provokes outbreaks of profamity. The publishers of the Americanized Encyc-

lopædia Britannica have remedied all this. Taking the Encyclopædia Britannica as a basis and preserving intact all the scientific, historical, biographical and other articles of equally interest-ing to both Englishmen and Americans, they have had re-written by a competent staff of qualified writers all the articles of special interest to Englishmen as well of special interest to Englishmen, as well as those of special interest to Americans; reducing first within reasonable limits and expanding the second to embrace the fullest details. They have also added a complete series of blographies of prominent living men and women and ninety-six finely executed maps, including a new map of every state of the union. And they have brought every article in the entire work down to the present year 1898. The result is the Americanized Encycopædia Britannica, a work which combine all of the advantages of the latest English edition, with those of a distinctively American library of reference. It is a monument of enterprise, ingenuity, learning and research.

Can you afford to be without it! You know best, of course, but we don't think you

Our representative will call on you shortly; or if you would like to have him call at once,

or If you would have to have a find at once, a postal card to us will bring him.

Eight cents and a trifle more than a fifth of a cent daily. Put that by, and taking one month with another, it will amount to \$2.50 a month, or \$30 a year. And for that \$30, paid in monthly instalments of \$2.50 each. paid in monthly instalments of \$2.50 each, we will furnish you with a complete set of the Americanized Encyclopedia Britannica, in ten volumes, and the Dally Ben every ay, including Sandays, for a year. Both delivered at your house.

You won't have to do any waiting, either. We attend to the waiting part of the transaction. When you make your first payment of \$2.50, you get the first five volumes of the Encyclopaedia—they have just come off the

cyclopædia—they have just come off the press; and the delivery of THE DAILY BEE begins next day. Within four months after-

ward you will receive the remaining five volumes of the Encyclopædia, which are now almost ready for printing.

Good thing, isn't it! Ah! but you don't begin to realize how good it is. You know The Bre, of course, so we needn't say anything about it. But you don't know the Americanized Encyclopædia Britannica, and that's just the reason why we want to tell you all about it. you all about it.

Maybe youthink it is an Encyclopædia like the other Encyclopædias? Dean wrong. It isn't anything of the sert. And it isn't are print of the Encyclopædia Britannica, either. It is sui generis; that's Latin for one of a kind—not much use in a game of cards, but a riighty good thing in a library. Unique, you majorstand?

mighty good thing in a library. Unique, you understand!

Ever hear of the Belford-Clarke company of Chicago! Big publishing house, you know. Full of western enterprise and energy. Always looking round for things that don't exist, but ought to, and bringing them into existence. That's the way this western country grows. Well, the Belford-Clarke company have taken the Encyclopædia Britanalica, pulled it to pieces and put it together again in such such style as to make it the best and most complete library of universal reference for American use that money can buy today. And that's the work—the American today. And that's the work—the American Encyclopædia Britannica that we propose to give you with The OMANA But, daily and Sundays for one year, in return for your twelve monthly instalments of \$1.50 caca.

About which do you want the most com-plete information, the city of Horwich, in England, or the city of Omaha in the United States! The county of Sutherland, in Scotland or the state of Nebrasia! The most noble the marquis of Doodleton, lord lieutenant of Fenmarquis of Doodleton, lord lieutenant of Fenshire, or plain Benjamin Harrison, president of the United States. Huat these up in the original Encyclopedia Britannica and you will find pages devoted to the English subjects and lines or words to the American. Then turn to the Americanized Encyclopeedia Britannica and the whole system is reversed; the matters that interest Americans are treated at full length, while subjects exclusively English about which 1990,000 Americans out of every 1,000,000 care just nothing at all, are proportionately cut down. That's where the Americanized' comes in. See:

1,000,000 care just nothing at all, are proportionately cut down. That's where the 'Americanized' comes in. See!

Something new. The Eacyclopredia Britannica contains no biographies of living reopie—the 'plan of the work' excludes that sort of thing. The Americanized edition gives the biography of every noted man living and capecially of every noted living American down to the present year. American, down to the present year.

Anything more! Well, yes, the maps.

Ninety-six of them, including new maps of

Any more! Plenty. But this is all we have space to tell about just now. Our representative will call on you to take your to suit you. If so drop us a postal card and nejwill call at once.

NATURALIZATION LAWS.

How People of Foreign Birth May Fecome Citizens of This Country. The statutes made and provided for the naturalization of those who are not but who wish to become citizens of the United States should be thoroughly understood by those seeking to acquire the right to vote. Follow-

ship may be acquired.
Title XXX—Naturalization. Section 2165: An alien may be admitted to become a citizen of the United States in the following manner, and not otherwise:

ing are the provisions under which citizen-

and not otherwise:

1. He shall declare on oath, before a circuit or district court of the United States, or a district or supreme court of the territories, or a court of record of any of the states having common has jurisdiction, and a seal and clerk, two years, at least, prior to his admission, that it is bona file all intention to become a distance the fide his intention to become a citizen of the United States and to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty of which the alien may be at the time a citizen or subject. 2. He shall, at the time of his application to be admitted, declare, on eath, before some one of the courts above specified, that he will support the constitution of the United States, and that he absolutely and entirely renounces and adjures all allegiance and fidelity to every foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty; and particularly, by name to the prince, potentate, state or sovereignty of which he was before a citizen or subject; which proceedings shall be recorded by the

clerk of the court.

3. It shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the court admitting such alien that he has resided within the United States five years at least, and within the state or territory where such court is at the time held one year at least; and that during that time he has behaved as a man of good meral character, attached to the principles of the constitution of the United States, and well disposed to

the good order and happiness of the same, but the outh of the applicant shall is no case be allowed to prove his residence. Paragraphs four, five and six pertain to be naturalization of honorably discharged soldiers, persons bearing titles or belonging to the nobility of foreign countries. Section 2,167—Any atten being under the

age of twenty-one years, who has re-sided in the United States three years has renext preceding his arriving at that age, and who has continued to reside therein to the time he may make application to be admitted a citizen thereof, may, after he arrives at the age of twenty-one years, and after he has re-sided five years within the United States, including the three years of his minority, be admitted a citizen of the United States, without having made the declaration required in the first condition of section 2,165; but such alien shall make the declaration required therein at the time of his admission; and shall further declare, on oath, and prove to the satisfaction of the court, that for two years next preceding it has been his bona fide intention to become a citizen of the United States; and he shall in all other spects comply with the laws in regard to

Fair Dates.

Below are given the dates of the county fairs in Nebraska and state fairs in adjoining Grand Island beet sugar palace September

16.

Lowa state fair September 1-7.

Nebraska state fair. September 5-12.

Sloux City corn palace opens September 25,

Kansas state fair. September 11-20.

Wyeming state fair. September 16-19.

NEBITASKA COUNTY PAIRS. Adams Sept. 2-4 Gare Sept. 20-Oct Blaine Sept. 23-25 Hall Sept. 16 Brown Sept. 17-20 Harlan Sept. 3 Sept. 17-19 Hitchcock Sept. 16-19 Jefferson Sept. 23-26 Kearney Butler. Sept. 15-18 Lincoln Sept. 24-29 Madison Sept. 16-10 Merrick Sept. 17-20 Sept. 17-19 Nance Sept. 23-25 Sept. 24-27 Nuckolls Sept. 20-0et. 2 Sept. 40 Oct. 3 Pierce Sept. 15-17 Sept. 17-2) Pork Sept. 3-5 Sarpy at 30-Oct 3 Saunders Sept. 24-23 Sherman Sept. 16-48 Sept. 1-4 Stanton Sept. 16-18 Sept. 16-18 Valley Sept. 24-27 Sept. 24-26 York Sept. 2-5

The State's Relation to Marriage.

To the state, marriage is a civil contract between a man and a woman. can be nothing else or more than that, says Rev. M. J. Savage in the September Forum: And the only interests of the state, as state, is that all the rights and duties involved in a civil contract shall be maintained, to the end of public The moment that it attempts anything beyond this, it is a tresspasser on personal rights, and works only mis-chief. It is hardly matter for dispute that those who have claimed to be acting for God, in political matters, in the past, have been authors of cruelty and

njustice. Most writers on "divorce reform" as sume that one great end to be simed at is to prevent divorce by any and all means. Their highest, their one ideal, seems to be to keep people tied together

without regard to consequences.

But it is not a question of the ideal. It is as to what the state has a right to do under present actual conditions. Men should seek the ideal in all departments of life, not in marriage only. But should the state decide on what that ideal is, and enforce it always by pains and pen-alties? Is this not rather a matter for school and church and individual striving? It is not the duty of the state to force people either to marry or to stay married. Neither of these is the end so far as state jurisdiction is concerned. It is for the state simply to guard the rights of the individual parties to this contract, precisely as in the case of any

MOHR HELD FOR ATTEMPTED MURDER

Lincoln Citizen, after being Slugged and Robbed, is Arrested on the Charge of Drunkenness.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 2 .- | Special to THE BEL]-At 2:15 this afternoon John Doherty, the aged father of Miss Kitty Doherty, the suicide, arrived. He did not know that his daughter was dead until he arrived, and when he was informed that she had committed suicide he was struck dumb. He is a fine tooking old man of patriarchal appearance, and said that he dared not telegraph the news home for four it would kill the nother. Mr. Doherty had never seen Boone, but said that the fellow had been writing on an average of three letters a week to her. At 8 p. m. the old man took the body to his home in Denvec.

MOTIR BOUND OVER. Henry Mohr, who shot his wife in the back with murderous intentions about a week ago, was given his preliminary hearing before Justice Cochran this afternoon. Among tho witnesses against Mohr were his daughter Kitty, a young lady of eighteen, and Miss Spellman, a seamstressemployed at the house at the time. Other witnesses were examined and the case was such a strong one that the judge put Mohr under \$1,000 bonds to appear before the district court. Mrs. Mohr is re-covering from the effects of the wound. WHY DID BOLAND TAKE THE HORSE.

W. A. Boland is an old style dude wearing W. A. Boland is an old style dude wearing a plag hat of the vintage of 1899. He is 'at present under a cloud and is endeavoring to bluff his way out. He lives at Twenty-fourth and Washington streets, and Saturday evening he repaired to the premises of M. L. Thomas, at Twenty-fourth and A streets, and helped hunself to Thomas' horse. Mrs. Thomas happened to spy him, however, and when her husband returned she informed him of the bold actions of Boland. Mr. Thomas, in company with his brother, a phy-Thomas, in company with his brother, a physician from Weeping Water, repaired to Boland's abode and demanded the steed, but they were chased off the premises under hreats of murder.

Thomas therefore went to County Judge Stewart and swore out a warrant for libland's arrest. The fellow was brought to the court house this forenoon and resorted to the chestnutty plan of endeavoring tobluffjudge, prosecuting attorney and plaintiff into not prosecuting the case. He finally saw that the prosecutors meant business and then with the air of a lord he told the deputy that he could take the d—d horse, but in an insulting manner declared that he didn't want Thomas to go along. But the bluff didn't work and Thomas says that Boland is liable to land behind the bars if he does not change his tactics.

SLUGGED AND HORBED. As John Brophy was on his way to his nome at Twenty-ninth and O streets about half-past 10 last evening he was waylaid by highway robbers at Eighth and Q streets, beaten into insensibility and robbed of his watch and \$2.50 in silver. One of the high-waymen was a negro and the other a white

waymen was a negro and the other a white fellow. The first intimation Brophy had of the proposed robbery was the half muffled romark by the white thug:

'Here he is! He is our meat.'

The negro then seized Brophy's hands and held them behind his back while the white man struck him several blows over the head with a billet. This is the last Brophy remembers. Helius resolves for two heads way bers. He lay senseless for two hours and was found by Officer Harry, who sent for a patrol wagon and had the unfortunate man lodged in jail on the charge of drankenness. This morning the true state of affairs was dis-closed when Brophy recovered consciousness and found that his watch and money were

missing.
ONLY SEVEN WEEKS A BRIDE. Miss Emma L. Conner wants a diverce from her husband, Edward Conner, to whom he almost immediately assumed a dictatorial manner towards her and treated her most cruelly. Although as a railroad employa he employa ha could carn \$10) per month he refused to pro vide for her. Finally after being married to himonly seven weeks he deserted her with out provocation and has remained away ever since. She therefore asks for a release from

he marriage state. AN ALLEGED FRAUD. Mrs. Sadie Collier, of 805 North Eighth street, is bewalling the loss of \$1 which she paid for 10 cents worth of needles to some stranger, August 22, on the strength of getting a certificate for certain valuable household formiture. The certificate bore the sirhold furniture. The certificate bore the sig-nature of James S. Bradford & Co., 937 Sixth avenue, New York. The fellow, after get-ting Mrs. Collier's dollar, promised to be around with the furniture September I, but has failed to put in an appearance yet. Mrs. Collier thinks she has been swindled and wants the frand hunted up and punished. It

similar mind. SEIPPED WITH \$600. W. A. Milier, the building contractor, is loosing for his late partner, J. C. Kline, who has left for unknown parts after getting hold of about \$300 in money belonging to Miller. Miller says that last Thursday Kline col-lected \$200 from a person for whom they had been creeting a house and going to other creditors collected nearly \$300 [more. He then skipped, leaving Miller to pay a partnership note for \$220. So Miller is about \$600 out of pocket. He has reported the case to the police and will have Kline arrested for getting money under false pretenses in case

not known how many other ladies are of a

STATE HOUSE NOTES.

The following notarial appointments were made by Governor Thayer today: F. K. Portor, Reed; T. H. Cotton, jr. Beatrice; H. Oppenhermer, Lincoln; W. H. McDon-ald, North Platte; C. E. Early, Columbus; L. R. Herbert, Pierce. Humphroy is to have a fair of its own, cer-

he can be found.

tain citizens of that town having filed ar-ticles of incorporation today with such an object in view. The association is to be known as the Platte County Driving and Fair association and starts in with \$5,000 capital stock. C. G. Murphy and six other persons are the originators of the scheme. Governor Thayer left for Grand Island last evening to attend the soldiers' reunion ODDS AND ENDS.

At 12:10 today 150 Grand Army of the Re-On Wednesday evening Lieutenant Thomas

military science in

W. Griffith, instructor of

the state university, will be married to Miss Alice Oakley, daughter of Mr. O. R. Oakley, president of the board of trade. On Wednesday evening Morris L. Wheat, general worthy foreman of the Knights of Labor of Iowa, will talk to the laboring mea or the city in the postoffice square.

A King Stricken with Fever. Lisnox, Sept 2.—King Charles is suffering from an attack of typhoid fever the result of drinking polluted water. The attack is not evere and no alarm is felt regarding his cou-

OMAHA LOAN AND TRUST

COMPANY.

Subscribed and Guaranteed Capital \$500,000 Paid in Capital .. Buys and sells stocks and bonds; negotiates commercial paper; receives and executes trusts; acts as transferagent and trustes of corporations, takes charge of property, col-lects taxes.

Omaha Loan & Trust Co SAVINGS BANK.

S E Corner 16th and Douglas Sta Paid in Capital. \$50,000
Subscribed and Guaranteed Capital. \$100,000
Liability of Stockholders. 200,000
6 Per Cent Interest Paid on Deposits.
FRANK J. LANGE, Cashier.

Officers: A. U. Wyman, president; J. J. Browa, vice-president, W. T. Wyman, treasurer. Directors:—A. U. Wyman, J. H. Millard, J. J. Brown, Guy C. Barton, E. W. Nash, Thom J. Kimball, George B. Lake.