THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Bee (without Sunday) One Year	$8 00
Daily and Sunday, One Year	10 00
Six months	5 00
Three months	2 50
Sunday Bee, One Year	2 00
Saturday Bee, One Year	1 50
Weekly Bee, One Year	1 00

OFFICES:

Omaha, The Bee Building.
South Omaha, Corner N and 26th Streets.
Council Bluffs, 12 Pearl Street.
Chicago Office, 317 Chamber of Commerce.
New York, Room 13, 14 and 15, Tribune Building
Washington, 513 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. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors
THE BEE BUILDING.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, } ss
County of Douglas, }

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending July 25, 1891, was as follows:

Sunday, July 19	29,715
Monday, July 20	26,460
Tuesday, July 21	26,520
Wednesday, July 22	26,693
Thursday, July 23	26,592
Friday, July 24	26,791
Saturday, July 25	27,015
Average	27,117

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 25th day of July, A. D., 1891.

N. P. FEIL,
Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, } ss
County of Douglas, }

George B. Tzschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of THE BEE Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the month of July, 1890, 26,662 copies; for August, 1890, 26,530 copies; for September, 1890, 26,959 copies; for October, 1890, 26,562 copies; for November, 1890, 22,180 copies; for December, 1890, 23,471 copies; for January, 1891 28,446 copies; for February, 1891, 25,592 copies; for March, 1891, 24,055 copies; for April, 1891, 25,028 copies; for May, 1891, 26,840 copies; for June, 1891, 26,917 copies. GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 6th day of June, A. D. 1891.

N. P. FEIL,
Notary Public.

THE New York *Sun* thinks the democracy of Ohio has load enough to carry without adding to it the Stuffed Prophet.

WHEN the railways get ready to put an end to ticket scalping the cut rate ticket offices will close up—but not until then.

THE expose of the scheme of the deputy city clerk suggests the advisability of a thorough investigation into other contracts to see with whom, if anybody, the other contractors are expected to divide.

THE Jersey peach crop promises well enough to hope that the Jersey voter will learn something of the error of his democratic way, and so the democratic majority at the next election will be materially reduced.

A RECIPROCITY treaty which would keep Canadian Chinamen out of America would be hailed with delight. As it is now British Columbia gets $120 per head for the Chinamen landed on her shores and Washington gets the Chinamen.

CLEARINGS for the week of the proposed prize fight show a gain of 17 per cent at St. Paul and 21.4 per cent at Minneapolis, from which it may be assumed that the slugging match fiasco was not wholly unprofitable to the Twin cities.

THE board of public lands and buildings is growing impatient over the delay of the expert accountant who is examining the books of the Hastings asylum and will make a review of evidence already in, supplementing it with the discoveries of the expert if he ever gets to the point of discovery.

A DEMOCRATIC congressman from Mississippi demands a southern man for the democratic presidential candidate in 1892. He insists that the south is tired furnishing all the big democratic majorities to northern candidates. The south threatens to get again into the saddle and fight for its rights

GLADSTONE endorses the world's fair at Chicago and the lord mayor of London promises to attend it, but until the prince of Wales takes it into his head to speak a good word for the fair England will not become interested. After Wales gives them the tip the counties will go wild with enthusiasm.

ASBURY PARK, New Jersey, is now being thoroughly advertised, but the distinction obtained by her puritanical regulations against bathing suits which are noted chiefly for their convenience and their brevity will materially interfere with the future popularity of the noted New Jersey summer resort.

EACH sheaf thrown from a self-binder is a shock to the personal ambitions and a rebuke to the lies of the grand army of calamity wailers who are making a living out of the truculency of democratic central committees in Ohio and Iowa by traducing the states which have been misled into giving them temporary prominence.

JOSEPH G. CANNON of Danville, Ill., late chairman of the committee on appropriations, was defeated in the last campaign by the country newspapers, who took offense at something he said and found fault because there was a short crop of presidential postoffices. Mr. Cannon proposes to forestall accidents of this character in the future. He has already purchased three country newspapers and is negotiating for others.

DANIEL VOORHEES of Indiana, by all odds the biggest brained democrat in that state, is never mentioned as a candidate for the presidency, and all because he had achieved prominence in his party in Indiana before the war and was an outspoken democrat during the rebellion. Voorhees is a better and stronger man than Gray and he was equal to if not superior to Hendricks and McDonald, but he will never be a resident of the white house. The knights of the golden circle threw a gloom around his political prospects which would thicken into impenetrable fog if he were to launch a presidential boom.

BOOM THE EXCURSIONS.

With a great deal of reluctance the railways yielded to the popular demand for harvest excursions to Nebraska. They were of the opinion that the cheap rates would cut into their regular business and would not materially stimulate passenger business. Having finally consented to restore the low round trip rates upon specified days they are now actively in the field advertising the excursion dates.

The railways must not be depended upon alone to work up these excursions. The interior towns owe it to themselves and the state to render the roads all the assistance possible. Every village and city west of the river ought to take a hand in securing visitors for the dates of the excursions. Boards of trade and local business organizations of every character should issue advertising and circulate it throughout the east. A general movement all along the line can quintuple the number of excursionists, whom the railways themselves will induce to come to the best agricultural state in the union.

It will pay the larger towns and cities a good return for the investment to send representatives east upon this business. We were never more "at home" to visitors than now. We never offered them so varied and enjoyable attractions as an inducement to look us over. We never felt more like welcoming thousands to share with us the good things which a favorable crop season have made certain. Let us all take hold and prove that harvest excursions are profitable to everybody.

A SERIOUS ECONOMIC QUESTION.

In the course of his opinion in the Rock Island-Union Pacific case Justice Brewer made something of a digression to suggest that it is a very serious economic and political question whether this free country has not made a mistake in giving too large liberty to railroad construction. By way of illustrating the point he referred to three independent lines of road, with separate and distinct tracks and rights-of-way, between Denver and Pueblo, Colorado, and said that a single right of way would be adequate for all the business that the three roads have done or are likely to do for many years Yet besides the waste of lands and the injury to farms the cost of these lines, he had been assured, is much more than double that of a single right of way with two tracks. The public which uses these roads, Justice Brewer went on to say, bears the burden of this extra cost, and he asked: "Would not its interests have been promoted if by contract or law all these railroads could have been compelled to unite in a single line?" The distinguished jurist might have presented, had it been necessary to do so, many no less forcible illustrations of the point he suggested, for they are to be found in almost every part of the country.

It has for years been a contention of THE BEE that there is too large liberty of railroad construction, and the time will come when the intelligent judgment of the country will see, as Justice Brewer already does, that this is a very serious economic and political question. The construction of unnecessary and therefore unprofitable lines of railroad imposes an additional burden upon the people, and in every case is a damage rather than an advantage to the public interests. On no sound economic grounds are such enterprises defensible, and the more rapidly they multiply the greater become the complications and the difficulties of the railroad situation. As to the political aspect of the question this may be less serious, but it is not to be lost sight of. The growth of corporations organized with the deliberate purpose of preying upon the public, or which are enabled to survive only by the adoption of methods that controvene the laws and antagonize the public interests, is a condition that may well be regarded as a menace to our political system. It is this condition that has given warrant for the wide and growing demand that the government take possession of all the railroads, and while it may be possible, as Justice Brewer suggests, that the powers of a court of equity may yet be found adequate to the situation, and by laying strong hands on the railroad corporations compel the performance of contracts and secure stability, uniformity and justice to all, popular faith in this power is not now very strong.

In every European country where the right to regulate the financial administration of railways has been exercised, a new railway desiring to compete for business within the field of an already-occupied territory must justify its existance upon grounds other than the mere desire to divide profits with an already-existing and adequate instrumentality, and it will not be authorized to enter the already-occupied field unless it has a sound public reason and demand to justify it which the existing line cannot adequately meet and supply. That some such policy is needed in this country is being recognized by all who give this subject intelligent consideration.

AMERICAN STEAMSHIPS.

The outlook for the construction of American steamships under the conditions of the postal subsidy act is not altogether unfavorable, but it is not quite so promising as could be wished by those who desire to see a considerable increase in the ocean marine of the United States within the next two or three years. It appears that the steamship companies and ship-building capitalists were somewhat disappointed at first by the terms of the advertisement of the postmaster general inviting bids, the feeling being that the subsidy offered would not cover the possible loss. This was not unexpected, and it was also apprehended that the companies and shipbuilders would hesitate to embark their capital in building additional ships and establishing new lines for fear a future congress might abandon the subsidy or refuse to make an appropriation for it, and this objection has been suggested and may be more widely entertained than has been expressed. Indeed, it may be that a doubt as to the subsidy being continued has had more to do with the reported feeling of discouragement than the amount of the subsidy.

Still there is a prospect that capital will be invested in American steamships of the character required by the postal subsidy act. The manager in this country of the Inman line, the only American transatlantic steamship company, though owning no American ships, has gone to England for the purpose of consulting with his associate managers regarding the building of American steamships, to which he is said to be favorable. The extensive ship builders, Cramp & Sons of Philadelphia, are quoted as saying that the postmaster general's offer of the new contracts will result in the building of several steamships of the first and second classes, but for ships of lower tonnage and speed the proposed compensation is regarded as inadequate. The act requires that a specified proportion of the crews of the ships receiving a subsidy shall be American citizens, and this, it is urged, will involve, owing to the higher wages that Americans will demand, a considerable difference in expenses to the disadvantage of American steamships. The postmaster general has offered a sum deemed sufficient to cover this difference. That there are other difficulties likely to be presented is altogether probable.

Postmaster General Wanamaker has been most assiduous in his efforts, with the earnest co-operation of the president, to induce the steamship companies, shipbuilders and capitalists to take advantage of the opportunity for increasing the country's ocean marine, which the postal subsidy act offers, and if the results shall fall short of what is hoped for, the fault will not be with the administration. It is hardly questionable that if there were certainty that the subsidy policy would be continued until the steamship service under it could be thoroughly established the next two or three years would bring great progress in the construction of American ships for the foreign trade. The failure of the policy now would, however, postpone indefinitely the work of restoring the country's ocean marine, and furthermore, might have a damaging effect upon the policy of reciprocity, to the fullest success of which the possession of our own facilities of transportation is held to be essential.

THE meeting of the national republican committee in Philadelphia today will have an interest for the party everywhere, but especially so for republicans in states where campaigns are in progress or soon to be opened, as it will probably consider what is necessary to be done to promote the interests of the party in such states. There appears to be no doubt that Mr. Quay intends to offer his resignation as chairman of the committee, but it is not unlikely that he will be strongly urged to remain, for the reason that no one seems to want the position. It was supposed until within a few days that Clarkson would accept it, but the latest advices report him as refusing to be considered a candidate. This may be simply an adroit way for having it pressed upon him, so that when the next national convention reconstitutes the committee he would have a claim to be continued as chairman. The committee will probably also be called upon to choose a new treasurer, it being understood that Colonel Dudley does not desire to longer serve in that capacity. The question of the time and place of holding the next national convention will not be determined until next October or November, though it will doubtless be talked of at today's meeting. It is intimated that Chicago may have to fight harder for the next convention than she did for the last one.

SUPERINTENDENT FITZPATRICK states distinctly that he has made no bargains with anybody to secure his election, and that he comes to Omaha to be superintendent of her schools under obligations to nobody, here or elsewhere, which can influence his administration. The people of Omaha will take him at his word and give him a loyal support so long as it is deserved. THE BEE, on behalf of the citizens, can assure Mr. Fitzpatrick that no obstructions will be thrown in the way of his success by the better elements of our people. They expect much at his hands and if his experience elsewhere is a criterion of the success he will achieve here they will not be disappointed. All they insist upon at the start is that he shall be superintendent in fact and not a figurehead; that he shall devote himself to the improvement of the schools, the reduction of unnecessary expenses and the correction of evils in administration which a keen witted, conscientious school man will early discern; and that he shall leave the question of his re-election at the end of his first year to take care of itself.

THE new superintendent of our schools, has not formally accepted the position and says his acceptance depends upon the temper of the members who opposed his election. His head is level on the proposition that his success must depend largely upon a cordial support from that body and that factious opposition would be ruinous to the work. Mr. Fitzpatrick is confident he can eliminate personal jealousies and bickerings from the board which proves that he is not well acquainted with its members. A harmonious board in Omaha is a thing of the forgotten past. If the new superintendent has the stamina to force the board to leave the instruction department in his hands without intermeddling and petty tinkering from the board and its officers he is certain of success. His reputation as a school man leads THE BEE to believe he will be superintendent in the full sense of the word or he will be nothing.

TODAY the state board of transportation will meet the grain dealers and producers who have accepted the invitation for a conference and will discuss the new warehouse law with them. The meeting should be largely attended and result in great good to Nebraska. The warehouse law is not yet fully appreciated. In spite of the fact that most of its provisions have been in force in Illinois for years and in some form or other warehouse acts have been passed in Missouri, Minnesota, and New York, there are persons in this state who regard the Nebraska law as an experiment. This is a mistake. It is a measure which has withstood the test of experience and is of inestimable value to grain dealers and producers.

GOVERNOR BOIES did not discover that Stormy Jordan's "road to hell" saloon in Ottumwa, Ia., was open until the present campaign opened out in full blast. His order revoking Governor Larabee's suspension of sentences and fines against the recalcitrant dive-keeper may have been issued in good faith, but it would not have been open to suspicion had it been promulgated prior to the Ottumwa and Cedar Rapids conventions.

OMAHA already pays excellent salaries to her teachers and principals of schools. Taxpayers do not look with favor upon any reform in the educational department involving a general advance of salaries. They believe a readjustment is possible in the interest of economy.

UNLESS Mayor Cushing vetoes the ordinance another salaried officer will get his long fingers into the public treasury for looking up dead animals, acting as clerk of the board of health and performing such other duties as the board of health may require.

NEBRASKA CITY ought not to expect the chairmanship of the state central committee, the encampment of the state militia and Governor Thayer the same year. Nebraska City must be modest in its application for executive favors.

A PRACTICAL mechanic and an instructor in the manual training department of the schools are not by any means identical, though a good instructor in this department must be a practical mechanic.

MILES CITY wants a visit from the Omaha board of trade when the excursion goes to or returns from Helena. Miles City is a great cattle shipping point.

IF TO be like New York is metropolitan Omaha is entitled to that distinction, for there as here the coroner neglects his duty but never fails to draw his fees.

SENATOR QUAY'S assistance in defeating the election bill is now entirely overlooked by the democrats who praised him for his vote in that connection.

A GENERAL improvement of methods and more economy in expenditures is the style of reform desired for the educational department of city affairs.

CHAIRMAN WATSON feels very much as if he had looked into the muzzle of a shotgun when it wasn't loaded.

JUSTICE BREWER reverses the judgment of Union Pacific Government Director Paddock, also.

Best spot on the Globe.

Hastings Republican.

Nebraska is ahead of all the other states of the union this year on a crop record. No other spot on the surface of the globe can show so enormous a yield of grain per acre.

Sherman's Challenge.

Philadelphia Press (Rep.)

Grover Cleveland must begin to regret his promise to participate in the Ohio campaign when he learns that Senator Sherman intends to challenge him to a debate on the free silver plank of the democratic platform.

Brewer's Just Decision.

Lincoln Journal.

A powerful railroad magnate like Jay Gould may have other expedients for delaying the entrance of Rock Island trains into Nebraska over the bridge at Omaha, but this decision points plainly to his ultimate defeat. The Rock Island will soon be running its through trains by way of Lincoln.

Now the Time to Organize.

Fremont Tribune.

The principles of the party are still, as they always have been, those which will promote the greatest good to the greatest number; those calculated to insure prosperity and peace among the people. They are as well worth contending for now as in the past, and to that end every republican is urged to take an interest in organizing a republican club, not only for effective party service this fall but for next year also.

Back in the Ranks.

York Times.

There has been some criticisms of our statement that the alliance is not as strong and will not cut as much of a figure in politics this fall as last. We did not say that the membership is less numerically, though we think the number of active members is really less, but we did say we thought the interest in the independent party was abating materially, and that the members of the alliance had greatly cooled in their enthusiasm for the new departure. Many of them will be back into ranks of their own parties this fall, and many more will wish they had never been out at all.

Worthy of a Special Book.

Blair Courier: THE OMAHA BEE, with its usual genius for such things, collected and presented a review of Nebraska, its valuation, growth and prosperity, that is worthy of a special book for special examination in every household in Nebraska. It is multum in parvo, and an exhaustive review in the space of two BEE pages. An examination of Washington county would lead us to only one possible correction, and that is with reference to its bank deposits, which are placed at $473,000. We believe they will run up to the neat figure of $500,000, as many citizens deposit their money in banks outside the county. It is quite certain, however, that the bank deposits per capita are more than $40, doing away with the necessity of a "rag baby" congress or an issue of greenbacks with which to transact our business.

THE BUZZARD BAY BANQUET.

New York Sun (dem.): * * * * *

Morning Advertiser (dem.): The Cleveland clambake on Cape Cod yesterday was carried out, or rather taken in, according to the programme. At least one thousand men were fed. Mr. Cleveland spoke on the subject of previous presidents of the United States, and especially eulogized Grant and Lincoln. The cheering was heard clear across the cape.

New York Times (mug.): It is an irrepressible and insuppressible fact that Mr. Cleveland is a possible candidate for another term in the presidency, and people cannot be induced to overlook the fact or to judge of his action and that of his friends without reference to it. But he is made a possible candidate only by his character and past record, and no word or act of his can be construed as a sign that he seeks or wishes a nomination.

Philadelphia Press (rep.): Mr. Cleveland has been making an after dinner speech to Cape Cod folks which he honestly believed to be humorous. As everybody knows, it is a very serious matter when the prince of pleonastic platitudinarians tries to be funny. His latest effort is so depressing to read that the hearers must surely have been moved to tears by parts of it, especially by the heart rending appeal against presidents being compelled to die when they leave office.

Washington Post (rep.): Of course it is not the intention of the ex-president's friends that he shall slip into obscurity, and it doubtless is the object of the democrats of Barnstable county, and of Massachusetts generally, to avail themselves as much as possible of Mr. Cleveland's presence in their midst to promote the interests of their state campaign; but everything is fair in politics as in war that is not positively unfair, and no one need take any serious exception to yesterday's demonstration.

Philadelphia Record (dem.): Native wit and sound sense were judiciously mingled in ex-President Cleveland's speech yesterday to the people of Cape Cod, among whom he is to spend the summer season as a neighbor and a taxpayer. The genial humor of the address is no less remarkable than the strain of sincere patriotism that, like a golden thread, runs all through Mr. Cleveland's utterances. It is not surprising that the plain people of Barnstable county, rock-ribbed in their republicanism though they be, should welcome him royally as one of the foremost of American citizens and statesmen.

Philadelphia Press (rep.): Grover Cleveland is greatly mistaken in thinking that any republican objects to his being an ex-president, or is lying awake over his discharge of the duties of an office which, with Mrs. Cleveland and Cape Cod scenery to help him, ought to be a most agreeable term of service. We hope Mr. Cleveland will be an ex-president to the days of his death—and may the same and the fair lady's be far distant. The number of democrats of the same way of thinking, we notice, seems also to be steadily growing. Mr. Cleveland must possess his soul in patience about the worries of an ex-president. He is in to stay.

PASSING JESTS.

Life: Cholly—Dudely insulted me, but I got even with him.
Chappie—How?
Cholly—I stwuck him and disawanged his tie.

Burdette: An English paper is the authority for the statement that in the "big counting houses in Siam, apes are employed as cashiers" because they can so accurately detect spurious coin. Shouldn't wonder. There have been cashiers right in this honest old land who have been known to monkey with the funds.

New York Herald: "Where was your husband buried?"
"H-he was c-c-cremated."
"Poor fellow! Gone to his well urned rest, eh?"

Epoch: Attorney (to witness)—You know this man?
Witness—Yes, sir.
Attorney—What is his reputation for truth and veracity?
Witness—Well, he writes obituary verses.

ANOTHER SEASIDE ROMANCE.

Somerville Journal.

We bathed together in the surf,
We walked upon the sand,
We sat together on the rocks,
I gently squeezed her hand.

She seemed to favor me, I thought,
More than the other men,
She raised my hopes, and then, alas!
She dashed them down again.

For one day, when I tried to pop,
She answered with a frown:
"I can't flirt any more with you,
My husband's coming down."

Yale Record: Miss Olegirl—Did the gentlemen seem much grieved to find me out?
Butler (noncommittal)—I don't know mum. They shook hands and said: "Let's take a drink."

Good News: Citizen (waked up at midnight)—Who's there?
Voice—Only me. I just dropped in. I'm a burglar.
Citizen—Just dropped in, eh?
Voice—Yes, just dropped in through the skylight.

Puck: Mrs. Green (to young physician whom she has called in haste)—Oh, doctor! doctor! I fear you have made a terrible mistake! My daughter had that prescription which you sent her last night filled and took a dose of the medicine. Now she exhibits every symptom of poisoning. O——
Young Physician—Prescription, madam? Why, that was an offer of marriage!

New York Telegram: Gladys (aged four)—O—c—o—Just hear the wind blow!
Harold (five)—Yes, do you know what that is? That is God breathing.
Gladys (slowly)—I guess God has got a cold.

LABOR AND LEISURE.

Washington Star.

He leaned his back against a log
And sighed: "'Tis hard, I say,
To have to work like any dog
Throughout the livelong day."

The pup, in comfort, sprawled near by,
Was seen, his neighbors think,
To lift his ear and close his eye
In an expressive wink.

Detroit Free Press: "This is the woman's age," remarked Mr. Bisbee to his wife, as he read an advanced paragraph in the evening paper.
"Say woman's era, Mr. Bisbee," suggested his wife.
"And why, my dear?"
"Because no woman likes to have her age commented on," was the consistent answer.

Buffalo Enquirer: "These are my last sad writes," said the country editor, as he finished a notice of suspension.

Galveston News: A life-sized picture of the penitentiary should be kept in the office of every state treasurer.

WHEN DOCTORS DISAGREE.

Cincinnati Commercial.

Jim wuz rich an' groanin' loud,
Friends cum 'round him in a crowd,
'N in order fer to save him
Much advice an' drugs they gave him,
Ole Beck Lykins sed, sed she:
"Jim, you pour down smartweed tea—
It'll make ye sweat, and then
Ye kin hop right out agin!
Smartweed tea cured my ole man
W'en deth had him by the han';
W'en my Betty had the fever
Nothin' else would then relieve'r
Till I biled up smartweed root,
Then right out she pert did scoot.
Jim, ef you'd get well," said she,
"Take my 'scription, smartweed tea."
Then Aunt Polly shook her head,
Said she had a cure instead,
"Take Beck's though, an' when yo're through
Jim, I'll fix a dose for you.
Jim took both prescriptions; still
He continues very ill.
Then ole Mrs. Gardner cum,
Sed much harm had now been done,
But "if he'd take snake root tea,
Up an' kickin' he'd soon be."
He took all, of course; now Jim
Was a prey to every whim—
Took all roots or mixtures known
From earth dug or in earth grown,
Till he wuz so run down—weak,
That he couldn't move or speak!
When deth cum, and sed, sed he,
"I'll decide where none agree."

ARRANGING FOR FREE BOOKS.

Active Preparations Being Made to Enforce the New Law.

BOARDS GENERALLY FAVOR THE IDEA.

Peculiar Condition of Things in Box Butte County—Publishers Facilitating Matters in Every Possible Manner.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 28.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Superintendent Goudy of the department of instruction is paving the way for the execution of the free school book law, which is about to go into effect, and has gratifying assurances that most all parties concerned will lend cheerful co-operation in making it effective. The law directs school boards to buy textbooks for their respective districts, and loan them to pupils without charge, and the acts affects all districts in Nebraska, but that of Omaha.

A publisher who wishes to contract with school boards for supplying books must file with the superintendent a bond of from $2,000 $30,000, and a sworn statement of the lowest prices at which he sells his books anywhere within the United States.

Thus far the following nine concerns have filed their bonds and statements: American book company, Chicago; Ginn & Co. and D. C. Heath & Co., Boston; Taintor Brothers, New York; George Sherwood & Co., Chicago; Porter & Coates, Eldridge Brothers, J. B. Lippincott company and Cowperthwaite & Co., Philadelphia. The American book company includes Harper Brothers, A. S. Barnes & Co., D. Appleton & Co., Ivison, Blakeman & Co. and a number of smaller concerns. The bonds of these nine firms range from $2,500 to $10,000. The amount is fixed by the superintendent, who grades it according to the relative amount of business the concern has been doing in Nebraska.

The price lists and bonds will not be made public until August 1, when the new law goes into effect. The publishers have shown a ready acquiescence with the statute, and the smaller firms are particularly well pleased, because it gives them a fair chance at Nebraska business.

The act requires the superintendent of public institution to furnish each school board, through the county superintendents, with copies of the publishers' price list, but the legislature made no appropriation to meet the expense it would involve. The publishers are coming to the rescue with the necessary lists. The prices filed with the superintendent are substantially the wholesale prices named by the publishers to retail dealers. They are considerably less than retail prices, but it is impossible to name the average discount because the retail prices vary considerably in different parts of the state.

Superintendent Goudy has heard of a few districts in which the school boards propose to ignore the new law, although he holds it to be compulsory, but from most of the state he has received assurances that it will be conformed with cheerfully. In some counties the superintendents are trying to persuade the school boards to join in a selection of books that will result in county uniformity, but it is not known with what success these movements will meet. Superintendent Goudy advises district boards that it will not be necessary to change from text books now in use if they are satisfactory, and he holds that it is not obligatory for boards to make contracts with publishers.

The superintendent has received a peculiar complaint from a district in Box Butte. There are only eighteen children of school age in the district, and unmarried men seem to have an aggressive majority among the voting population. At the last school meeting a resolution was passed that no school be maintained the coming year. Now, the correspondent wants to know, are those eighteen children going to be deprived of schooling because those bachelors say so, or is the great American free school system going to have its way in Box Butte? Superintendent Goudy thinks the school board may run a school for three months in the year, bachelors or no bachelors.

ROSTER OF UNION SOLDIERS.

The secretary of state is about ready to compile the biennial roster of union soldiers, but it will be very incomplete. The law requires assessors every second year to report the names, addresses, rank, companies, regiments, batteries and ships of all United States soldiers or sailors of the war of 1812, the Mexican war and the rebellion. The county clerks are required to send copies of these returns to the secretary of state, who must consolidate such lists alphabetically by regiments and states and publish 2,000 copies. He must send three copies to each Grand Army of the Republic post in the state, 100 to the state library for exchange with other libraries and fifty to the commissioner of pensions. Only thirty-seven counties have made returns this year. The secretary will have to put the book to press with a very incomplete record unless the following delinquent counties make the proper returns: Antelope, Adams, Arthur, Boone, Brown, Chase, Cedar, Colfax, Cuming, Custer, Dawson, Dawes, Dakota, Dixon, Dodge, Dundy, Fillmore, Frontier, Furnas, Gage, Harlan, Hayes, Howard, Johnson, Keith, Keya Paha, Knox, Kimball, Lincoln, Loup, Logan, Madison, Merrick, McPherson, Nance, Nuckolls, Otoe, Pawnee, Pierce, Platte, Richardson, Sarpy, Saunders, Seward, Sheridan, Stanton, Thayer, Thurston, Valley, Washington, Wayne, Webster and York.

NON-PARTISAN NOMINEE.

Fifty-seven lawyers of Lancaster county met today as a non-partisan judiciary convention and recommended Judges A. W. Field and Charles L. Hall, republicans, and A. S. Tibbetts, democratic, as candidates for re-election to the three district judgeships. A handful of young lawyers entered a protest and sought to have an independent named in place of one of the republicans, but they were squelched without ceremony. Last night the Young Men's republican club adopted resolutions against putting a democrat on the ticket, and a similar protest is being circulated among republicans for their signatures.

QUESTION OF REVENUE.

The state board of equalization will meet in a day or two to make out the annual tax levy, but it is confronted with an embarrassing state of affairs. The abstracts of assessment as returned by the county clerks foot up about $5,000,000 less than last year, while the expenses of the state government have increased. Then, too, almost every county has put in a petition to have its assessment reduced.

EXPLAINING THE GRAIN LAW.

Tomorrow is the day fixed by the secretaries of the board of transportation for a public discussion of the new warehouse and grain inspection law. R. P. Thompson, assistant grain inspector at St. Louis, arrived today in order to be on hand at the meeting and explain the operation of the system in Missouri. He came at the solicitation of Secretary Nason of the Omaha board of trade.

STATE HOUSE NOTES.

Treasurer Hill left today for Alliance, and will return by way of Chadron, arriving in Lincoln about Friday. Secretary Allen will return from his vacation Sunday night.

Secretaries Koontz and Dilworth of the board of transportation went to Omaha today to gather information about the supply of cars for moving the coming crop.

Leopold Hahn, superintendent of construction for the wings at the Hastings hospital, has filed a $35,000 bond with William Kerr and Jacob Fisher as sureties. F. M. Trich, the contractor, has filed two bonds, one for $70,000 and one for $35,000, with A. L. Clarke, William Kerr and G. H. Pratt as sureties.

The case of R. L. McDonald & Co. vs. Sheriff Bowman of Jefferson county has been appealed to the supreme court. It involves a stock of dry goods, etc., valued at $489 conveyed to the plaintiffs by A. W. Tester of Gladstone. The case of Harriet Rogers vs. the Omaha auction and storage company has reached the supreme court on error. The plaintiff charged the defendant with selling her goods valued at $598 and keeping the proceeds.

CITY NOTES.

John E. Smith and Charles Leming, two young farmers living near town, have begun an action against S. M. Melick, ex-marshal, for false imprisonment. They sue for $5,000 damages.

A young man giving his name as Harry Rowe has complained to the police that he was robbed of $300 at a house of ill repute kept by Sadie Moore. He went to the place last Saturday and gave two $100 bills to a young woman for safe keeping. She put them in a bureau drawer. The young man remained until last evening, and when he came to leave his money was missing. The landlady skipped the town in the meantime and it is supposed she took the foolish fellow's roll with her.

PSYCHO WILL ENTERTAIN.

Omaha's Greatest Friend Will Tell of His Recent Race Against Time.

George Francis Train arrived in the city yesterday direct from Tacoma and spent the day renewing the many old acquaintances that he has in Omaha. At the urgent request of his many warm personal friends here, he has consented to remain in Omaha longer than he originally intended, when he planned this present journey to New York, and he will speak at the Grand opera house this evening, his subject being a narrative of the incidents of his last trip around the world. He will especially dwell upon the benefits that he has conferred upon Omaha through the distribution of the advertising matter that was furnished him for this trip by the men whose business it is to see that the advantages of this city are made as widely known as possible.

Mr. Train is a noted traveler and an accomplished linguist. He talks in twenty-four languages and thinks in three times as many. His active brain is never at rest, and when the tide of his eloquence is setting towards its flood, as it is always sure to do when he appears before an Omaha audience, in which he can count more warm personal friends and acquaintances than in any other city in the entire world, he is always certain and sure to be at his best. All Omaha people will be interested in the subject on which he will discourse at the Grand opera house tonight.

In the first place it was a noted journey in which he set out to go around the world in a fewer number of days than any other human being had ever done—and he accomplished his purpose with several days to spare. When he was last in Omaha, in starting out upon his journey, he promised that he would do all the good that he possibly could for this city. It is due to Mr. Train that a large audience should assemble at the Grand this evening to receive his report which is sure to possess a deep interest. He would not be George Francis Train if he could confine himself to any one subject for any given time, therefore a characteristic Train entertainment may be expected, in which his friends in the audience can have his opinion on any desired subject. We know of no man in the world today who can stand up before a mixed audience, composed of all classes in a community, and who can challenge any person in the audience to ask him any question on any subject and to which he can promise an intelligent answer. Such a diversified entertainment is well worth the 50 cents that will be charged at the Grand this evening for reserved orchestra seats. The seats in the balcony will be sold at 35 cents for the first three rows and 25 cents for all the others. Seats can be reserved after 9 o'clock this morning at the Grand opera house box office. It will be well for those who desire the best reserved seats to make early application for them this morning. Gallery tickets will be sold at 15 cents this evening.

Four Military Convicts Escape.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., July 28.—Four convicts in the military prison at Fort Leavenworth escaped yesterday morning by tunneling under the east wall of the prison. Among the four was the baseball pitcher, Lucas, who made his third successful attempt to escape since his incarceration some months ago.

Grenadiers Back from Exile.

LONDON, July 28.—The troop ship Orante, conveying the battalion of the grenadier guards who have been in exile in Bermuda on account of mutinous conduct about a year ago, has reached Spithead enroute to Dover, where the troops disembarked.

Parnell Must Pay the Costs.

LONDON, July 28.—The registrar in bankruptcy today decided that Parnell must pay the costs of the O'Shea divorce case or be declared a bankrupt.