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CORRESPONDENCE. All communications relating to news and edi-torial matter should be addressed to the Editor of the Ree. 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 company. Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors. E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation. Etate of Nebraska, County of Douglas, George B, Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Pub-Habing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of The Daily Bee for the week ending June 20th, 1889, was as follows: Monday, June 21 18,572
Tuesday, June 25 18,582
Wednesday, June 25 18,602
Thursday, June 27 18,540
Friday, June 28 18,586
Baturday, June 29 18,612

State of Nebraska,
County of Douglas.

George B. Tzschucz, 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 June, 1888, 19,242 copies; for Juny,
1888, 18,634 copies; for August, 1888, 18,183 copies;
for September, 1888, 18,154 copies; for September, 1888, 18,154 copies;
for September, 1888, 18,154 copies;
for September, 1888, 18,253 copies;
for January, 1889, 18,754 copies; for February, 1889,
18,966 copies; for March, 1889, 18,854 copies; for
April, 1889, 18,550 copies; for May, 1889, 18,609
copies.

GEO, B. TZSCHUCK.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my
[Feal.] presence this 2d day of June, A. D.,
1889.

N. P. FEH, Notary Public. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

THE report that Chicago absorbed Milwankee during the annexation fever is true, but it was bottled.

IT LOOKS as though that by the time snow flies the park commission will be ready to beautify Jefferson square by the addition of a few settees.

THE announcement from Washington that the political mill will be given another turn this week, will increase the anxiety of the officeseeker.

LIKE a smouldering blaze the war be tween the rival street car companies starts out afresh. But we suspect that this is only the prelude to a consolida-

THE practice of smashing railroad agreements with bombs should be deprecated. To require managers to wear coats-of-mail this simmering weather is refined cruelty boiled down.

CONTINUOUS wet weather has seriously injured growing corn in Illinois, and a failure of the crop is feared. Nebrasks will cheerfully make up the deficit. The outlook in this state is the most promising in years.

BEN BUTLER has decided to treat contempt, while Admiral Porter has announced that he will have nothing more to say concerning General Butler. The country will feel grateful.

THE new boundaries of Chicago are Indiana on the south, Wisconsin on the north, Lake Michigan on the east and St. Louis on the west. Illinois is practically wiped out of the map. It would not be surprising if Chicago swallowed Missouri and St. Louis before 1900.

IF IT takes thirty-five thousand barrels of cement to cover one hundred and eighty-six thousand square yards of concrete foundation and but twenty-three thousand barrels were used, how much will the bondsmen of certain cedar block paving contractors be called upon to forfeit to the city?

THE Union Pacific protests against the returns of the recent tax assessors on its property as being too high. That surprises no one. The Union Pacific is suffering from a chronic complaint of tax-shirking and would object were its millions of property in this county assessed but one dollar.

FREDERICK L. AMES has again demonstrated his faith in Omaha realty by purchasing another large tract of business property, and proceeding at once to the crection of a mammoth building in the wholesale district. And still Omaha capitalists are holding on to their money bags waiting for something to turn up.

CORPORAL TANNER deserves a warm welcome from the old soldiers of Nebraska. A companion on the battlefield, a staunch advocate of their interests on the forum, and a strong friend in office, he has earned their regard, and they should testify their esteem by making his visit to the state a round of enthusiastic receptions.

THE month of June has closed under more than ordinary favorable conditions affecting business. Reports from Chicago and other western points are especially encouraging, as the volume of trade is somewhat larger than usual at this season. A buoyant feeling consequently prevails through the country and the prospects are bright for a large fall trade.

THE damage done to the Pennsylvania railroad by the Conemaugh flood it was officially stated would not exceed one and three-quarter million of dollars. There are few railroads in the country which could sustain this unexpected loss without seriously crippling their resources. But the Pennsylvania does not propose to allow this little accident to ruffle a single hair of its head, but will call upon the lines affected to pay this gigantic amount out of surplus earnings. The current net revenues and dividends will therefore not be curtailed in any way, except by such losses as were sustained through the interrupted traffic.

THE NEW FISCAL YEAR.

The government's new fiscal year begins to-day, and the appropriations of the last session of congress. amounting become available. The disbursements from the national treasury for July are tile usually larger than for any other month of the year, and they are very sure to be so for the present month. For one thing there will be an extraordinary demand upon the pension appropriation to take up the vouchers issued in excess of last year's appropriation. In some other directions, also, the treasury will pay out more than it is usually called upon to do in July, and perhaps only in the case of the interest on the public debt will it disburse less than has been the rule. The beginning of a fiscal year necessitates a certain tions. There must be a balancing of old books and new accounts opened, and while the treasury system under which all this is done is very nearly perfect, the force of the department will have a decidedly busy time for a few days, performing the vast amount of routine work which the change imposes upon it.

There is some interest in financial circles regarding the question whether the incoming of the new fiscal year will bring about any change in the policy of the treasury, which thus far under the present administration has been kept very close to the lines of its predecessor. Will there be any departure in the matter of bond purchases and in that of allowing a considerable amount of public money to remain on deposit with the banks? The secretary of the treasury has during the past four months declined to permit the bondholders to dictate the price which the government should pay for bonds. Will he continue in this course, or having the necessity before him of providing for the sinking fund, which will require the purchase of bonds to the amount of about forty-five million dollars, will be deem it expedient to pay better prices until this amount is secured? The importance of the action of the secretary in this matter is in the question whether the sum to be thus drawn from the treasury shall be distributed over many months or be largely or wholly disbursed in time to meet the increased currency requirements of the fall business, and undoubtedly this consideration will have weight in determining the policy of the treasury. So far as the deposits with the banks are concerned, it is not believed that these will be suddenly disturbed. They have been somewhat reduced under the present administration, and it is not probable that their withdrawal will be more rapid than it has been.

It is impossible to predict with any degree of certainty whether the autumn demand for money will be materially, if at all, greater than last year, and if it should not be much increased, the resources of the money market will be sufficient to meet it without extraordinary assistance from the treasury. There has been a contraction of the circulation during the past two months, but it is still more than twenty millions in excess of this date last year and much greater than it has been at other Admiral Porter hereafter with silent periods of marked prosperity. The general feeling in financial circles appears to be one of confidence that the policy of the treasury will be guided by what shall appear to be the financial needs of the country and will be such as to prevent any serious disturbance of the money market resulting from the locking up of money needed in the channels of business.

PUSHING FOR STATEHOOD.

The people of Idaho are determined to make a strenuous effort to secure statehood with the least possible delay. A constitutional convention will be held on the fourth justant, although there is no congressional authority for it, and the next congress will be promptly besieged to make provision for admitting the territory to statehood. In reply to the statements that the territory does not contain the conditions necessary to become a state, the advocates of admission claim a population of one hundred and twentyfive thousand, a property valuation of sixty million dollars, a railway mileage of with one thousand miles, nearly four hundred schools, and a debt amounting to but two hundred thousand dollars. The fact is also set forth that within a few years Idaho has advanced from the ninth to the fifth place in the production of bullion, contributing to the wealth of the country gold and silver to the value of one hundred and twenty million dellars, besides iron, copper and other metals. All this is certainly very much in Idaho's favor, but the future growth of the territory is largely dependent upon the development of its agricultural resources by means of irrigation, and until this is accomplished the appeal of her people for statehood is likely to encounter opposition. The experience with Nevada must prove discouraging to the efforts of the people of Idaho until that territory has attained the conditions for successful agriculture which will insure a steady increase of population. Mineral resources alone, however extensive, will not provide what is necessary to maintain a state government, and except in these Idaho is very deficient. The ambition and enterprise of her people are to be commended, but they are fostering a hope that is likely to be long deferred.

ONE hardly knows whether to take the news seriously or not that emanates from London to the effect that syndicates are being formed in England for the purpose of buying up the principal mercantile and manufacturing interests in the leading cities of this country. While it may be true that an English company has succeeded in obtaining control of some of the great brewing establishments in America, it is a question whether these operations are to be extended in the absorbtion of the retail dry goods trade as well. There seems no particular reason why the breweries and the dry goods stores should espocially be singled out for purchase in preference to distilleries, clothing stores or other moreantile lines of trade

unless it be the deliberate plan of the English to come over here with oceans of money and buy us out. Let the notion, moreover, once get abroad that the to nearly four hundred million dollars, | British are willing to pay spot cash for a well-established paying mercanestablishment, and there is little question that our shrewd business men will not be the losers by the sale of their stock, stand and good will. Moreover, what is the American store keeper to do when his pockets will be filled with British gold? Men who have spent their lives in mercantile pursuits will not be apt to lay down their arms and let the English carry on the business of this country. Should such an extraordinary event really take place, it is more than likely that the American merchant would start up his particular line of business next door to amount of readjustment to new condi- | his English competitor and win back his trade. The reports that the English intend to buy up the American dry goods business must therefore be taken with a big grain of salt when there are so many inviting opportunities for investment through the length and breadth of this country without encroachment upon the old established fields of trade.

MASSACHUSETTS passed a ballot reform taw which will receive its first practical test at the state election this year. The triends of the measure have found it necessary to form a ballot reform league, whose business it will be to see that the provisions of the act shall be faithfully carried out to the letter, and to keep the wicked politicians and election officers from tampering with the voters. Now all this may be eminently proper and effective. But it goes to prove that the new fangled ballot law is not self-acting and infallible, but needs a "league" to keep its eye fixed on the complicated machinery lest a cog should slip and smash things generally. The truth is, however, if the same precautions were taken under our long established election laws there would be no necessity of going off to Australia to adopt its impracticable scheme. If every time an election takes place in Massachusetts under the new fangled system, it be necessary for "leagues" to protect the sacredness of the ballot box, the very purpose for which the new law was intended will be defeated and Massachusetts will have gained nothing in purifying election methods by its expensive and complicated election machinery.

THE blow recently administered to the cotton seed oil trust by the civil district court at New Orleans may not very seriously damage that monopoly, since it does no business in Louisiana, but none the less the decision against the trust is important as demonstrating the power of the courts and the adequacy of legal protection against public monopoly. It is a valuable addition to judicial opinions that an ingenious attempt to evade responsibility by departing from the recognized legal forms, and assuming corporate powers without corporate organization, cannot succeed. It reasserts the principle that the courts have authority to interfere where dangerous powers have been assumed and the attempt made to suppress competition and evade accountability regardless of the interests of the public. This result of two or three years' litigation is altogether satisfactory to the enemies of trust monopoly.

THE testimony of John F. Carll, a well known specialist who has made petroleum development in this country a careful study, is to the effect that the supply will soon be unequal to the demand. The country is using up the stored accumulations of ages quickly and wastefully, and unless new fields are discovered the drain will in a comparatively short time exhaust Pennsylvania's oil beds. Happily the virgin petroleum fields of Wyoming and Colorado will soon be able to supply any shortage that may arise, and in time will supplant Pennsylvania as the great oil producing region. The development of great industries is awaiting the opening of these seemingly inexhaustible petroleum mines in the heart of the Rocky mountains, and the day will be one of great promise to the entire west.

MONTANA seems destined to be one of the great states of the union in wealth and population. According to the report of Mr. Anderson, agent of the agricultural department, the level lands of northern and eastern Montana are not surpassed for wheat growing by the famous wheat lands of Minnesota and Dakota, and the progress of wheat cultivation is very rapid. Investigation shows the arid region of the territory to be much less than has been supposed, and what there is it is believed can easily be reclaimed. It is a splendid territory both in area and resources, and must inevitably become the home of a very large and prosperous popula-

THE death of Maria Mitchell removes one of the most unique characters in the educational world. For more than fifty years she was identified as a leading astronomist, and made her name famous in 1847 by the discovery of the great comet of that year. For nearly a quarter of a century Maria Mitchell occupied the high post of professor of astronomy at Vassar college, where she distinguished herself in her life work. Her memory will long be cherished not alone by Vassar college, but by the great scientists of the age as a woman of rare acquirements and of a high intellect.

THE condition of the miners at Braid wood, Ill., is a startling exhibition of the power and greed of monopolies. The men and their families are actually being starved into submission, and the petty tyrants in charge of the mines have endeavored to suppress the truth to prevent outside aid. People who are shocked by accounts of the cruelties practiced in the Siberian mines need

not go far from home for a parallel. THE Rev. Spurgeon, son of the noted London preacher, recently asserted that the chief weakness of American character was "money, money, moneyall grasping for money." In view of the anxiety of English syndicates to

monopolize our mines, railroads, breweries, and last, but not least, our dry goods trade, Mr. Spurgeon's remarks have a metallic sound. It is hardly possible that the English millionaires are shipping their cash into this country for patriotic purposes. They are not conspictions for generosity or unselfishness.

THE Brooklyn keeper of the insane who, by mistake, swallowed a dose of carbolic acid intended for a patient, committed a greater mistake when he settled in the city of churches. He should nave followed the march of empire and squatted in Chicago or Minneapolis, where members of his profession smash the bones of the weak and harmless to improve their appetite.

A Southern Tribute. Macon Telegraph.

Mrs. Rutherford B. Hayes endeared herself to all by her gracious womanliness as

Entirely Consistent.

mistress of the white house.

Pennsylvanians are sadly inconsistent. Last week they jumped on a prohibition law with both feet and this week they hanged a red-nosed man.

Well Trained.

Chicago Herald. Tamagno, the tenor, is said to be the highest-salaried male singer in the world. He used to assist his father in the bottling of mineral water, and then it was that he developed his talent for heavy charging.

> Will Waste no More Powder. Philadelphia Press.

All efforts to entice Admiral Porter into making a reply to General Butler's latest charge have failed. Admiral Porter has not retreated. He is simply sleeping on his arms until there is some fighting to do that is worthy of the name.

Well Fitted For a Pug.

Chicago inter Ocean. A gorilla in the Bombay Zoological gardens takes a bar of iron two inches thick and bends it double in his hand, and with one bite of his teeth he shivers a mahogany knot into match wood. He could easily break the record in a sparring match,

Admirable Diplomacy.

Baltimore American.
The beauty of Mr. Blaine's work is that America, after a long season of humiliation and submission to petty German insults, has been triumphantly vindicated-not only in our own estimation, but by the consensus of opinion in Europe and the British islands. There has been no bluster, but a simple statement of the case of the United States, backed by a courageous demand for fair dealing, something that Bismarck can appreciate if he does not entirely relish.

Merely a Military Courtesy.

Boston Advertiser.
Up to the point of indemnity, absolutely every diplomatic victory at the Berlin conference had been won by the representatives of the United States. This was so apparent that English newspapers were commenting upon the fact with astonishment and German newspapers with chagrin. The time had come when Bismarck must get something or lose all self-respect, and when Blaine could grant something without sacrificing any real advantage. The nominal indemnity which has been promised may be compared to the side arms that a surrendering military officer is allowed to retain after he has delivered up

TRIBUTES TO ENTERPRISE.

Enterprise and Genius. Culbertson Sun. THE BEE is without question the newspaper of the west, and THE BEE building is a monument to the enterprise and genius of its founder, Hon, E. Rosewater.

> A Crowning Triumph. Unadilla Times.

Every year of THE BEE's life has been narked by triumphs, and the last is a crowning one. All the harm this sheet can say for THE BEE is to wish it many more years of prosperity and success.

Verdon Vedette. THE BEE is now located in the largest fireproof building in America. The history of THE BEE is simply another illustration of what grace, grit and gumption will do for a person or corporation in a few years,

Grace, Grit and Gumption.

The City May Feel Proud. Rapid City (Dak.) Journal.

Though Mr. Rosewater has made many enemies during the past eighteen years, he has at all times given Omaha an excellent newspaper, and one of which the city may feel proud. The history of the hard and un ceasing effort necessary to build up such a paper as THE BEE could not be written in sixteen pages. Such efforts command suc-

The Bennett of Nebraska. Blair Republican.

Eighteen years ago THE OMAHA BEE Was born in very obscure surroundings in the then little city of Omaha. Its coming an mission seemed hardly worth a thought or conjecture. In the outset its struggle for in fluence and business was surrounded with triais and discouragements. Its editor's ability, courage and undaunted persistence made him a host of bitter enemies and a large number of warm, admiring friends. THE BEE grew and thrived exceedingly under adverse circum stances. Its circulation expanded until it ranks with the leading party organs of the great northwest. Much of this phenomenal growth is to be ascribed to its location in a city and state glowing with new enterprises, and with political and civil advancement making great demands for bold and progres-sive journalism. Rosewater is the Bennett of Nebraska journalism. His new office, into which the vast business of THE BEE was moved on Wednesday of this week, will com-pare with the best modern newspaper establishments in America or Europe. Independence day it will be thrown open for the inspection of all persons who may desire to

Earned Sespect and Fayor. Grand Mand Independent.

Between Chicago and San Francisco there is no such an schingement as the erection of Rosewater's eight story, 132x132 feet, marble halled Bee-hive; but not so much on account of this great, palatial building, or on account of his financial success, which has enabled him to erect this monument to his and THE BEE's career, we think, is Rosewater to be praised, but on account of his mental ability, his energy, and the consistent defense of the people's interests, which are the foundation of THE BEE's progress and its present grand position as one of the best papers in the United States. We have known Mr Rosewater when he was a little operator in a lit tle telegraph office on Twelfth or Thirteenth street in Omaha, without any assisting connections and without any financial means. Out of nothing but his own mental power, his indomitable will, his fearlessness under the most adverse circumstances, he has formed the powerful paper which never yielded to bribes or threats of the mighty, always fighting for the people, and receiving

the thanks and material encouragement of

He has, in the past, deserved and carned the people's respect and favor, and the hatred and hostility of the people's enemies. And we are convinced that in the future he will deserve and earn them as he did in the

THE INDUSTRIAL FIELD.

Money is being raised in Canada to construct an Atlantic cable to cost \$2,000,000. Of the one hundred thousand miners lately on strike sixty thousand are now at work.

India has now ninety-seven cotton mills, employing 18,840 looms and 2,875,739 spindles. An international congress of chronometry will be held in Paris, commencing on the 7th of September next.

The riveters in several of the shipbuilding yards along the Clyde in Scotland have rereived an advance of ten per cent. in wages. The Canadian Pacific railway propose building large car works in the state of Maine at a point on their line through the

The first of a set of three cars driven by electricity are now running in Paris. The cars are of a heavy description and carry forty-nine passengers.

The South Australian government have made arrangements by which an engine driver who has run his trains for two years without accident, shall be presented with

Building is going on extensively in the city of Jerusalem, Paiestine. Houses more or less ornamented in exterior are being run up in blocks and the area of the city is extending in every direction.

In England the railway signalmen are a very poorly paid class of people, receiving only \$1 per day and working twelve hours per day, except at Leeds and other large centers, where eight hours is the rule.

The cotton industry is beginning to flourish in Greece and there are several mills among her classic isles in which both spinning and weaving are carried on. It is Greek cotton that is generally used in these mills.

In 3,267 factories in Berlin, Germany, there are 4,970 apprentices, being sixty six apprentices to every 1,000 workingmen. Some attempts were made to increase the proportion of apprentices lately, but they were bitterly opposed.

At Glenarm, on the coast of County Antrim, there are whiting mills which give employment to nearly half the population. Whiting is the slacked lime ground down and cleansed. The wages of the men average from \$3.50 to \$4 per week.

STATE AND TERRITORY. Nebraska Jottings.

The assessed valuation of Butler county is

The output of the North Platte creamery is 1,100 pounds daily. Madison county is assessed this year property valued at \$1,972,050,55.

M. B. Griffin, Valparaiso's new postmaster, has taken possession of the office

Rev. J. V. Dimon, pastor of the Wymore Congregational church, has resigned. Wayne received fifty-six cars of cattle during June and snipped forty-six cars. Smith & Seely have succeeded W. W. Brooks as proprietors of the Fairbury Dem-

Prof. R. H. Watson, principal of the Valparaiso school for two years, has been reelected.

Hans Vease, a sixty-year-old Pierce county farmer, hanged himself to a step-ladder one day last week. Newport expects to have the best butter

and cheese factory in the state if \$2,300 in stock is subscribed. The contract has been let for building the Lutheran college at Wayne, the structure to be finished in ninety days.

The merchants of Fairmont have organized a branch of the Retail Merchants' association of Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas. Horse thieves are operating in Custer

county, two farmers near Callaway losing valuable animals on the same night last week. A gang of burgiars, composed of three men and two women, has been discovered at Rosebud, Adams county, and the members

placed under arrest. Lightning struck the residence of Mrs. R. A. King, four miles from Wallace, Instantly killing a thirteen-year-old boy and so severely shocking Miss King as to render her deaf and speechless

The Beatrice Express has sent cards to many of the state press inviting them to make its Chautauqua headquarters their stopping place during the assembly. The Bee acknowledges the courtesy.

Wellfleet, Lincoln county, had its first sermon Sunday week, in a new store building before 200 people. Dr. Frederick Tomkins, barrister-at-law of London, was the preacher. An Episcopal church will be built. Berry Bros. & Co. have their diamond drill down sixty feet in the search for coal at Fairbury. The contract calls for 500 feet,

and in case a twenty-six inch vein of coal is found, \$4,000, which has been raised by subscription, will be paid for the discovery. J. W. Stratton, of Wahoo, has purchased the unfinished opera house at Valparaiso and is now finishing it up in accordance with the old plan. The A. F. and A. M. and I. O. O. F. lodges will occupy the upper room, while the lower room will be fitted up for a

The Fairbury Driving association has made great preparations for the 4th and 5th inst. Company D will aid in the entertainment by drilling in its new \$1,500 uniforms. and a corps of twenty young ladies, under command of Captain Bills, will be a most attractive feature.

Patrick Duddy, a Holt county farmer, paid an insurance note on his cattle one day last week, and the next morning two of his cows were struck by lightning. Al Donaldson, one of Duddy's neighbors, also paid his in-surance the same day and had a horse killed by lightning during the same storm.

Henry Lohofer, a farmer living near Arcadia, was robbed of \$250 last week, the proceeds of the sale of a load of hogs. The money was left with Mrs. Lohofer at the house and the rest of the family went out to work. Late in the afternoon a man came in dressed in woman's clothes and chloroformed Mrs. Lohofer, ransacked the house, took the \$250 and that was the last of him.

Iowa Items. Tramps are treated with a ball and chain

Onawa is sure of having a creamery and O. C. Scott has been elected president of the ainmni association of the state uni-

There have been ample rains all over Iowa luring the past week to make sure crops of everything. It is claimed that the undertakers are the

mly business men in Ottumwa that complain of poor trade. O'Brien county offers \$25 a ton for coal mined in that county, in order to encourage the development of her resources. Sac City will endeavor to secure the indus-

trial home for the blind, which the legislature proposes to establish next winter. Work is progressing rapidly on the new court house at Sac City, and the corner-stone will be laid with Masonic ceremonies. Warden Crossley, of the Fort Madison penitentiary, has paid \$3,500 into the state treasury of surplus funds. He paid in \$10,513 in the same manner during the year

An automatic bartender is now in use in Dversville, which has 5, 10 and 25 cent slots. By dropping the amount in one of the openngs, a chosen beverage immediately appears. An enterprising young man of Fort Dodge

is preparing for publication in book form a history of the "cow question" in that city. It will contain everything written or said in reference to the subject, and many illustrations will be presented. Mine Inspector Gildroy says the coal busi

ness is improving somewhat at What Cheer; that there is a great deal of prospecting going on around that city, and the result is a number of fine veins have been discovered

A Carthage boy ten years of age recently played a novel trick on a companion, which resulted in doubling the boy up, but without scrious ending. The precocious boy seeded a lot of cherries and substituted cathartic pills. He then sent for a playmate and made a wager that he could eat more cherries, seeds and all, than the boon companion. They started. The boy ate cherries, stones and all, and gave the neighbor boy cathartic pills with cherries. The boy's parents had to send for a physician.

Dakota. The damage to crops in Dickey county has been exaggerated.

Silver ore has been struck in the Big Owl mine at Bald Mountain. Last Wednesday's storm destroyed 25,000 unburned brick at Elk Point. The Vermillion roller mills have been re-paired and are again running,

Rev. H. G. Mondenhall has been elected

president of Jamestown college A flock of sheep near Huron yielded its owner cleven pounds of wool per head. The buffalo herd located in Buffalo park at uth Sioux Falls is the third largest in the

world. The Methodists of the Hitchcock district have commenced a two weeks' camp meeting at Hitchcook.

The Minnehaba county court house will be built by the Sioux Falls Granite company and will cost \$83,450.

Nick Halverson, who was shot by the marshal of Devil's Lake while resisting arrest has lost the use of his right arm. Purses aggregating \$3,100 are offered for the trotting events at the South Dakota fair to be held at Aberdeen, September 23 to 27.

The foundation walls for the canning factory to be erected in Sioux Falls, are being laid. The main building is to be 70x74 feet and two stories high, with a boiler room 24x27 fe.t. It is estimated that less than 10 per cent of

the lands fit for agriculture in South Da-kota are yet located. The 90 per cent yet unoccupied is capable of sustaining a population of 5,000,000 people. Capitalists of Devil's Lake are perfecting

scheme to build a railroad from Devil's Lake to Fargo. The road will be known as the Devil's Lake, Fargo & Northwestern. The distance between Devil's Lake and Fargo is 118 miles, air line. A meeting will be held next Saturday night for the purpose of perfecting the organization. The road will be a private enterprise, pure and simple.

Silver at Home and Abroad. New York Commercial Bultetin, June 19. No careful observer of the course of financial discussion in Europe can doubt that pub-

lic sentiment is forming rapidly in England.

Germany and France in favor of an international agreement for the maintenance of a bimetallic monetary standard. The events that have fallowed the publication of the report of the British currency commission and the expressions which it has called forth have made more apparent than ever before the widespread popular recognition of the importance of international co-operation in the maintenance of a double standard. At the same time current developments make it evident that the forces which will bring about an international agreement must overcome many obstacles and work gradually to its consummation. Nothing is plainer than that Germany, however much in favor of a double standard, will await the action of England, and that the adoption of an effective international agreement depends on the British government. It is to the English situation, then, that eyes are turned, and there we find the bimetallic movement gain-ing in force and recognized as a political power that will sooner or later assert itself. But we find also that the British government is content to pursue a waiting policy and to be forced into an international bimeta agreement rather than take the initiative. Within the present month there have been a number of significant developments; public

meetings, conferences with representatives meetings, conferences with representatives of the government, and a debate in parlia-ment; but all have pointed to the same con-clusion, that the attitude of the British gov-ernment is conservative; that its representa-tives are willing to hold back, to encourage other nations in the use of silver, and to stick to the single gold standard until the force of circumstances and an overwhelming declaration of the will of the people compel co-oper-tion in an international bimetallic movement. There is little indication of doubt that this will be the outcome, but there is no hint of a purpose on the part of the British government to take any step that will hasten this consummation. Iwo conclusions are clearly pointed out for the guidance of the United States. First, that for the present nothing is to be expected from international co-operaion. Second, that we can commit no greater folly than to interpose now obstacles to the accomplishment of this desirable solution, or to decrease our own influence in bringing t about. One other fact of decided im ance to us is made clear, and that is that England recognizes that by suspending her silver coinage we could force an international agreement for the maintenance of a double netary standard. The suspension of our compulsory and uscless coinage is our true policy: but this being out of the question, members of the new congress and represen-tatives of the new administration must perceive that the tendency of financial developments throughout the world is to increase our obligation to treat currency questions with extreme caution, and to protect our \$300, 000,000 of silver circulation and maintain its old value until an international agreement is reached. It must be apparent to all stu-dents of the financial situation at home and abroad that only by conservative and cau tious measures can we cast our influence in favor of an international monetary agree ment, while by concession to the demands of the silver men we can only invite financial disturbance and disaster and interpose obacles to a solution so manifestly to our interest.

THE NEW SYNAGOGUE.

Dedicatory Exercises Last Night in the Ancient Hebrew Form. At the hour set for the dedication of the new Hebrew synagogue on Capitol avenue, between Twelfth and Thirteenth, last evening, the building was crowded. The exercises last night were opened by a procession of the officers of the congregation, who entered the church from an ante-room. For lowing this was a prayer by Rabbi Benson, of the Harney street synagogue. The reader and chorister then rendered a chant in Hebrew in pleasing style.

Mr. 1. Marks, who has had charge of the construction of the building, then presented the key to Mr. Goldberg, the president of the congregation, who responded in a few ppr opriate remarks. ppr opriate remarks.

Rabbi Henson next delivered a short address. He recited the progress of the Hebrew race since the earliest times and the

trials and tribulations of this particular con-gregation. He advised them to continue in the way they had begun, and to keep to-Mayor Broatch was then introduced. The mayor said he was somewhat surprised to be asked to deliver an address before the con gregation, as he was of a different religio

sect, but he complimented them on the progress they had made and advised them to acquire education, and above all to get homes and become good American citizens. The exercises closed with a prayer by Rabbi Benson. The altar is in the east. Against the back is the banner of David, a red voivet drapery with emblems and letters of gold. Near the top is the Kother Torah, or "Crown of the Law." In the center are two triangles,

forming a six pointed star, and below this an inscription in Hebrew, as follows: "This is presented by Esther, the daughter of Abraham, as an everlasting memorial, 5649."

The banner is surmounted by two tablets bearing the ten commandments. The tablets are of red glass, and behind them is the Na-irtomid, or "Everlasting Light." This light is never allowed to be extinguished.

The congregation consists of about ninety members, all of whom are foreign born. They have a benefit society in the congregation, which allows sick members the sum of \$3 per week, and contributes \$100 on the death of any member.

After the services were completed the entire congregation adjourned to the Metropolitan hall, where a banquet was served and dancing indulged in.

The ginuine Augostura Bitters of Dr. S. G. B. Siegert & Sons are the most efficacious stimulant to excite the appe-

tite. Ask your druggist.

THE FOURTH AT LINCOLN.

King Tartarax Will Be There in All His Glory.

TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

The Lavish Sum Appropriated to Entercain His Royal Highness-A Parochial School-Woodmen Entertain.

LINCOLN HUREAU OF THE OMARA HEE, 1029 P STREET, LINCOLN, June 30,

Lincoln is ready to celebrate the arrival of King Tartarax, who is billed to reach the doubts who is acquainted with the prepara-tion that has been made for his; reception, July 4 Lincoln will put on the finest holiday attire over donned in her history. The decorations alone will be worth seeing. The day will cost the city over \$20,000.

Irish National League.

The regular fortnightly meeting of the Irish National league was held to day at Fitzgorald hall. Interesting addresses were made and the following musical programme

Vocal duet—"Has Sorrow Thy Young Days Shaded!"....Mesdames Halter

Vocal solo—"Twickenham Ferry".

Niss Ethel Howe
Vocal solo—"Cricket on the Hearth"...

Vocal solo—"Kathleen Aroon"...

Vocal solo (by request)—"Mary of Tip-perary". Adelaide Rochrig A Parochial School.

One week from Sunday the parishoners of t. Theresa's church will meet at the procathedral at 7:30 o'clock in the evening, for the purpose of accepting the plans of the new school building and to subscribe to-wards its erection. Work will soon com-mence thereafter and will be pushed until the Catholics of Lincoln can boast one of the finest parochial school buildings in the United States.

Woodm in Entertain. The Woodmen, of Lincoln, will entertain visiting neighbors and their families on the Fourtn at the K. of P. hall, corner of Tenth and O streets, which will be headqurters for the day. A reception committee of fifteen has been appointed to provide for the comfort of those who come from a distance.

City News and Notes. Rev. J. H. Hardin, of Cincinnati, O., one of the editors of the Christian Standard, oc-cupied the pulpit of the First Christian church to-day. A large audience greeted

Attorney General Leese and Auditor Benton returned to day from their fishing expedition in Wisconsin. R. W. Billingsley and Recorder John D. Night were also of the number of returning wanderers.

CLEVELAND'S DAILY LIFE. Busy Office Hours Followed By Evening at Home.

Ex-President Cleveland has made two public addresses since he came to New York on March 7—one at the centennial banquet and one at the Fifth Avenue hotel dinner last night, says the New York Commercial Advertiser. Both addresses were rendered necessary by circumstances, and even the republican organs do not assert that he has been trying to push his way to another term by using his eloquence on

the people. But there have been many stories about deep underhand political work, which, it is alleged, Mr. Cleveland is engaged in. It has been said that he intends to come forth as the leader of the county democracy, build up a ma-chine in this city and state, and assure himself of the New York delegation to the next national convention.

The ex-president's daily life, however, gives no indications of the political schemer. In fact, there is probably not a man in this city of any political prominence who has less to do with polities and politicians, Mr. Cleveland has retired to real private life, not the politician's "private life," which means a state of expectant waiting for some-

thing to turn up.

No one has heard of any conference at the Victoria hotel. Prominent men call there sometimes, but their visits are purely social. Most of the visitors are ladies however, who come to carry off Mrs. Cleveland to dinner or tea. Reporters are never seen about the corridors of the hotel looking for gossip as Mr. Cleveland's time while at his apartments is given up to chatting with friends or looking through books in his little library. Nor is there a political atmosphere about his office in William street. Probably not half a dozen local politicians have penetrated to the office since the first day he went there, when ex-Mayor Grace, ex-Secretary ney, John D. Crimmins and a few other personal friends showed him the way up to Bangs, Stetson, Tracey McVeagh's offices and gave him a sort of house

warming. It appears that Mr. Cleveland is too busy to allow his office to become a lounging place for political gossipers. He has had his hands more than full of work since he came to town. After his brief Florida trip he told Mr. Stetson that he was going to settle down to hard work till summer, and he has done so In the last month he has not once failed to reach his office before 11 o'clock. He frequently appears at 9:30 or 10 o'clock. After greeting his associates he goes quietly to his office, which is the most secluded of the firm's suite, and nothing more is heard of him till about 1 o'clock, when he takes luncheon. Then he resumes work, seldom quitting be-fore 4:30 o'clock. Business is said to have increased largely since he joined

the firm, and the extra work fall on him. The Cuban Firefly's Light.

A most interesting experiment has recently been made in taking a photograph by the light of the Cuban firefly, says the Scientific American. The pecies of this insect belonging to the United States is well known, but its light-producing powers are very feeble compared with those of its relatives, the lantern flies, or cucuyos, of Cuba. Brazil and Mexico

night in the tropical forest are accustomed to place these fire-beetles on their boats to light the way, and that Cuban ladies mount the cucuyos as gems for their hair and clothing. A living specimen of these tropical in-

It is said that persons traveling by

sects was recently presented to the Bridgeport Scientific society. It is Bridgeport Scientific society. It is about an inch and a half long, and bears upon each side of its body oval spots resembling eyes. In the dark these spots emit a

greenish light, resembling that of tiny electric lamps in full glow. If the cucuyo is placed on a watch dial its light will enable one to teil the time of night, and it also clearly illum-

nates a small printed page.

Its radiance seems to be in a measure under the control of the will, for when a gas jet is rapidly turned on and off the ascet, whether from rivalry or some other motive, is sure to do his best. After various trials of the insect's power the experiment of photograph-

ing by its light was successively carried A copy of the family portrait wa made, the insect being held within an inch of the original, and in such a way

that the rays feil perpendicularly on the negative. The time of exposure to buglight was about thirty seconds.