THE DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION State of Nebraska,

State of Nobraska, County of Douglas, George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual eleculation of THE DALLY BEE the week ending June 21, 1890, was as fol-

OFFICIAL population of Omaha 134,-742.

THE local political mercury is steadily crowding the prevailing temperature.

TO THE north side, the Nebraska Central scheme has become a bridge of sighs.

DESPITE the incomplete work of the the enumerators, Omaha is satified with the result.

MAYOR CUSHING doubtless feels a professional pride in having surrounded himself with a contractors' cabinet.

THE vigorous clean up of basements instituted by the fire department will materially diminish the occupation of fire-bugs,

FOISTING incompetents into office is a species of mayoralty spitework which will not be appreciated by the taxpayers who foot the bills.

THE tongue duel going on between Messrs. Powderly and Gompers is not calculated to do the cause of organized labor the least possible good.

AN INCREASE of, one hundred and four thousand inhabitants in ten years is conclusive evidence of the wonderful strides of the "young Chicago of the west."

Now that the hospital job has entered the courts, the custodian of the county records should see to it that the vouchers do not "mysteriously disappear" before the trial.

REFORMS WITHIN REACH. While the Farmers' Alliance leaders are agitating all sorts of impracticable schemes of reform, such as government grain storage and two per cent loans on about the most vital and essential reforms demanded in the interest of farmers and middle class taxpayers.

Our whole revenue and taxing system needs overhauling. Under our present law with the prevailing methods of tax shirking and fictitious assessment, the

great bulk of all taxes falls upon the homesteaders and the home owners in the cities, Real estate is the only kind of property that cannot escape the eyes of the asesssor. Millions upon millions of property in the shape of stocks, bonds, mortgages and money are never listed. Corporations that have acquired franchises worth millions are assessed at a mere song and allowed to shift their proper share of taxes upon the owners of lands, storehouses, mills and factories who are not able to hide their

property from the assessors. This is why taxes upon land are out of all proportion in Nebraska as compared | Minneapolis is up to stuff. with taxes in most of the states. In some states, notably in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, no state taxes are levied upon land. The entire expenses of state government are borne by special levies upon corporations and from licenses and franchises.

In 1889 the state of Massachusetts derived a revenue of \$524,341.17 from corporation taxes; \$460,085.15 from bank stock taxes, and \$957,335 from savings bank taxes.

The life and fire insurance companies paid in nearly four hundred thousand dollars for the privilege of doing business in the state. The railroads paid nearly twenty-five thousand dollars special tax toward the maintenance of the state railroad commission. Foreign railroad companies incorporated in Massachusetts were taxed sixty-nine thousand dollars on their franchises. The Bell telephone company paid a franchise tax of \$97,000 and other concerns, such as telegraph, street railway, electric light and bridge companies, were taxed by the state in proper-

tion to their income and property interests.

During the same year the state of Pennsylvania levied a tax on corporation stocks and limited partnerships of \$1,952,771.53; on gross receipts of corporations, \$517,256.34; on insurance companies' premiums, \$49,906.64; tax on bank stocks, safe deposits and trust companies, \$469,900.82; tax on writs, wills and deeds, \$158,258; tax on foreign insurance companies, \$174,346; bonuses on charters, \$164,561. Various railroad companies paid over \$400,000. In other words, out of a revenue of eight millions and a half raised by Pennsylvania in 1889 only seventeen hundred and eighty-nine dollars were levied

against lots and lands. Is there any valid reason why Nebraska should not emulate the example of Pennsylvania and Massachusetts and raise the entire revenue needed for carrying on state government from the class that derives their charters and their franchises for earning enormous incomes from the state?

Another much needed reform is the creation of designated depositories for state, county and city treasurers. Many treasurers in this state have grown wealthy on a four-year term from loaning the public funds to bankers, who are ually their bondsmen or political backers. In 1889 the state of Massachusetts received one hundred and seven thousand dollars in interest on its state funds from the banks which were designated as depositories. Nebraska has ordinarily not as much ready money in her state treasury as Massachusetts, but we venture to assert that fully twenty-five thousand dollars a year could be realized from state deposits. These are only some of the many important reforms which THE BEE intends to advocate during the coming campaign. They are within the reach of our home rulers and can be brought about if they will center their energies upon things that are within their reach instead of fighting wind mills and agitating wild-cat projects that are not likely to materialize during the present generation. THE democracy of South Carolina is hopelessly divided. The rents have become so alarming that Wade Hampton hurriedly rushes home from Washington to pray and plead for harmony. His success has not been particularly marked. On the contrary, the factions glared all the more desperately at each other, as though nothing short of blood, will satisfy their longing. The immediate cause of the disturbance goes to show that the so-called new south possesses precious little influence in that section. Although the new element secured their candidate to head the ticket, the fact that he did not fight for the lost cause provoked a widespread ruction. His plea that he was only seventeen years of age at the time intensified the opposition, who are determined that none but a patriot of the war shall receive their suffrage. In the light of this political emeute, the report that the ill-feelings engendered by the rebellion are fast dying out in the south lacks the vital element of truth.

ships with which to man her. The Concord, Philadelphia and San Francisco, the latest additions to the navy, are even worse off. This condition of affairs farm mortgages, they are indifferent illustrates the decay of American seamanship, and shows the necessity of either increasing naval training schools or suspending the work of shipbuilding. The experience of seamen with commanders of the McCalla stamp is not likely to encourage volunteers.

> OHE of the strong points urged by Minneapolis against the charge of a stuffed census is that its school popula tion numbers twenty-two thousand. On this basis it claims a population of two hundred thousand, a ratio of nine to one. The school population of Omaha amounts to twenty-one thousand, and the federal ensus makes the total population one hundred and thirty-four thousand seven hundred and forty-two. Multiplying the school census by the Minneapolis ration the population of Omaha would be one hundred and eighty thousand. In view of these facts it is evident that is in effect Great Britain's deflant answer to

OVER six thousand lots in Omaha owned by railway companies are practically exempted from city taxation under pretense that they are part of the rightof-way. Under the law the right-of-way to make it. of a railroad is only fifty feet on either side of the main track. Fully two-thirds of the lots now marked off as right-ofway should be on the assessment roll the same as other property. Many of them are held for speculative, warehouse, factory and lumberyard purposes.

OMAHA has passed the point where it was necessary for her welfare to confer public privileges on corporations. What s valuable to an organization of individuals is equally valuable to the city and should not be granted without compensation. St. Louis, Chicago and New York have realized millions from the sale of new and lapsed franchises. Let Omaha follow the example and secure a substantial return for the rights and benefits bestowed.

FAILING to hold up the county by ordinary pressure, the county contractors have decided to appeal to the courts. We shall presently see whether they can unload a botch job on the taxpayers and at the same time raid the public treasury for thousan's of dollars in excess of the contract price.

THE cutting of rates by rainbow railroads furnishes the best argument in favor of a state and inter-state reduction. As long as corporations enjoy the amusement the authorities should promptly move to make the entertainment permanent.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

German enthusiasm over the proposal by England to cede Heligoland to the German empire is calculated to make the marquis of Salisbury rather weary. The English prime minister evidently thought he was doing a rather sharp stroke of business when he proposed to relinquish Heligoland in exchange for a clear title of a large slice of Africa. He was a little doubtful, apparently, whether Germany would consent to any limitation of her African empire, and the suggestion of the surrender of Heligoland was thrown in as a of the programme. The occasion will be little bribe to conciliate the party of the other part, as a private citizen who wished to drive a good bargain might commence operations by ordering in champagne and cigars. not yet appear whether any representative of The German delight over the recovery of

recruits can be had from the receiving | tude of England toward Germany in the case | PERSONAL LIBERTY LEAGUE. of a continuatal war. We may assume with perfect confidence that whichever political party happens to be in cower in England dur? ng the next continental war, that country vill observe a policy of strict neutrality between the combatants. Such an attitude on her part will, of course, leave the Italian peninsula at the morey of the French navy, but King Humbert's government should have thought of this before consenting to ally itself with Germany and Austria.

> It is not unnatural that France is displeased with the Anglo-German compact for the partition of Africa, for while France has no direct interest in the Central African regions about which the bargain is made, her indirect interest is very great indeed. Even the minor matter of the surrender of Heligoland by England is of concern to France, because gives Germany an opportunity to fortify a vulnerable point on her coast, whose defense less condition might easily have been of advantage to the French in case of war. But the primary cause of French discontent is that the terms of the Anglo-German bargain clearly indicate the intention of Great Britain to retain her present control in Egypt and to strengthen and extend her dominion there. The treaty the French demand for the neutralization of Egypt, and the partition assigns territory to England the possession of which must greatly strengthen the British hold upon the Nile. The explanation of French discontent with the arrangement is also an explanation of the motives which prompted the British ministry

Intense bitterness prevails at Trieste just now against the Austrian government in consequence of the latter's determination to put an end to the immunities and privileges which the ancient city of Tergeste, founded by the Roman Emperor Vespasian, has enjoyed since the year A. D. 1719, when it was first declared

an imperial free port, and exempt from the payment of national taxes. On June 20, 1891 -just twelve months hence-Trieste will be reduced to the level of an ordinary seaport city of the empire and its commercial prosperity will receive a blow that will probably prove mortal. The action of the Austrian government in the matter is mainly due to the influence of Hungary, which has spent vast sums in the construction of quays and docks at Flume, and which is naturally jealous of the extraordinary privileges enjoyed by her rival. Hitherto Trieste has monopolized almost the

entire shipping trade of the dual empire, its annual imports and exports exceeding \$150,000.000. Unfortunately, however, it has for many years past had the reputation of being the most disloyal city in the empire. Irrendentism prevails among all classes of its inhabitants, who lose no opportunity of manifesting their ardent love for everything Italian and their deep-rooted aversion for Austria. This, doubtless, has greatly contributed to bring about the government's decision to rescind its ancient charter.

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One of the most interesting series of naval and military manœuvres planned for the present year is that which the Germans are to carry out in September on the Schleswig-Holstein coast. Perhaps should the British admiralty fail to continue this summer, as now seems probable, the elaborate and somewhat expensive naval campaign it has carried on for several seasons between Great Britain and a hypothetical enemy called "Achill," the Germans may count on presenting the chief naval attraction of the year. The land forces in this affair, which will include an attack upon the Island of Alsen, will be supplied by the Ninth army corps, while adout a dozen armorclads of various classes, a fleet of torpedo boats and several light unarmored crafts are expected to participate in the naval portion graced by visiting squadrons representing England, Austria, Denmark, Sweden, Norway and perhaps other countries. It does

A convention consisting of \$42 delegates

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from representative German organizations throughout the state met in Bohanan's hall, Lincoln, on Wednesday, June 25. The committee on resolutions comprising Measrs, F. Schnake, J. D. Klutsch, Oscar Bornocker, Rudolph Mack and Rev. H. Frinke, reported the following platform which was adopted by an almost unanimous vote:

1. The name of the organization shall be the "League for the protection of personal rights in the state of Nebraska."

2. We oppose prohibition.

3. Whereas, in our last legislature, ca compulsory education bill, known as house-roll No. 459, obtained a favorable report from the committee on schools, and whereas the bill grossly violates the rights of parents in the free choice of schools for their children besides seeking to bring all private schools under state control with the expressed intent to suppress the same; therefore we find our-selves forced to make the following declaration: a. We acknowledge that the state has a

right to compel such parents as neglect the education of their children to do their duty. We therefore consider the compulsory edu-cation law contained in chapter 79, section 16, paragraph 1, of the laws of Nebraska, 1889, a necessary, wise and wholesome pro-vision which should be strictly enforced.

b. But a compulsory education law which, directly or indirectly, prescribes the ian-guage and branches of instruction or the course of study for the private and parish schools, by means of which prescription an undue control over these schools is given the state or the free choice of schools for their children is denied the parents, is an attack not only upon personal rights but also upon the religious freedom which is guaranteed to overy citizen of this state in sections 1 and 4

of the first article of the constitution of Nebraska.

c. While we are entirely opposed to each and every appropriation of public money for private schools, yet we think that any priprivate schools, yet we think that any pri-vate or parish school which is conducted upon proper educational principles and in which a thorough religious training is imparted can only redound as a bleasing to the state. Their rights should therefore be in no way infringed nor should they be limited in heir activity but rather protected. We therefore agree to support no candidate for any public office, who does not promise to oppose with all lawful means, every unneces-sary and unconstitutional measure of this kind We hereby declare that the national con-

gress and the legislature of Nebraska ought to enact such laws as would relieve the depression under which our farmers and mer-chants are suffering, taking into account their necessities in regard to products, dis-tance from markets, relief of commerce and reduction of freight rates.

We therefore recommend that as many farmers and merchants as possible be nonl-nated for executive officers of the state, ex-cept for the office of governor, as well as for members of the lacid trans. members of the legislature.

5. An executive committee consisting of one member for each organized county shall be chosen by this convention, which shall have authority to call a state convention for the nomination of state officers in case the candidates of the existing parties do not approve our principles. 6. The executive committee shall select a

chairman and shall judge the different candi-dates by their characters and inclinations and shall report the results to the branch organi-zations. The executive committee shall also indeama to brie a shart is each organization. endeavor to bring about, in each county, the foundation of a branch league, which shall see that all German-Americans obtain their naturalization papers as soon as possible. 7. Lincoln shall be the seat of the executive committee.

8. The officers of the permanent organiza-tion shall retain their positions until the county representatives have been named and have chosen their officers. 9. The county delegations shall choose temporarily their representatives on the execuive committee. The temporary representatives thus far

sen are: Douglas county, Louis Heimrod. Seward, O. E. Bernecker, Richardson, F. C. Rugge, Burt, W. H. Going, Kearney, John Etzelmuller. Otoe, Theodore Webering. Howard, F. Ritterousch. Webster, Ph. Zimmermann, Pierce, F. Magdanz, Johnson, J. P. Eilers, Dodge, G. Yager. Perkins, H. Wittmack. Adams, William Breed. Gage, George Rischers. con, Carl Krakow.

THE NEBRASKA TURNBEZIRK. Closing Day of the Second Annual Turafest of the Society. SUCCESSFUL IN EVERY PARTICULAR.

Farmers Who Wish to Go to the National Congress Should Address

> Governor Thayer-State Capital News.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 27 .- [Special to THE BEE.1-The second annual great turnfest of the Nebraska turnbezirk onded today and proved a grand success, surpassing all expectations. The fest commenced last Monday and has continued ever since. All the visitors are loud in their praise of the handsome treatment they have received at the hands of the Lincoln people, no pains or expense being spared to make their stay a pleasant one. The turner societies represented were Plattsmouth, Sloux City, South Omaha, Jahn turnverein of Omaha, Fremont, Eiche turnverein of Sioux City, Lincoln, Omana and Nebraska City turnvereins, making nine societies altogether. The contests in strength and skill occupied Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at Sawyer's grove, and today the prizes were awarded. There were about sixty prizes alto-

rether, and all of the cities represented secured a fair quota. In the class prizes Omnha took first prize, Plattsmouth second, Lincoin third and Sioux City fourth. This speaks well for the Lincolu turners, as the society is next to the youngest in the bezirk.

In the single apparatus contests the first prize was won by Fred Fruchauf of Omaha, making him the champion turner of the be-zirk. Paul Wuerl of Plattsmouth won second place. Fifteen prizes were given alto-

In jumping the prize was won by Fred Breitting of Fremont, his record being 17 feet, 4 inches. The high vault prize was taken by Paul

Wuerl of Plattsmouth, clearing the rope at nine feet above the ground. The climbing prize was awarded to Fred Kuehn of Omaha, who went hand over hand

up a rope 35 feet and 5 inches The 200 yards dash was won by F. Breiting of Omaha.

The stone throwing prize was given to Henry Rix of Omaha, who hurled the rock 18 feet, 7 inches.

In the high jump contest C. Buechner of Omaha and Paul Wuerl of Plattsmouth were

The prize in fencing was awarded to G. Monasch of Sioux City, who showed great skill in the handling of the folls. The wrestling matches excited more atten-

tion than any other contest during the fest. Some splendid displays of strength and skill were made, but Otto Niederwieser of Omaha succeeded in downing all competitors. He was cheered time and again in his victories bard

over his adversaries. In club swinging J. Pfeil of Sioux City stood first.

The largest spear hurling prize was awarded to George Bracklein of Lincoln. All of the awards made were declared just. Thousands of Germans from all parts of the state have been in state here. he state have been in attendance at these contests and an enjoyable week has been passed. Henry Kummerow of Omaha, bizirk turnwart, had full charge of all the exercises and as usual reflected great credit upon him-self and the societies represented by his executive ability.

WHERE IS THE SCHEDULE OF RATES: "Why does the state board of transporta-tion retain the secretaries at a cost of \$7,500

a prominent citizen of your correspondent. "Why do you ask?" was the response. "Because," said he, "in the recent report made by the secretaries of the state board of

transportation it is claimed that the rates in Nebraska were so low that the poor railroads only made about 5 per cent interest on their capitalization and that the amount of interest was not too high and, therefore, the secre-taries refused to follow their instructions set forth in the resolution to prepare a schedule of rates for Nebraska.

"This conclusion leaves but one thing for the board to do, and that is to let the secretaries go. There is no further use for these men. They cannot earn their salaries. If the ratas are too low in their opinion they should be sent home and some others put in

pose of his property during the suit that in ending, in order to prevent paying her any limony. Judge Field listened to the two alimony aides of the question today and became satis-fied that the assertions of the woman were about correct. He ordered Rasmussen to pay \$50 into court by August 1, and \$30 per month thereafter until the case is disposed of. The judge further decreed that Rasmussen should not sell any of his land until that time under penalty of arrest and imprisonment.

A CLASH OF COURTS.

There was a clash of authorities in Lincol today, the squabble being as to whether the courts of Butler county or the tribunas of Lancaster were to have the custody of one Iman Klomist. The man is charged with sell-ing mortgaged property, D. F. King of David City being the complaining withess. Klomist was a rested by the police here on receipt of a telegram from the sheriff of that county, and that officer came up today to take charge of the prisoner. Meanwhile a friend of Klomist had besieged the county judge and secured a writ of habeas corpus to keep the prisoner here. The writ was served just as the sheriff of Butler county was about to leave for the depot with his prisoner, and Klomist fell back into the hauds of the au-

thorities here. TWO WOMEN AT WAR.

Two women at war. The Leighton-Wilson case was again finanted before the public gaze today. This time Mrs. Harriet W. Leighton files an au swer and cross petition to the suit for \$5,000 brought against her by Mrs. Hattle Wilson, late matron of the Williard home. Mrs. Leighton admits having made the startling statements concerning Mrs. Wilson's actions toward male inmates of the institution, but claims it was before the managers of the home, who were investigating the conduct of Mrs. Wilson. Mrs. Leighton claims that she made these disclosures to nobody else. Sne in turn domads \$5,000 damage from Mrs. Wilson on the grounds that that, woman has caused to be printed the libelous statement that Mrs, Leighton was a thief.

Nebraska, Iowa and Dakota Pensions. WASHINGTON, June 27.-[Special Telegram to Tug Beg.]-Pensions granted Nebraskans : Original-William W. Lester, Craig: Cyrus

J. Vanlandingham, Franklin; Isaac Whited, Lincoln; Frederick Molle, Snyder. Increase -John Tuxhorn, Febing; Robert Kendall,

-John Tuxhorn, Febing; Robert Kendall, Nebraska City; William Linn, Gordon; Sam-uel Batty, Clarks; James M. Forrest, Oxford; Andrew J. Ferguson, Scottville. Reissue-George W. McConn, Crete. Iowa: Original invalid-William Presters, Monmouth; Charles Sloeum, Charles City; James R. H. Michael, Mt. Pleasaat; John Guthrie, Grandview; Calvin Hiss, Peoria; George Swearinger, New-ton; John W. Jones, Colfax; Frank L. Faatz, Hampton; C. Timmerman, Burlington; John Wellin, Waterloo; James Frank L. Faatz, Hampton; C. Timmerman, Burlington; John Wellin, Waterloo; James Marlow, Burt. Increase—Charles W. Rice, Cresco; Francis M. Drake, Centerville; John McElroy, Blanchard; John Kessler, Davenport; William Shuman, Dubuque; Joseph Bennett, Lenox; Alex. O. Adams, Vinton; Abram Bounell, Montezuma; Henry Pfennetecker, Sigourney; James S. MacCall, Prescott. Reissue—George H. Sharp, Oskaloosa, Original widows, etc.— John E., father of Judah L. Groom, Prairie John E., father of Judah L. Groom. Prairie City; Lucinda, widow of James Marlow, Burt: Magdalena, mother of John Riss, Hub

South Dakota : Increase-Edward Moscrys, Selina. Original widows, etc.-Ellen H., widow of Silas M. Bristol, Rapid City.

Republican State Convention.

The republican electors of the state of Ne raska are requested to send delegates from their several counties to meet in convention in the city of Lincoln, Wednesday, July 23, at 8 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for the following state offices:

Governor. Licutenant Governor. Secretary of State. Auditor of Public Accounts. State Treasurer.

Attorney General. Commissioner of Public Lands and Build-

Rettel

Superintendent of Public Instruction. And the transaction of such other business is may come before the convention.

THE APPORTIONMENT. The several counties are entitled to repre-entation as follows, being based upon the rote east for Hon. George H. Hastings, presi-lential elector in 1888, giving one delegate-at-

large to each county, and one for each a votes and the major fraction thereof: COUNTIES. DEL. COUNTIES. 14 Kearney... I Keya Paha. 10 Keith 3 Kimball... 2 Knox

Lancaster. Lincoln....

Madison . Mellherso

THE marquis of Queensbury rules have been radically amended in San Francisco so as to allow professors of that peculiar code to work off their surplus flesh on the juicy stone piles at San Quentin.

IF DENVER is given another extension of time to round up surrounding towns and transients, it is barely possible that she will come within hailing distance of Omaha in population.

THERE is grave danger that Councilman O'Connor will be lost in the mysterious mazes of the jail job bills. Frequent pulls on the combine string will insure his safety.

THERE is cause for congratulation in the fact that the steamship subsidy bills are slumbering in the congressional pigeon holes. Even with a strong lobby at the capital, there is not a shadow of a chance to resurrect them. The condition of the treasury forbids it.

THE latest attempt to break down the electrocution law of New York was thrown out of the court of appeals. In doing so the court vigorously rebuked the lawyers for urging flimsy pretexts against a law already declared constitutional. It is barely possible, after all, that Kemmler will die of old age.

THE efforts of the democratic senators to talk to death the admission of Wyoming has failed. It serves to show, however, that the party's faculty for blundering is undiminished. The strength of both parties in the territory is about equal, but the opposition of democratic leaders will turn a debatable state into a republican stronghold. Wyoming knows its friends.

THE cession of the Pottawattamie Indian reservation to the government swells the public domain by six hundred thousand acres. The land is situated in Indian Territory, on the southwest border of Oklahoma. In addition the commission has concluded negotiations with the lowas and Sacs and Foxes for nearly seven hundred thousand acres, all of which will be added to the territory of Oklahoma, making the total area about three million acres. The ceded land will be sold to actual settlers and the proceeds turned into the respective Indian funds.

THE Hawaiian government objects to of a bounty to American sugar growers, ans as abrogating the treaty of 1875, under which Hawaiian sugar was admitted free of duty in return for exclusive naval privileges to the United States. The treaty of 1875 was a jug handle affair. The privileges secured a heavy price. It served to create the California sugar kings and strengthen a monopoly without benefitting the public in the slightest degree.

THE official announcement of the population of Denver shows a total of one hundred and seventeen thousand, including five suburbs outside the corporation limits of the city. A few corrections and additions are yet to be made, but the aggregate will not be materially changed. While the result does not come up to expectations, the exhibit proclaims the wonderful development of the chief city of Colorado. An increase of over three a repeal of the sugar duty and the offer | handred per cent in ten years is a record of progress and prosperity that ought to as proposed by the McKinley bill. Such | satisfy the most sanguine resident of action will be regarded by the Hawaii- Denver. Omaha tenders the usual congratulations

A DANGEROUS foe threatens our new men-of-war. Although equipped with the latest conveniences for slaughter, they are practically useby the United States were purchased at less for want of muscular motive power. It is impossible to secure a sufficient number of American seamen to man the vessels. The Enterprise is unable to go into commission because no

Heligoland is, however, so hearty and overflowing that Lord Salisbury must begin to think he hasn't made half as good a bargain as he might have done. If he had offered Heligoland as the price of the complete withdrawal of the German troops from Africa, and the recognition of England's claim to absolute supremacy from Cairo to Cape Town, it seems probable that the offer would have been readily accepted. At least Lord Salisbury, as a keen and grasping merchant in real estate, must begin by this time to feel heartily ashamed of himself because he did not make such a suggestion. The trouble with England's chief shopkeeper is that he failed to appreciate the force of the senti-

ment that makes Germany desirous of expelling a foreign garrison from the mouth of her North sea ports.

In its domestic legislation the Salisbury government has reached the lowest stage of degradation. The announcement of the withdrawal of the licensing clause of the local taxation bill complete's the session's record of failure. The hand purchase bill has been practically abandoned until the next session, and the licensing question, on which the government has narrowly escaped defeat, has been withdrawn. Lord Salisbury has enforced discipline in his own party at the sacritice of both measures, which have been under discussion during the greater part of the session. Even his proposal to thwart obstruction by a change of proceedure by which measures can be carried from one session to another has been withdrawn, and Mr. Gladstone's plan of a parliamentary inquiry substituted in its place. The gov ernment emerges from the business of the session discredited and humiliated. It has been unable to cope with obstruction. It has failed to accomplish any important legislative results. It is evident that Lord Salisbury's party suffers from the lack of effective leadcrship in the house. His own attention is engrassed with questions of foreign relations. His heart is in his diplomatic work, and he is remarkably successful in all his undertakings in his own office. As prime minister responsible for domestic legislation and the conduct of his party he is signally successful. As an old tory he is singularly out of touch with the new toryism, and a conservative prime minister who fails to enlist the sympathies of the democratic and progressive elements of his party exposes himself to defeat in a general election.

Bismarek casts well-deserved ridicule on the assertion of a German paper that the present cordial relations of the British and German courts must have a powerful effect on the political situation. He points out that whatever may be the personal, influence of Kaiser William II. on the foreign policy of Germany, Queen Victoria has no voice at all in determining the foreign policy of England. The attempt of the late Prince Albert to claim in the queon's name some share in the management of foreign affairs was resisted and eventually baffled by Lord Palmerston; and the experiment has never been renewed since the death of the prince consort. In the present temper of the English people the knowledge that the court

had exerted pressure in favor of a treaty would be fatal to its ratification. If the queen, who, we believe, never reads the newspapers, is blind to the conditions upon which monarchy is still tolerated in England, we may be certain that the prince of Wales is fully alive to them. The fact that the German emperor is Queen Victoria's grandson would not have a pin's weight in deciding the atti-

1.1 The proposed constitution for Brazil is a most enlightened and progressive scheme of government. It furnishes a complete vindication of the patriotism, republicanism and practical wisdom of the revolutionary leaders. They were placed in power by the army, but they have devised a scheme of public

ur own modern steel fleet will attend

law by which the sovereign people will be made supreme. The constitution is not proclaimed as a finality, but as a de facto system of government, which will be revised and legalized by the constituent assembly about to be elected. The provisional government has successfully resisted the temptation to usurp the functions of the representatives of the people. When the constituent assembly meets president

and ministers will resign the functions exercised by them since the revolution. A new president will then be elected and another ministry will be immediately formed; and then the constituent assembly will revise and promulgate the fundamental law. There could be no wiser method of procedure than this. The electors will have the tentative scheme of public law before them when they choose their deputies and senators in th constituent assembly, and hence they will vote more intelligently; but the constitution will be subject so amendment and final revision by the representatives of the people. The constitution involves an essential reproduction the American political of system. The legislative and administrative functions are separated. The cabinet will be responsible to the president and its members will neither be eligible to seats in the legislative chambers, nor forced to resign their offices when there is an adverse vote. The functions of the chambers will be purely legislative. The American rather than the French system is imitated in these respects; and the election of president is to be conducted as it is in the United States. The first president will be elected by the constituent assembly, but subsequently the choice is to be made by an electoral college, whose members will meet in the capitals of the states.

An era of extensive railroad construction in China would seem to be not far off. It is evident that China is becoming alarmed at the attitude of Russia. The completion of the Siberian railroad would increase the fear that outside barbarians are fast closing in

upon her, and the restlessness of Corea under Chinese suzerainty, together with the advances that have been made by the czar to the government at Seoul, have convinced the in telligent Chinese viceroys that something should be done to counteract this influence It is also acknowledged that China needs railways in order to revive her export trade, and while a number of persons now employed in boat and cart traffic would necessarily be thrown out of work. and the use of foreign employes and material would injure native interests, it is admitted generally that the advantages of the innovation would greatly outweigh all the objections. The proposed new road is to extend southward from Pegin to Han-Kow, a treaty port ou the Yang-tse, 500 miles from the mouth of that river. The foreign trade of that port amounts to \$55,000,000; and the line would be too far from the coast to be seized by an energy. If such a road should be built other roads would undoubtedly be constructed between the various ports and the cities of the interior, gradually extending to the frontier, and a new factor would aid the spread of the world's commerce.

Saunders, C. F. Jensen, York, C. Zimmeter. Saline, Rev. L. Huber. Madison, F. T. Walter. Hamilton, H. Korth. Lancaster, F. Beckmann. Cass, L. Karges. Hall, G. M. Hein.

Gotham is Well Equipped. New York Tribune

Firecrackers will be scarce on the coming Fourth, but we can at least hope for a few sub-way explosions.

Not Satisfied With Solid Facts. Washington Post.

It looks as if the census bureau would have o go behind the returns to satisfy those cities which cannot produce the population they bragged of.

Fraternal Congratulations. New York Sun.

May the wind blow softly through the very aandsome whiskers of Major Jones of the St. Louis Republic when he appears for marriage on the appointed day next month! We renew to him on this happy event the assurance of our most distinguished consideration.

It Fits Miss Omaha. Kansas City Journal.

"Her growth has but just begun, and before another census she will have overshadowed every rival and will have assumed that place and power which are hers by geographical right." This was really written about Louisville, but every city in the country can give it a local application.

Pith of the Federal Election Law. Chicago Inter-Occan.

The most important feature of the bill, when it comes down to practical results, is the one making the certificate of the supervisor of election, and not the governor of the state, in case the two conflict, primafacie evidence of election. The clerk must give it preference. This is pivotal to the actual working effect of the bill. Leave that out and the bill would be almost worthless.

PROHIBITION OR HIGH LICENSE. The Great Debate at Beatrice July 5 and 7.

Mr. S. S. Green, secretary of the Beatrice Chautauqua assembly, sends THE BEE the following for publication :

There will be a joint debate on the ques ion of "Prohibition vs. High License" at the Beatrice Chautauqua assembly, beginning at 10 a. m., July 5, and ending the afternoon of

July 7. Samuel Dickie, chairman of the prohibition ational committee, and Rev. Sam Small will

WASHINGTON, June 27.-Postmaster Genaral Wanamaker today received a letter postnarked New York, inclosing three one thousand United States gold cortificates, which, the writer says, is the interest on a sum of money he defrauded the government out of years ago. He is the same man, he says, who some months ago sent \$1,500 to Wanamaker for the same purpose. The letter accompany-ing the letter is signed "Conscience."

CHEYENNE, Wyo., June 27 .- Meagre details of the burning of the mining town of Carbon, 290 miles west of here, have reached this city Twenty houses were destroyed, as also were the leading mercantile establishments of the town. No lives were lost. The losses aggregate \$100,000.

their place who can look at the rate question through the eyes of the people. "There is no doubt that the whole proceeding was a put up job from the inception of the resolution introduced by Cowdery down

"The secretaries are willing that the people shall pay rates that net the stockholders a big interest on their stock that more resem-bles a sponge than anything else, because it

contains so much water. "There is only one rational con-clusion to come to and that is the majority of the board of transportation the majority of the board of transportation dictated what the report should be. They are all standing for a re-election and have s eyed the field, and having concluded that the corporations will succeed in the coming campaign, cast their lines in that direction. "But they have reckoned without their host. A nomination this year will not be equivalent to an election, and if the railroads should succeed in placing Benton, Cowdery, or Steen in nomination, no power that can be brought to bear will elect them. "They have refused to listen to the voice of

the people and now we ask that they save the people \$7,500 by letting these secretaries go. If they must keep up the force then for God's sake get men who understand the wishes of the people."

THE FARMERS' CONGRESS.

Governor Thayer says that he will appoint any farmers in this state as delegates to the tenth annual Farmers' congress of the United States, which will be held at Council Bluffs August 26, 37, 28 and 25 on application to him. All that the governor asks is that the farmers appointed will guarantee that they will attend the congress. A written application to the governor is all that is necessary to secure an appointment. Owing to the nearness of Council Bluffs it is expected that a great many of the Nebraska farmers will attend. Reduced rates have been secured on nearly every railroad in the United States, and an attempt is being made also to secure reasona ble hotel rates during the congress both at Omaha and Council Bluffs. STATE HOUSE NEWS.

Articles of incorporation of the Culbertson canal, irrigating and water supply company were filed with the secretary of state this were filed with the secretary of state this morning. The principal place of transacting business is to be at Culbertson. The autho ized capital stock is \$100,000. At

corporators are George E. Banks, M. C. Rey nolds and twelve others. Articles of incorporation of the Fox & Mttchell co-operative painting company were also filed this morning. The place of doing business is to be in Lincoln. Capital stock,

\$5,000. The state board of transportation has reived notice from the national commissio hat a hearing on the rate question would be ield at Washington July 8. It is proposed at that session to make a reduction in grain and provision rates from the Missouri river to Thicago.

THE BARNES DIVORCE CASE. The Barnes divorce case, which has at-racted probably more attention than any other matrimonial dissolution for several years in Lincola, ended today in Mrs. Barnes' securing a legal separation from Theodore F. Barnes, her husband. Mr. George W. Borgo, who had been appointed as referee, filed his report today, finding that Barnes had been cult of externa consistence in the been

guilty of extreme crueity to his wife, Barnes fought the petition of his better half to the bitter end, but failed in his efforts to continue the part-nership. Barnes is to pay \$3,000 for the sup-port of the child until she is eighteen years of one Seven dollars a mode is to be suit of

port of the child until she is cighteen years of age. Seven dollars a wook is to be paid for her support until May, 1822, and after that period \$12 per month is to be paid by him. Mrs. Barnes is to have the custody of the child, and was willing to accept \$800 in lieu of allmony from her wealthy husband. The court decreed that Barnes should pay the court decreed that Barnes though the to ac-cure the fulfilment of this contract Barnes was forced to execute a deed of trust to Mrs. Barnes' attorney covering land in section 25-

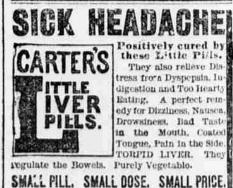
arnes' attorney covering land in section 26-

CAN'T BEAT HER OUT OF ALMONY. Mrs. Rehemenia Rasmussen, who is seeking a divorce from her husband, George Rasmus-sen, claims that her husband is trying to dis-

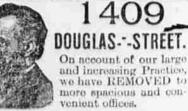
Merrick. Nance. Nemith Nuckol Pawnee 15 Pawhee. 7 Perkins. 8 Pheroe. 20 Phelps. 6 Platte. 9 Polk lfnx. ming Red Willow. Hxon Rock. 3 Saline Douglas 9 Sarpy. andy 5 Saunders... 14 Scott's Bluff 7 Seward..... 8 Sheridan... 10 Sherman.... Franklin Furnas. Sloux Gage... Garfield 3 Stanton.... 5 Thayer 2 Thomas.... 4 Thurston... 1 Valley Washington Wayne. 8 Wayne. 4 Webster. 7 Wheeler 4 York 7 Unorganized Ter. Harlass Total..... ohnson

It is recommended that no proxies be adnitted to the convention, and that the dele-sates present be authorized to cast the full gates pro vote of the delegation. L. D. RICHARDS, Chairman

WALT M. SEELEY Secretary.



· 公司局部的政治的法律法、7.9 使用公司的新闻的时间的政治



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actional committee, and Rev. Sam Small will debate prohibition. Hon. Edward Rosewater, editor of Ture BEE, and Hon. John L. Webster of Omaha will argue for high license.

A Thief Repents.

A Mining Town Burned.