Omaha, The Bee Building, S. Omaha, Corner N and 25th Streets, Council Buffs, 12 Pearl Street, Chinese Office, 12 Chamber of Comme Council Binns, 12 Pearl Street. Chicago Office, 317 Chamber of Commerce. New York Rooms 13, 14 and 15 Tribune Building. Washington, 513 Fourteenth street. CORRESPONDENCE.

Il communications relating to news and torial 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 B'lding, Farnam and Seventeenth Sts

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION State of Nebraska. | 88. County of Douglas. | 88. George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of Tur Dally Ber for the week ending June 28, 1890, was as fol-lows:

 Sunday, June 22
 22,605

 Monday, June 23
 19,656

 Tuesday, June 24
 19,656

 Wednesday, June 25
 19,580

 Thursday, June 26
 19,380

 Friday, June 27
 19,310

 Saturday, June 28
 22,160

[Seal.] N. P. Feit, Notary Public.

Ente of Nebraska. | 58. |
County of Douglas | 58. |
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 June, 1899, cwas 18,558 copies; for July, 1885, 18,758 copies; for August, 1899, 18,551 copies; for September, 1890, 18,710 copies; for October, 1890, 18,597 copies; for November, 1899, 19,740 copies; for December, 1890, 20,318 copies; for Junary, 1890, 19,556 copies; for February, 1890, 19,750 copies; for February, 1890, 19,750 copies; for March, 1890, 29,815 copies; for April, 1890, 30,564 copies; for May 1890, 20,180 copies. GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 31st day of May, A. D. 1800.
[Seal.] N. P. FEIL. Notary Public.

CHICAGO is cooling off as a resort of summer. Even that million dollar grab on the lake front has taken a plunge in the pellucid waters.

THE BEE is in favor of liberally supporting the public schools, but the line must be drawn between reasonable expenditures and reckless waste. IMMIGRATION statistics for the fiscal

year show an increase of twelve thousand over the previous fiscal year. The prospect of restrictive legislation doubtless had a stimulating effect on the discontented of Europe.

OMAHA is crowding so close on the population as well, as the commercial and industrial heels of Kansas City that the residents cannot contain their wrath. Such small bore jealousy is unworthy of a community formerly great.

THE question whether Rainbow Brice shall pay taxes in Ohio goes to the supreme court of the state for settlement. Meanwhile the colonel will continue, for senatorial purposes, to reside in Ohio, while for tax purposes he will remain a citizen of New York.

THE Kansas City Star blinks and splutters in rage over the Omaha census returns. The twilight twinkler by the Kaw's mouth imagines that every city is built upon the sinflation methods for which Kansas City holds the patent. Sour grapes.

JUDGE TULEY'S letter to the Chicago Turners' society is a forceful protest against the constant encroachments on the rights and liberties of the people. It is a vigorous plea for the inalienable rights guaranteed by the constitution, which mock reformers and political zealots are distorting for personal ends.

FROM the noise and bustle of the woman suffrage campaign in South Dakota, outsiders were led to believe that every woman in the state was out drumming recruits for the "glorious cause." Such is not the case. On the contrary nine-tenths of them are indifferent or opposed to the extension of the suffrage. At the recent school elections less than one hundred women were induced to vote in Sanborn county, the headquarters of the suffrage campaigners.

THE steel rail combination has been doing some hard work to induce the senate finance committee to allow the duty on rails to remain at the figures of the McKinley bill, but the committee appears determined to adhere to the proposed reduction. Eleven dollars a ton on steel rails will afford an ample protection to the American manufacturers at the present relative prices of rails in England and this country and the senate should refuse to make any concession to the greed of manufacturers.

FROM Chicago, Cincinnati and elsewhere come reports of numerous cases of prostration from the heat, some of them fatal. The temperature in Omaha during the past week has averaged as high as in any of those cities, but there has not been a single case of serious prostration here and only two or three persons have been temporarily overcome by the heat. There has been a similar experience in the heated periods of past years, and it is an evidence of the superiority of the climatic conditions here, which it may again be remarked are excelled hardly anywhere on the continent.

THE taval appropriation bill in the hands of the president provides for the construction of three line-of-battle ships of the first class. This is a new departure In our naval policy, and it is one of questionable wisdom, since the building of these vessels will mean the construction in due time of a good many more, with a view to raising the American navy to an equality with the great navies of the old world. The danger is that we shall thus enter upon a costly competition with European nations in the construction of battle ships. Adequate means for the protection of our seaports is to be desired, but line-of-battle ships are not needed for this purpose. However, it is not doubted that the president will approve the bill and perhaps the country can afford to pay a few millions for the prestige of having battle ships of the highest class, though undoubtedly there could be found more serviceable ways of spending the money.

THE GOVERNMENT FINANCES. The fiscal year of the government closed yesterday, and though it will be

several days before the official statements will show the exact results of treasury operations for the year, it is possible to approximate them pretty closely from the last figures presented. For eleven months of the year the receipts of the treasury exceeded those of the previous year by nearly nine million dollars, and these figures have probably not been materially changed by the June business. There was a gain in customs during the year which was about offset by the loss in miscellaneous receipts, while the increase in internal revenue was over ten million dollars, pointing to an average increase of eight per cent or more in consumption of taxed articles, an indication of general prosperity not generally taken into account, but quite as reliable as many others. In his annual report Secretary Win-

Iom estimated that customs receipts would fall short nearly four million dollars, whereas there has been a slight increase, that internal revenue would increase five million dollars, whereas it has increased more than double that amount, and that miscellaneous receipts would decrease between two and three million dollars, whereas they have fallen short somewhat less than this amount. On the whole a small decrease was expected, but an increase of about ten million dollars has been realized. Thus it is shown that the treasury, keeping carefully within the mark, has not exposed itself to the criticism of basing financial recommendations upon extravagant estimates. As to expenditures the estimates were also nearly as accurate, for an increase of eleven million dollars for the fiscal year was anticipated from the appropriations made, whereas the actual increase has been much larger. But no allowance was included in the treasury estimates for premiums on bonds purchased as part of the expenditures, which for the year amounted to over three million dollars. Of the increase over sixteen million dollars was for pensions. In most depart-

With regard to the condition of the treasury, it was shown at the beginning of June, since which the changes have been very great, to be satisfactory, and the new fiscal year finds it amply provided for all immediate demands. This does not give assurance, however, that if all the extravagant proposals before congress are allowed it will long be able to maintain this condition, and there is cause for apprehension that before the current fiscal year closes the treasury will be very hard pressed to meet the largely increased demands for pensions and other obligations assured and anticipated. The national treasury has had very smooth sailing during the past year, but the outlook for the next year does not promise that its operations will be free from difficulties and embarrassments.

ments of the government the expenditures

were increased.

OBJECT OF THE GARNISHEE LAW,

A lawyer in southern Nebraska takes a rather novel view of the garnishee law of this state. This law prohibits the transfer of claims against citizens to other states for the purpose of evading the garnishee laws of Nebraska. It was passed to protect citizens from the fee sharks of Iowa, and was designed to tamp out an evil that affected not only river towns, but the employes of a firm or corporation doing interstate business. Debts contracted in Nebraska by citizens were, under the old system, hawked among the justice shops of Iowa, and the employes of interstate railroads, whether living in Omaha, Lincoln or Fairbury, were subjected to pettý persecutions and outrageous costs, from which all other classes were exempt. Was it just to subject one class of citizens of the state to the harassing annoyances of foreign state laws, and to the loss of their positions, while the employes of other than interstate companies were pro tected by the laws of Nebraska?

The law does not foster dishonesty. I s equally absurd to assert that it is inimical to the interests of merchants. They have the same rights under the law to collect their claims as they had before its passage. It simply prohibits them from purposely invoking the aid of other states to secure their claims. and renders them liable for the damages

inflicted. THE BEE is heartily in favor of any reasonable measure for the suppression of dead beats. But that result cannot be attained by appealing to the laws of other states, and inflicting unjust punishment on one class of workingmen. All must be treated alike. Debts contracted in Nebraska must be settled by Nebraska laws, and if those laws are insufficient for the protection of merchants from the dishonest, the remedy lies with the legislature. It is not necessary to invoke the aid of neighboring

THE UNCONSIDERED CIRCULATION.

Every intelligent business man knows that actual money is a very small factor in business transactions, by much the greater part of these being carried on through the medium of checks and drafts. The comptroller of the cur rency has called upon the national banks for a statement from each of the amount of drafts drawn by it on national and other banks in New York, Chicago and St. Louis, in other reserve cities, and on banks located else where, during the year ending June 30. 1890; also the estimated average rate of exchange received and paid therefor. He also calls for a statement of the transactions on July 1 which will give an exhibit of the receipts of each bank in gold and sliver coin and certificates and other kinds of money, checks, drafts, certificates of deposit and bills of exchange, clearing house certificates and exchange for clearing house.

The value of information of this kind is obvious, particularly in demonstrating the small part coin and government notes play in the actual business of the country, a fact which can not be too frequently or carnestly impressed upon public attention. The popular cry for more money would be far less general if it were more widely understood that

checks and drafts, the unconsidered circulation, perform a vastly larger service in business transactions than coin paper currency. Similar information to that now sought was obtained in 1881 by the comptroller of the currency, and the reports from nearly two thousand banks showed that of their total receipts of two hundred and eightyfour million dollars on June 30 of that year two hundred and seventy million was in checks and drafts, leaving but fourteen million in coin and paper money received. There is no reason to suppose that the business of the banks at present will show the ratio of currency to checks and drafts to vary materially from that of nine years ago, when the percentage of cash in business transactions was less than six per cent, and that of checks, drafts and clearing house certificates over ninety-four per cent. The comptroller of the currency, in his letter to the banks, urges the importance of full and complete reports, in order that a fair comparison may be made between the conditions disclosed in 1881 and those now existing, and it is to be presumed that those institutions will see the expediency of complying with the request carefully and promptly.

MUST BE STAMPED OUT. When James E. Boyd was mayor of Omaha the republicans had a bare majority in the council, but from first to last they manfully opposed every effort to oust competent and honest republican officers to make place for democrats. How is it now? The republicans have two-thirds of the council, but seven of these republicans have from the outset banded themselves into a combine with the democrats and voted to displace republican officials whose records are unassailable by democrats who are utterly incompetent and in some cases notoriously disreputable.

Seven of these republicans, Chaffee, Davis, Wheeler, Shriver, Blumer, Olsen and McLearie, literally dictated the removal of Major Balcombe and voted to put into the responsible position of chairman of the board of public works a man who searcely can tell a cedar block from a loaf of pumpernickel bread.

Quite apart from the outrage perpetrated upon the taxpayers, these men by their action deserve to be branded as political renegades and traitors. Each and every one of them was elected by republicans of all factions. They had the energetic support of The Bee as well as that of the Republican. They were supported by the workers of the party and owe their positions to the

Not content with being banded together with democratic spoilsmen, these enegades have been plotting and conspiring to control the party machinery in this county through an oath-bound club of political assassins, whose dastardly work last fall is still fresh in the minds of all republicans as the most infamous piece of treachery that has ever been perpetrated in this state. But curses, like chickens, come home to roost, and the republicans of this county will presently have an opportunity to repudiate and stamp out the Omaha Tammany braves, who are consorting with the most rotten of democratic boodlers and expect to capture and control the machinery of both parties for mercenary

LOOK AHEAD.

With the wranglings between the old school board and the new the taxpavers and patrons of the public schools will have very little concern. It is at best a fight for patronage. As a business proposition there is no doubt that the old members are more competent to decide upon the qualifications of teachers than new members. If the precedent is adhered to from now on the new members of this year will enjoy the same advantage over the new members of next vear.

The taxpayers and patrons of the publie schools are, however, very deeply concerned in the salary list and prospective cost of running the public schools. Neither the old board nor the new should overlook the possibility of the adoption of the prohibition amendment and the consequent shortage of a quarter million in their revenue for 1891. It would be utterly impossible to raise that sum by an increased tax levy and the only alternative would be to close part of our schools or cut down the salaries.

IF THE unofficial report of the census of Council Bluffs is approximately correct, it stamps the enumeration as a wretched piece of botch work. The census of 1880 gave the city a population of eighteen thousand. According to the figures for 1890 the growth of the city in ten years has searcely been four thousand. The figures are manifestly false. The Council Bluffs of 1880 is but a small corner of the city today. It has grown and extended in all directions, and surely the population has kept pace with its material progress. The number of homes built in the city in ten years is not far from four thousand, and it is absurd to say that the population did not increase in proportion. If the figures are permitted to stand they will do the city an irreparable wrong. The influential people of the city should demand a recount by competent men.

RECENTLY a Newcastle, Wyo., correspondent of the Denver News did THE BEE a great injustice. Speaking of Lieutenant Schwatka's proposed writeup of the Black Hills, he says: "The write-up consisted of a half column in THE OMAHA BEE, of inaccurate matter concerning the Black Hills country." In justice to this paper and for the benefit of patrons in the northwest we make the statement that Lieutenant Schwatka has never written a line for THE BEE and has never been connected with BEE correspondence in the remotest degree. No correspondent has ever seen sent late the Hills by this paper authorized to collect one cent for the service. THE BEE has printed many columns of reliable information concerning the marvelous development of that region, but no money has been asked or received in return for it.

IT is a very close race between Chicago and Philadelphia for position as the second city of the country in population, with the estimates slightly favorable to he former. The official returns will

probably show that the western city is ahead by not to exceed fifty thousand. It is interesting to read the excuses which the Philadelphia papers offer for the comparatively slow growth of that city, and the fact that it must take third place is accepted with anything but a gracious temper by the journalists of the quiet and staid Quaker town, who scold volubly about a lack of enterprise and the faults of municipal government as responsible for Philadelphia's reduced position in the matter of population.

THE attention of the county board of equalization is directed to the acres of railroad property occupied by coal yards, elevators and warehouses, which yield a large revenue to the corporations, but for tax purposes is conveniently swallowed up in the "right-of-way."

THE presence of Tammany stalwarts who conspired to oust republicans from office, at the county committee meeting, was an exhibition of adamantine gall never equalled in this section.

An Ugly Thing to Face.

Brooklyn Standard Union, It will be some time before the administration will care to face a deficiency. The first one that does it probably will be struck by

A Very Obvious Fact.

New York World.

In declaring the sugar trust to be an illegal

conspiracy against the public welfare, criminal at common law, the court of appeals has simply given the force of adjudication to a

perfectly apparent state of fact.

Kerp Sober These Hot Days. Kansas City Times. "Heat prostration," is euphemism which coroners use three times out of five when alcoholism would more accurately define the cause of death. The too indulgent liquor drinking man is in the blistering summer days a shining mark for the great archer.

Voice and Vote.

San Francisco Alta. Mr. Dorsey of Nebraska yelled himself into a fit of tonsilitis to get a free lumber amendment into the McKinley bill, but Reed could neither see nor hear him. Then Mr. Dorsey lost his chance to make the speaker feel him, for he voted for the bill. When Dorsey votes as he yells he will amount to something.

High Art in the West.

Carson Appeal,
Mollie Thompson, the agile young soubrette of the "A Pair of Jacks" company, is fairly astounding her audiences by her work. Her somersault finish to her song and dance at the end of the first act is receiving curtain calls everywhere. The somersault is so neatly and modestly done that there can be no offense taken, and surprises the audience into a whirlwind of applause.

Nebraska's Grand Old Man.

Niebrara Pioncer. The policy of Nebraska politics during the 70's was to boom the young men of the republican party for responsible positions. Judge Valentine, may be said to be the first of the successful, and the acknowledged leader of that element. Following his success came Governor Nance, who made a fair record, though no bold stand upon living issues was ever recorded. In those days the railroads and corporations succeeded pretty well in having their own way in Nebraska Excepting Governors Furnas and Garber, Nebraska has not had an executive in the full sense of the term until Governor Thay-

er's administration.

It has been a Nebraska rule not to give its executive more than two terms. A rule ought sometimes to be broken. If the governor proved a scamp there would be a de mand for his impeachment. Having proved a faithful, conservative executive being a demagogue, the rule would be well broken if the state convention accepted him as the party's standard bearer. It is stated has not the "get up" necessary to bring the state prominently before the world. The Pioneer asks what a younger man could do that Governor Thayer cannot? The record of mest young men who have been brought prominently before the state is that they have looked pretty closely after the young men first and cared very little about the demands uppermost in the minds of the people. Experionee as a statesman has given Governor Thayer an insight into all the details of government policy. He is a gentleman of the old school, a statesman bringing into the execu-tive chair its wisdom and dignity, and defending the people's rights in a spirit of honest fairness. Viewing the past uncertainties, and looking upon the present agitation of men seeking power to overthrow what they claim is corrupt, it yould seem wise to strengthen what good government we have by continuing Governor Thayer rather than risking the administra

tion to corporation tools or men unskilled in public affairs.

As pointed out in The Pioneer of last week, natters look unfavorable to Chairman Rich ards because of Congressman Dorsey's ent determination to remain in the field for renomination, thus leaving Fremont's favor ite citizen out of the question and placing Governor Thayer in position to again become the people's choice.

DEFENDING IOWA COST MILLS

To the Editor of THE BEE: The statement in your paper of yesterday that Judge Wakeley had decided in favor of the validity of the "Omaha round house act" of last winter as incredible. Upon some minor point in the law, such for instance as the chactment that claims against laborers, servants and employes could not be assigned, the learned judge may have decreed favorably to the enactment, but the law is in such palpable vio lation of the constitution and bill of rights of Nebraska that it is amazing that any news paper should defend it, (none do but the Omaha papers), but it is incredible that any seif-respecting court should accede in favor of the validity of the act if the constitutional question was fairly presented. The title to the bill, which is chapter 25 of the laws of 1889, is as follows:

"An act to provide for the better protec-tion of the earnings of laborers, servants and other employes of corporations, firms and individuals engaged in interstate business." It is not all laborers, servants or other employes whose wages are to be protected, nor is it all comporations, firms and individ-uals who employ labor that are to have immunity from the vexations of garnishee pro It is the specially favored laborer who has the good fortune to be employed by those specially favored corporations, firms or in dividuals who are strong and rich enough to extend their operations into other states, only these and no others, and to these favored parties The Ree extends its con-

gratulations.

A telephone company confined in its opera-tion to Nebraska can be garnisheed, and the widow womans who boards one of its em-ployes may garnishee the employer for nonexempt wages, but look out widow. A case is extended into Kansas or Iowa and now it is prima facia a crime to institute a suit that might lawfully be sustained before the ex-It is a special immunity conferred on good

corporation, firms and individuals that has money in it to the favored class. The gallant knight who wants to jump his board bill, and hundreds of such made night hideous in Omaha with their rejoicing at the passage of the bill, would in all human prob work cheaper for a carpenter in whose hands his wages could not be reached, than to a less favored class such as the Nebraska company, brickyards, canning

The truth is, the law is a piece of hasty ill considered legislation intended to mend a local inconvenience but avoiding and sitting at naught the plainest principles of consti-tutional law, and at least every lawyer en-gaged in its enactment ought to be ashamed of his work.

S. N. Lindler. of his work.

IT IS A BOON TO READERS.

The attention of every reader is directed to the attractive offer made by this paper, as set forth in another column. It embraces one year's subscription to THE DAILY BEE, together with a complete set of the Americanzed Encyclopædia Brittanica for \$30. Such an offer was never made by any newspaper, and the fact that we are able to make it is a striking illustration of the wealth producing progress of the world in this wondrous age of electricity and steam. The cost of producing the encyclopædia has considerably exceeded \$1,000,000. The cost of producing Tue Ben for a year reaches far up into the scores of thousands. That two such works should be placed at the disposal of every reader at a price so small that the saving of barely 8 cents daily for a single year will cover it, and on terms so easy as to involve no meonvenences of economy-this surely is a triumph. What The Ben is, it is not necessary to say Here it is, speaking for itself. The reader who fails to recognize its excellence as he pe-

self-laudation, however justifiable. □ What the Americanized Encyclopedia Britannica is, however, is a matter as to which information is less generally diffused. The Encyclopedia Britannica is regarded by all students and literary men as the standard reference authority of the English speaking world. For nearly one hundred and twenty years it has stood at the head of its poculiar class of literature, employing on its nine editions the most celebrated writers of successive generations, and sparing no expense necessary to secure the services of the foremost men in every department of human knowledge, essays, discrtations and descriptions by such men as Macaulay, Jeffrey, Leigh Hunt, Faraday, Mill, Tyndall, Huxley, Clifford and Farrar are imbedded in its pages, making it not only an encyclopedia of facts, but a most delightful assortment of literary treasures as This is the work which forms the basis of

he Americanized Encyclopædia Britannica, which is, as its name imports, the original Britannica remodeled, amended and, where necessary, enlarged to fit it to occupy in American homes the place held by the original work among the people of England. Articles on subjects peculiarly interesting to Amer cans—such as the histories and descriptions of American states and cities, accounts of military operations on American soil, descriptions of peculiarly American industries and institutions—have been entirely rewritten and greatly enlarged, the space allotted to matters uninteresting except to Englishmen being correspondingly reduced. A most complete series of biographies of living persons—of whom no mention is made in the original work, its plan excluding notices of any but the dead—has been added, a number of new maps, including one of every state in the union, have been introduced, and the entire work has been corrected to bring it into line with the progress of history and science up to the present year. The net result is a compi-ation that in interest and reliability surpasses the original Encyclopædia Britanica as far as that monumental work surpasses all others of its kind.

It may not be amiss to say here a few words of one of the uses of a work like the Americanized Encyclopædia Britanica, sto which many of our readers, perhaps, give little thought. The high price at which the Encyclopædia Britanica and its competitors have hitherto been offered have resulted in imiting their sale to literary men and com paratively wealthy families, and the effect of this limitation has been that by the great mass of the American people an encyclo-pædia is looked on as a work of reference and othing more; something useful to students but rarely needed by men of non-professiona How mistaken this body will instantly see who will take the trouble to glance through a volume of the Americanized Encyclopadia Britanica. From end to end it abounds in read rion end to end to abounds in read-ing of the most delightful kind—biogra-phy, travels, history, narratives of ad-venture, accounts of strange and dis-tant countries, descriptions of inventions and machinery. There is hardly a page of it that will not hold the mind enchained. The influence of such a literary collection in a family is incalculable. It aids the education of the young; it expands and strengthens the minds of older people; it fosters a taste for profitable reading and saves the young rom one of the greatest dangers of our day the temptation offered by the thousands of cheap, trashy and corrupting books that deluge our country in a perennial stream. A library of reference, a collection of pure and ntertaining literature, a vehicle of education and a safeguard against vice—this is what e offer our readers. And we loing so we serve them all.

PEPPERMINT DROPS.

Handled without gloves-A razor. Texas Siftings: He who fights and runs way may get shot in the back. Washington Star: The charge of the ice rigade is too serious a matter for poetry. New York Morning Journal: When nan is short he does not remain long at the

New York Morning Journal: "I'm having a 'gallus' time,'' said the old bachelor as he mended one of his suspenders. Boston Budget: Children not addicted to fun, boisterousness and mischief may grow up to be respectable members of society, but as children they are failures. Lawrence American: "I understand that Cutely, whom they wanted to arrest for em-bezzlement, has skipped to Europe," "Yes, he has gone beyond the seize!"

Yonkers Statesman: Crimsonbeak (in the gloaming)—What do you suppose has just come to light! Yeast—I really could not say. Crimsonbeak—Why, the lamp-lighter, of

Chicago Times: Sufferer-I called, doctor. to see if you could relieve me of this excruci-ating pain from a bad tooth. Doctor—Cer tainly, madam, step right into my drawing Burlington Free Press: She (enthusiast

cally)-O, George, don't you think the great est joy in life is the pursuit of the good, the true and the beautiful! He—You bet! That's why I'm here tonight. There's nothing half so sad in life,

This sultry summer weather, As is the look the bootblack casts At shoes of yellow leather. -Washington Star.

Vonkers Statesman: Some one says that "the happiest-looking man is the one who is not burdened with wealth." He evidently did not form his opinion from seeing a friend returning from the races.

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 question 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 national committee, and Rev. Sam Small will debate prohibition.

Hon. Edward Rosewater, editor of Tuk Ber, and Hon. John L. Webster of Omaha will argue for high license.

Telstoi in Poor Health. Count Leo Tolstoi, we are sorry

hear, is seriously ill, says the Pall Mall Gazette. He has inflammation of the powels; and, those who have read his latest novel will be sufficiently aware. he has a bitter antipithy to doctors There is a danger, we fear, of the count mulating the "poculiar people" in declining to have medical assistance, and n that case the world is likely to nave nothing more from the pen of the author of "Anna Karenina." It is deplorable that the man whose literary works have made such a deep mark upon the minds of his contemporaries all over Europe and whose latter-day influence ever duce he turned teacher and preaches has had the largest and strongest ele ment of good should fall in his old age into the quagmire of whimsies indicated by the extreme doctrines of "The Kreutzer Sonata" and by such nobbies of a recluse as this contempt for the aid of medicine.

A STRANGER'S HARD LOT.

Tramp Found Crushed Beside the Track Near Eagle Station. HIS RECOVERY CONSIDERED DOUBTFUL. A Young Man Represents Himself as Rich and Secures an Endorsement on a Bogus Check-Lincoln News. Lincoln, Neb., June 30 .- [Special to THE Beg. ]-A stranger named Wilson Teagarden was found terribly crushed beside the Missouri Pacific track three miles this side

of Eagle station this morning. He had been run over by the construction train shortly after midnight. His left leg was crushed be ruses it would hardly gather belief from any ow the knee, his left arm broken and he had received internal injuries besides. He lay in this condition for five hours when engineer of the passenger train discovered the ghastly and bloody mass and stopped to take the unfortunate man on board. The train arrived in Lincoln at 8:33 a, m. and Teagarden was taken to St. Elizabeth's hospital. Although almost dead from agony and loss of blood he told who he was and how the accident occurred. He is a homeless wanderer and was walking along the track. Shortly after midnight he became weary and sat down on the rail to rest. He thinks that he must have fallen asleep and then been run over by the train as the next recollection was one of inense suffering and inability to move. He was put under the influence of chlore form at the hospital and his crushed leg amputated below the knee. There are some doubts of his recovery. He is a man of about forty and was poorly dressed when found,

TRIED TO RUE THE TRADE. Benjamin F. Kleeberger and F. J. Andrews have been having a bitter fight over the possession of lot 21, block 3, of the Lincoln Driving Park association. Andrews says that he erected a house for Kleeberger, but there arose some difficulty about payment and Andrews gave Kleeberger \$150 for his equity in the lot. This was on Saturday, June 22 Kiceberger drew up the deed and gave it to Audrews' attorney. On the Monday follow-ing Andrews offered Kiceberger the money but he refused it has since made it pretty for Andrews' tenants on the property. An drews appealed to the circuit court for pro-tection against Kleeberger's actions and an niunction was issued ordering him to stry away from the property as it legally belongs to Andrews. Kleeberger feels sour over the verdict. WANTS \$5,000 FOR BEING CALLED A THIEF.

Mr. A. Le Gros wants \$5,000 from the bank Ar. A. Le Gros wants \$5,000 from the bank account of D. F. Moore for alleged damages. These two gentlemen have recently had a small law suit in which Mr. Le Gros came off victor. This had an exasperating effect on Mr. Moore and Le Gros alleges that the next time they met they were in a crowd, but despite this fact Moore shook his fist in his face and called him a liar, rogue and thief to the extent of \$5,000 worth. The suit was commenced this afternoon. SURVIVED TWO RUNAWAYS.

Mrs. Burke, who lives on a farm west o the city, was in two runaways today while on her way to town. In the first she escaped un-injured. She secured another buggy from a neighbor and started again to town. On ar-riving her horse took fright near Tenth and O and again ran again. This time the horse ran into a wagon and threw Mrs. Burke to the ground knocking her senseless. The sec-ond buggy was also smashed. Mrs. Burke was found to be badly cut and bruised and also hurt internally, but the extent of the lat ter injuries is not known. PRETENDED HE WAS RICH.

Albert H. Steele, a young man in the employ of Kimball Brothers made one of his employers believe that he was wealthy and owned extensive coal mines in Iowa. On the strength of this Kimball endorsed a \$15 check for Steele and after securing the cash the latter lit out for Omaha. Kimball sent an officer in pursuit and yesterday the fellow was captured in the state metropolis and brought back to Lincoln to explain to the courts here his peculiar actions. WENT MAD FROM LOVE.

An insane woman was found at the B. & M. depot this morning who was an escaped nmate from the institution here. She say: her name is Mrs. John Walsh and that she has been in the asylum here for a year and eight months. She raves about the crue how he deserted her and skipped to Colorado and there somehow secured a divorce from her and married another woman. Mrs. Walsh is about thirty years of age. WANT TO KEEP THEIR MONEY.

In the supreme court today petitions in alleged error were filed as follows: Hamil-ton loan and trust company vs George P. Gordon. Gordon secured a judgment for \$130.93 against that monied institution in the Sherman county court, but the company obects to paying the judgment. The case has aiready cost the company the amount ad-judged. John H. Roman is another petitioner who objects to paying a judgment found against him. The man beating him in the lower court was John T. Bressler, who sued for \$439.75 in the district court of Wayne county and won the case.

A FIGHT OVER A CHILD.

William Giles and his divorced wife, Mary A. Giles of Omaha, are engaged in a lively scrimmage as to which of the two shall have the custody of their nine-year-old child, Hacekel Humboldt Giles. At present Mrs. diles has the lad in her possession, but toda her erstwhile liege lord filed an application ion, but today in the supreme court asking for a writ of habcas corpus to secure the return of the boy to him. Giles says that his wife secured a ivorce from him last July at Aurora, Ill. but the court did not grant her the custody of the boy. Nevertheless last December Giles ntimates that his divorced wife succeeded in kidnapping the lad. He therefore asks the court to order the return of his son. STATE HOUSE NEWS.

The history of the Dodge county Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley railroad bonds was filed with the auditor this morning for registration. The bonds amount to \$120,000 were issued twenty years ago and made pay-able July 15, 1890. As that time is now close at hand preliminary arrangements made for paying them. Only \$100,000 are to be refunded next month.

The following notarial appointments were

made today by Governor Thayer: F. F. Dimick, Wauneta; Ira Titus, Fairfield; Alonzo Buckley, jr., Cozad; W. R. Roberts, Omaha; Henry Bolln, Omaha; Owen D. Bratton, South Omaha; Sanford Parker, O'Neill; E. E. Wood, Rushville. The state auditor and secretary of state affixed their signatures today to \$40,000 refunding bonds from Stanton county.

CITY NEWS AND NOTES. The friends of Mr. Howard W. Caldwell, associate professor of history in the Nebruska state university, received notice today of his marriage on last Wednesday to Miss Liabeth A. Barnes, a most estimable young lady re-siding in Baltimore, Md. After August 13 the newly welded pair will make their home

TELEGRAPHERS OF OLD.

Two Veteran Societies to Meet in Kansas City in September.

at 2400 Lynn street in this city.

Kansas City Star, June 21: During the second week of tember there will meet in this city an as ociation of which but little is known in this country by the people in general, but to whom the country owes, in a large measure, its prosperous condition today, It will be the tenth annual joint convention of the Old Time Telegraphers' ciety, and the society of the United States Military Telegraph corps. The former of these two associations is composed of veteran telegraph operators who sat by the ticker when the art of talking over lightning streaks was in its infancy. The latter organization is made up exclusively of the men who served in he government telegraph service durng the war. Although the two are distinet societies, as the members of the Old Timers are, in the main, also members of the military corps. The meeting last year was held in Louisville, and the

450 who attended were royally entertained by the old veterans of the Falis

There are only four regularly organized branches of the military corps and they are located in Washington, D. C., Kansas City, Omaha and Denver. The first named of these had fourteen members at the last meeting, Kansas City had twenty-two, Omaha fourteen and Denver thirteen. Several members have been added to each since then. Beside these there are several hundred members scattered all over the country from Maine to California. The local branch was organized in January, and year by year members have been added. The officers of this branch are: Day K. Smith, president; J. D. Cruise, vice president, and D. A. Williams, secretary and treasurer. Mr. Smith also has the honor of being president of the National Old Time Tele phers' society. Barney Hughes of Mem-phis is vice president and W. J. Dealey of New York secretary and treasurer. The officers of the National Society of the United States military telegraph corps are W. R. Plum of Chicago, presi-dent; William B. Wilson, Holmesburg, Pa., vice president, and J. E. Pettit, Chicago, secretary and treasurer.

The military corps has for the past few years been making an effort to have

congress in some way recognize its service during the war. The idea has gained prevalence that the object of this s to secure pensions, but it is erroneous There are no records on file in Washington which go to show that congress has ever done anything in the way of complimentary recognition of the valuable service of the war-time telegraph operators. Several bills have been introduced at various times in the lower house but they have evidently been lost sight of. Major Warner has been a valuable friend to the corps and during his congressional career made several carnest pleas in its behalf. The national committee appointed at the last convention to look after this congressional recogni-tion is composed of W. J. Dealey, chairman, New York; E. Rosewater, Omaha; W. B. Wilson, Holmesburg, Pa.; J. A. Emerick, New York; L. C. Weir, Cin cinnati, O.

Cotton From Asia.

An immense amount of cotton has been transported from Central Asia to Moscow since navigation was opened this year on the Caspian sea. The transportation company, "Kavkaz y Merkurly," alone conveyed since January 1, this year on the Caspian sea. this year, 60,000 pounds of cotton more than it carried during the whole year of The direct traffic from Central Asia to Moscow is even greater. At-tempts are also being made this year to plant cotton on the Crimean peninsula and in various other places on the coast of the Black Sea. The seed was imported partly from America and partly from Central Asia. Republican State Convention

The republican electors of the state of No. braska 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 ffices:

Governor. Lieutenant Governor. Secretary of State. Auditor of Public Accounts. State Treasurer. Attorney General. Commissioner of Public Lands and Builds

Superintendent of Public Instruction. And the transaction of such other business s may come before the convention. THE APPORTIONMENT.

The several counties are entitled to representation as sollows, being based upon the vote east for Hon. George H. Hastings, presidential elector in 1888, giving one delegate-atoarge to each county, and one for each 1 votes and the major fraction thereof: DEL COUNTIES.

14 Kenrney ... 1 Keya Paha ... 10 Koth ... 3 Kimball ... 2 Knox ... 9 Lancester ... 11 Lanc olfax. Red Willow Richardson. 4 Scott's Bluff ranklin furnas. Thurston. Valley ..... Washington

Unorganized Ter. nmended that no proxies be admitted to the convention, and that the den-gates present be authorized to cast the full vote of the delegation.

L. D. RICHARDS, Chairman.

Pittsburg Chronicle: The butcher's honor always at steak

WALT M. SEELEY Secretary.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria, When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria, When she had Children, she gave them Castoria,



1409 DOUGLAS --- STREET. On account of our large and increasing Practice, we have REMOVED to

venient offices. Drs. Betts & Betts. Omaha, Neb. 1409 Douglas St.

OMAHA LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

eribed and Guaranteed Capital .... \$500,000 Paid in Capital. \$50,00 Buys and sells stocks and bonds; negotiates commercial paper; receives and executes trusts; acts as transferagent and trustee of corporations, takes charge of property, collections. Paid in Capital

OmahaLoan & TrustCo SAVINGS BANK.

S.E. Corner 16th and Douglas Sts 

officers: A. U. Wyman, president, J. J. Brown, vice-president, W. T. Wyman, treasurer.

Directors—A. U. Wyman, J. H. Millard, J. J. Brown, Gny C. Barton, E. W. Nash, Thomas J. Kimba'l, George B. Lake.