Sanday Boe, One Year Weekly Bee, One Year OFFICES. Omaha, The Rec Reliding.
S. Omaha, Corner N and 26th Streets.
Council Bluffs, 12 Pearl Street.
Council Bluffs, 12 Pearl Street.
New York, Booms 13, Band 15 Tribune Building,
Washington, 513 Fourteenth street.

CORRESPONDENCE. A'l communications relating to news and interfal matter should be addressed to the 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 Com-

The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors. The Ree B'lding, Farnam and Seventeenth Sta

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION Etnic of Nebraska.

County of Douglas.

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bec Publishing Company, does selemnly swear that the netual circulation of Tok Dally Bet for the week ending July 5, 1895, was as follows:

Tuesday, July I.
Wednesday, July 2.
Thorsday, July 3.
Friday, July 4. Saturday, July 5

Average......20,443 **Сконск В. Т**исписк. fwom to before me and subscribed in my presence this 5th day of July, A. D., 1800. [Seal.] N. P. Feit, Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, 188, George B. Tzschuck, being duly sworn, de poses and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, that the actual average daily circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the daily circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the month of July, 1880, B.738 copies; for August, 1881, B.531 copies; for September, 1889, 18,730 copies; for October, 1889, 18,937 copies; for November, 1889, 19,330 copies; for December, 1889, 20,048 copies; for January, 1880, 19,555 copies; for February, 1890, 19,751 copies; for March, 1890, 20,535 copies; for April, 1890, 20,534 copies; for May, 1899, 20,180 copies; for June, 1800, 21,334 copies.

George B. Teschuck, Sweet to before and subscribed in the context of the copies. Sworn to before me

A PROBERTION groan is the tribute of intolerance to unanswerable truth.

A RATE war on coal with the mercury in the nineties is one of those midsummer pleasantries with which the corporations delight to tickle the consumer,

Now THAT the Daily Hand-Bag is giving aid and comfort to the enemies of Nebrasica, the prohibition boodlers should reciprocate in a substantial man-

THE war between the rival cracker trusts has as yet produced no serious resuits, but the prospects are favorable for some deadly biscuit shooting in the near future.

A BRIEF sealskin rumpus would be advantageous in putting to a practical test the new navy. At present the squadron of evolution is purely ornamental.

THE new hospital should be painted white to brighten its dark record and furnish visible proof of the fact that the taxpayers have a sacred elephant on their hands.

THE manner in which the oath-bound stalwarts are being hustled to the rear Indicates the determination of the republican party of Douglas county to purge itself of traitors.

THE way the stalwarts yelled at the seventh ward meeting shows that Mr. Eller inserted the knife in a vital spot. Even the mailsack swayed painfully in the subsequent wind.

Missouri distances Maryland this season in reporting a partial failure of the fruit crop. An advance in prices may be expected or the bottom of the boxes will be elevated an inch or two.

POLITICAL parties are springing up like weeds in the western states. The sorchead who cannot gather about him a sufficient number of chronics to call a convention and nominate a state ticket is a fit subject for the coroner.

THE rumors that hot winds have damaged crops in South Dakota prove to have been without foundation. Abundant moisture has prevented scalding and the indications for a bountiful har-Sest are most favorable.

THE owner of the Daily Handbag evidently escaped the mel-de-mer while returning from Europe. The amount of bile unloaded twelve hours after landing shows that the Atlantic is losing its reputation.

THE numerous candidates for governor should not longer conceal the fact that they are in the race. They should go with tears in their eyes and confess that they are running, and hasten to solidify their screamers. There are but a few more days.

THE census returns from New Hampshire furnish a strange contrast with western floures. For an instance Manchester gained about 10,000 people in ten years; Concord gained 3,000 and Dover but 1,200. Compared with Omaha's marvelous growth, New Hampshire is left out of the list.

THE Cheyenne agency Sioux have ontered a violent protest against the census and declare a "heap big fight" will follow any attempt to round them up. The distinguished ex-scalp lifters do not object to the impertment questions on the schedules. It is a wholesome fear that an honest count would show a decrease in the tribe and produce a reduction in the amount of rations issued that fills their internal economy with indignation. They insist on a full ration and no

Two hundred and fifty per cent Increase in population may be satisfactory to St. Paul, but the figures have not been verified by Minneapolis. The saintly burg has done pretty well in ten years, but Omaha has done better. In 1880 St. Paul had forty-one thousand people, Omaha a scant thirty thousand. St. Paul has grown to one hundred and forty-three thousand, an increase of two homired and fifty per cent, while Omaha has grown to one hundred and thirty-five thousand, an increase of three hundred and forty-one per cent in ten years-a record that cannot be approached by any city having a population of twenty thousand or more in 1880.

A PROSPEROUS HALF YEAR.

Advance sheets of Dun's Semi-Annual

review of trade furnish an interesting exhibit of the commercial prosperity of the country during the past six months. The facts and figures produced effectually dispose of the cry of "hard times." The number of business failures in the United States during the first half of the year was five thousand three hundred and eighty-five, compared with fiftysix hundred and three during the first half of 1889, a decrease of two handred and eighteen. The total liabilities were sixty-five million three hundred and nineteen thousand three

hundred and eighty-four dollars, a decrease of five hundred and ninety thousand dollars compared with the same period last year. It has been asserted that the number of business failures in Kansas was less than in Nebraska in proportion to population. The truth is that the record of Nebrasica is in every respect superior. During the past six months the number of failures in Nebraska aggregated one hundred and twenty-eight, with Habilities amounting to seven hundred and forty-three thousand dollars. In Kansas, in the same time, the number of failures was one hundred and fiftytwo, with liabilities reaching the enormous sum of nineteen hundred

in the aggregate of liabilities. The general business of the country is in a fairly prosperous condition. A marked increase in trade is noted in all departments and the outlook for the last half of the year promises to exceed the record for the past six months.

and sixty-two thousand dollars, While

Nebrasica's list of failures increased

four, compared with the number for the

first half of 1880, the liabilities de-

creased. On the other hand Kansas

records an increase of twenty-one in fail-

ares and a million and a quarter dollars

The report furnishes the following interesting resume of the condition and prospects of trade in Nebraska and the metropolis.

Two open winters and the backward spring of 1890, coupled with an abundant crop in 1889, especially corn, the bulk of whick was disposed of without much profit to the farmer, has had, to some extent, a depress-ing effect upon the general trade of this state, and when coupled with the uncertainty of the outcome of prohibition, which has been and is still being agitated, the steady increase in almost all lines of business is simply pho-nomenal, demonstrating beyond peradventure nomenal, demonstrating beyond peratventure that we are so situated geographically and commercially that retrogression is next to impossible. With a population of over 134,000 in Omaha, upwards of 50,000 in Lincoin, and a steady and healthy increase at Hastings, Grand Island, Beatrice, Kearney, Nebraska City, and almost every portion of the state. state; an abundant supply of money in our banks at the present time, and the prospects of a more bounti-ful crop and increased acreage than last year, the outlook is unquestionably bright. On the whole collections have been reasonably good, failures much less than for the same period of 1889, and sales show an increase of from 15 to 20 percent in the prin cipal lines, while our bank clearings have climbed up 25 per cent. Building and other improvements in Omaha, so far this year, while not up to the anticipations of the most sungaine, have been in keeping with our continued presperity, entirely free from been influences, and of such a character that the sagacity of investors and capitalists, and their faith in the future of the Gate City and the state, is evidenced thereby. The packing interests of South Omaha, now the third in importance in the country, promise a large in crease in the early future, to meet which con-siderable additional capital will be invested.

THE NEWER WEST.

In the July Forum Mr. Richard J. Hinton has an interesting paper on the progress and possibilities of the region tween the Missouri river and the Pacific ocean. He observes that thirtyfour years ago this vast region was almost a solitude, practically unknown even to geographers. Eastward, the nearest railroad points to the Missouri river were Iowa City and Jefferson City, both not less than two hundred miles away. Westward, California had some twenty-six miles of railroad, and it was several years before this lengthened out to thirty-one miles. It was still nearly two years before the telegraph crossed the Missouri and moved on westward. The pony express was evolved during 1857. From the Red river to the Gulf of Mexico and from the Missouri river to the Pacific ocean the whole number of persons in the summer of 1856 could not have exceeded four hundred and fifty thousand, of whom the American white population was not over one hundred and fifty thousand. The whites were found in largest numbers in California, in Oregon, in Missouri west of the river, and in southwestern Texas; organized territories of Nebraska and

What a magnificent growth this region has had in the period since, the lifetime of a generation. West of the ninety-eighth meridian there are now railroad, one hundred and fifty thousand miles of telegraph wires, and a population of five millions. Mr. Hinton says that of telephone and electric light cables, in proportion to population, there are more miles in use in this region than elsewhere within the United States, and there is more propcrty owned per capita than elsewhere on the continent. Two-fifths of the national domain is found west of the ninety-eighth meridian, and three-fifths of the remaining public land of the United States, excluding Alaska, must be sought for in the same region, which in the opinion of Mr. Hinton may support,

under conditions that are realizable, a population of one hundred millions. Herein is a suggestion of the vast possibilities of the newer west. What may not reasonably be predicted of a region that has made such wonderful progress to the last three decades? Being now so largely supplied with the facilities for development, and offering in its great resources opportunities for enterprise unequalled elsewhere on the continent, why may not this region, within half the time it has taken to reach its present development and prosperity, contain a fourth of the population of the nation and a much larger proportion of its wealth? The states, freed from the restraints of the territorial condition, will put forth every effort to advance their prosperity, offering whatever liberal inducements may be necessary to attract population and capital. The energies of these communities will be exerted to the utmost for the development of their states, and progress in the years to come cannot fail to be more rapid than in the period since the region of the newer

west its wilderness condition. But as Mr. Hinton points out, there is one provision for irrigating its acid lands. So essential to it, he remarks, is the matter of water storage on a scale commensurate with the area, that the demand therefore will most certainly shape and give form to all of its public affairs and legislative discussion and action. It seems probable that the newer west must wait a few years yet for such provision to be made, but that it will ultimately come is as certain as the continued growth of this section in political

and material power. DISCUSSING THE RATE QUESTION. Today ex-Senator Van Wyck and T. M. Marquette, the Burlington's general nttorney in Nebraska, meet in joint debate at Crete to discuss the railroad rate question. It occurs to us that this question need not be original. It is admitted by all honest people not in the employ of the railway companies that the producers of Nebraska have rational grounds for complaint of unreasonable exaction on the part of public carriers. It has been shown conclusively by THE BEE time and again that freight charges on leading staples are arbitrary and fixed regardless of comparative distances or service rendered. These glaring abuses of the freight schedules are exposed in the comparative tolls charged at different points in the state, equally distant from the place of destination. The people of Nebraska know that direct railway regulation has for a long time been demanded; jobbers in Omaha and other wholesale points in the state are aware that their trade has been lessened by a discriminatory and exorbitant railway tariff, and the remedy has often been suggested. If the republican farmers of Nebraska will turn out to the primaries and see that men free from railroad influences are sent to the state convention to choose clean and competent men to fill the ticket, then the rail way abuses will be stopped. If they allow the convention of the dominant party to be captured by the railroad cohorts, then they must still yield to the

demands of the highwaymen. But for General Van Wyck, who is not supposed to be an expert on railway figures, to meet in joint debate a high priced attorney of a great railway and discuss the question of rates, is an absurdity that will prove a boomerang. The Burlington attorney will be loaded with figures to mystify and deceive. Like Reynard in the fable, he has so many tricks and turns that he feels confident of escaping the hunt, while the poor cat can only run up a tree. He will show by figures which his opponent cannot successfully dispute that the cost of building and maintaining a railroad exceeds all its income

a very small cent, and further attempt to show that the folds of the monopolistic anaconds, as they tighten about the people, are little less than mantles of charity.

It is generally understood that local rates in Nebraska are too high, and the people have an opportunity this month to take a step that will secure proper and effective legislation. They must attend the primaries and see that the right kind of men are chosen to fill the various offices.

AN AGREEMENT ON SILVER. The conferces on the silver bill have finally reached an agreement. This is that the treasury shall buy four million five hundred thousand ounces of silver per month and that the certificates shall be a full legal tender. The members of the conference opposed to free coinage endeavored to effect a compromise making the monthly purchase of silver four and a quarter million ounces. The question of making the certificates full legal tender was also a knotty point. The agreement will probably be regarded as a partial victory for the free coinage advocates, but while if adopted by the two houses, as probably it will be, it will result in absorbing the silver product of the country, it avoids the two serious objections to free coinage, that it would bring in foreign silver which would have to be paid for in gold, and that the profits of coinage to the owners would go of silver. Properly considered, twenty-five thousand were in the newly it is as fair a compromise of widely divergent views as could reasonably have been expected, and although it is understood that the administration favors a limitation of the purchases to four million ounces per month, the president doubtless would not withhold his apat least twenty-two thousand miles of proval from a measure providing for the larger amount.

Under the proposed purchase of four and one-half million ounces a month the treasury would absorb fifty-four million ounces annually, or twentyfour million ounces more than at present. According to the report of the director of the mint on the production of the precious metals for the calendar year 1889, the silver product of our own mines was approximately fifty million fine ounces. In addition to this, about seven million ounces of silver were extracted from lead ores imported into the United States and smelted in this country, and over five million ounces from base silver bars imported, principally from Mexico, making the total product of our mines, smelters and refineries about sixty-two million fine ounces of silver. Of this about six million ounces were used in the arts. It will thus be seen that if there is no increase in the production of our own mines, it will all be taken by the treasury under the proposed purchase of fifty-four million ounces annually. In view of the fact, however, that during the last ten years the production increased by twenty million ounces, in the face of a considerable decline in the price, it is to be expected that it will continue to increase under the influence of legislation intended to advance the price. It is no more unreasonable, certainly, to look for a production of seventy million ounces at the end of another ten years than it would have been in 1880 to expect the present production. At any rate the government will undoubtedly be enabled to obtain, an annual supply fifty-four million ounces without having

to purchase any from abroad, It is to be hoped the prolonged contro-

speedily come to an end. It has not been wholly unprofitable, but the councontrolling factor in the future develop- try will welcome its termination in some ment of the newer west, and that is decisive action that will be fair to all in-

> THE PUBLIC FOOTS THE BILL. Advices from Des Moines show that original package houses are flourishing without interference. The joints, where whisky and beer are sold indiscriminately, however, are causing the taxpayers a hardship that is not experienced under a high license law. The professional spies, under the alleged prohibition law of lowa, are reaping a great harvest, but the taxpayer foots the bill. That is to say, the illicit joint is open, and the constable goes about lodging complaints from day to day. The proprietor of the joint escapes, but the constable manages to draw about five thousand dollars a year, while the justice of the peace before whom the cases are tried gets about six thousand dollars a year for his services. Professional witnesses are broughtin, and as their living depends alone upon their information, they are always ready and willing to testify in their own behalf. Some one of the proprietors of the joint that has been searched perhaps goes to jail, but the county foots the bill. The sale of liquor goes on the same as before, and the taxpayer finds that instead of regulation of the whisky traffic there is no regulation, and he must pay all the bills for prosecution of the violators.

> This is why the farce of so-called prohibition in Iowa is obnoxious, and why wholesome laws regulating the traffic are regarded by conservative men in that state as the only way to properly treat the liquor question.

BROATCH AS A STRADDLER.

The Chief Conspirator of the Tammany Twenty-eight club is now trying to ride two horses at the same time. This would not be difficult were it not for the fact that the horses-Prohibition and Anti-Prohibition-were going in opposite directions. The Tammany chief has his heart set upon gubernatorial honors, and he is playing in the role of all things to all men. To the prohibitionists he relates the story of how he once maintained law and order and what he would do towards enforcing the laws as chief executive, while to the anti's he gives them full assurance that he is interested in the defeat of prohibition. But this hot and cold platform will not

succeeds Mr. Broatch and his few misguided followers cannot humbug the people. The scheme is too transparent. If the Tammany crowd expect to capture Douglas county on the anti-prohibition dodge, and then pose as prohibitionists in prohibition strongholds, they might as well give up the ghost before the convention rather than prolong their miserable existence by sleight-of-hand and other species of deception and treachery.

It might be a good idea for the Tammany chief to adopt his general tactics in disposing of the great question confronting the people of Nebraska, that is, he could declare in favor of prohibition and have his coachman vote against it. That was the method he adopted in his betrayal of Lininger.

Bank clearings, building permits and realty transactions are the best evidences of a city's material growth. Omaha's record for the past six months demonstrates its steady progress. The total bank clearings for the first half of 1889 was in round numbers ninety-seven milition dollars; for the past six months of 1890, one hundred and twenty-three millions, a clear gain of tweaty-six million dollars. The increase in realty transactions is equally gratifying, the total for six months being a fraction over nine and a half million dollars, a gain of nearly two million dollars over the corresponding period last year. There has been a slight falling off in the value of permits issued for buildings, as shown by the record. In reality there has been an increase of two hundred thousand dollars. No permit was issued for the city hall now under way, nor for the viaduct and union depot, on both of which considerable has been expended in preparatory work. The record as a whole furnishes substantial proof of the steady advance of the city, financially and materially, despite the fact that general enterprise in all departments is seriously checked by the fears of prohibition.

THE assurance is again given out that the Tammany club was organized to "discourage the use of money in elections" and "purify the ballot." The industrious distribution of boodle in fifty dollar rolls and in banquets just now indicates that the club is sticking to principles with all the alacrity that distinguished them when handling the democratic fund last December. As for "purity in elections," the efforts of the stalwarts to capture the Third ward delegation with forged credentials and bribes is a too recent occurrence to be covered

up with hypocritical pretensions. THE notogious firm of We, Us & Co. is actually grooming its gangs to help the Twenty-eighters in the primaries. The democrats must reciprocate for the active aid and comfort which the Broatch gang rendered the party last fall, and to strengthen the pecuniary harmony that prevails between the council combine and the dispensers of grading jobs in the postoffice. What a precious combination of conspirators this is, to be sure.

JUST why the city wants the dirt swept off its streets and thrown on the sidewalk is a mystery that has not been explained. If the machine will not collect the dirt or leave it in piles to be carted away, it should be condemned.

There'll Be No Ice Cornering There. St. Londs Republ There will be no be trade in the gloriously fervent hereafter to which the cent a pound St. Louis ice combine is hurrying.

A Look Ten Years Abend. Philadelphia Enquire

By 1900 we may be a band of forty-nine

states and no territories, with the Indian strip and the District of Columbia alone outside of state jurisdiction.

from | versy over silvir th congress will now | in the case of the puglist killed at Battery D seems to be that a man who goes down to avoid punishment ought to be killed.

> The First Shall be Last. Pittsburg Disputch

. Hendrick's statue is added tothe memorials of our great men which have been completed and dedicated; but New York's monument to Grant at Riverside remains on the list of metropolitan fizzles.

The Mormons Must Go.

Philadelphia Press The Mormon church's origin is fraudulent, its claims impious and its practices against law and social order. It appeals to the ignorant and panders to the sensual. Extirpation is the only remedy.

Use tess Labor Saved.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat The Georgia republicans have decided not to put a state ticket in the field this year, for the very good reason that if they should do so the democrats would not permit the fact to appear in the election returns.

MEETS MANY REQUIREMENTS. Something new under the sun. King Solo-

mon to the contrary not with standing. Some thing new and -since THE BEE stands sponsor for it-something good as well as new. Have you never, as you walked along the street, cast a glance at the mass of trashy

juvenile "literature" upon our news stands and wished you knew some charm whereby your boys might be secured against all danger of contamination from it? Well, we are prepared to furnish you the charm. Have you never, while idling away an af ternoon at home or sitting alone in the evening, with the rest of the folks cone out.

wished for something to read -something not too heavy, something that you could be interested in from the first word and that should not be too long for the time at your disposal? Well, we are prepared to supply you with that something. Have you ever felt a pressing anxiety to

know all about some subject "right away!" Don't you find puzzling references in your newspaper occasionally, or hear matters mentioned in conversation that you would like to understand more fully, or find yourself hesitating in your pusiness for want of knowledge of some scientific principle or invention! We are prepared to fill that want, too,

Turn to the advertising columns of THE Her and you will see just what we mean. We will furnish you a complete set of the Americanized Eucyclopedia Britannie. It will do all the things we have spoken of: supply your boys with attractive, entertainng and improving literature: furnish plenty of the most delightful reading for yourself, and tell you in simple, understandable language all you want to know about every subject in the whole range of human knowl-

And the work which we are introducing to you is no cheap or hastily gotten up affair. It is a better encyclopædia than can be bought elsewhere for three or four times the money It has all the merits of the celebrated Enevelopædia Britannica, on which it is founded, with sone of its defects. Every subject discussed in the latest English edition will be found within its pages. The articles that have been most reduced in length are those devoted to the subjects in which the interest of Americans is necessarily far less keen than that of Englishmen. American, for exemple, wants to wade through solid pages of a description of an English county or parliamentary borough. He may want to know where the country or borough is, its population, the character of its industries, its modern or antique objects of interest; but, these things told him, his interest is at an end. On the other hand when the question is of an American state or city, he wants to know all about it. It is to him what the English county or borough is to the Englishman, and he needs to have it treated in an equally exhaustive manner. The compilers of the Americanized Encyclopiedia Britannica have recognized this need, id, reducing the articles of exclusively English interest within reasonable limits. they have utilized the space thus gained for the exhaustive treatment, by American experts, of specially American subjects. Nor is this their only improvement. The original Britannica is singularly deficient in its biographies. It excludes all mention of characters living at the date-now fifteen years past-of the compilation of its latest edition. The American editors have remedied this defect by the insertion of a series of 3,000 biographical articles, in which the life of every living character is brought down to the present year.

The Encyclopædia Britannica, revised to date, improved by judicious pruning and copious additions, is furnished with a complete set of new maps and beautifully illustrated. Such is the Americanized Encyclopædia Britannica. And in securing to every reader of THE BEE the opportunity for its possession on such reasonable terms we feel that we have taken a forward step in journalism and aided the progress of American civilization.

PEPPERMINT DROPS.

Scranton Truth: There would be notrouble n politics if the politician were let alone and given his way. Atchison Globe: The man who is trying to

dimb up finds fots of heels above him and ots of fists behind him. Milwaukee Journal: When a person grows weary of well-doing look out for a brilliant spurt in the opposite direction.

New York Sun: "So Chollie has gone broad." "Yes." "Who sent him that beautiful bunch of forget-me-nots!" His tailor." Harvard Lampoon: Beatrice-Isn't that man a fine tipe of a runner! Harry He may be a fine type, but he has just made a miss-

Philadelphia Times: "And you call that young Scrapesy a musician!" "So he is, and a good one." "Well, for a musician he keeps shockingly bad time. He didn't come in this moraing until near 3 o'clock."

Boston Herald: First Clubman—What time did you get home lust night? Do you remember? Second Chabban fifteen times My wife has told me about fifteen times Second Clubman -1 ought to

Texas Siftings: Little Boy-Pa, what is a

trusk railroad? Father—Well, my son, lex-pect the railroad that goes to Saratoga is a Ashland Press: "Thought you were tend-ing bar, Jack!" "Was—been fred." "What for!" "Couldn't raise 10 cents' worth of foam on 1 cent's worth of beer."

Merchant Traveler: "Where did young Browne get his money, papa?" "From his uncle, old Sam Brown. He inherited everything he has in this world except the final 'c Pliegende Blatter: A .- A more deserving

redical man than our friend Richard does not exist. He very frequently accepts no fee from his patients! B.—You don't say so! A.—For he generally settles with the heirs. Doctor-What is your husband's com-plaint, ma'am? Is it chronic? Wife - Yes I have never known him to be satisfied with a meal for the last thirty-five years. Philadelphia Times: "Hullo, Stiggins! hardly knew you. When I last saw you y

were dying from sleeplessness, and here you are, fat and happy. What has cured you!" "Been appointed on the police force." Boston Saturday Night: Sweet girl—
Mother, George told me solemniy that that
pretty halipin holder he gave me cost \$5; yet
today I saw exactly the same kind on sale for
10 cents. Mother—You know, my dear,
George is very religious. Most likely he
bought it as churen fair.

West Share: Merrill—"How is the new university is your city coming on?" Weelley—O, splendidly—the baseball and foetball grounds are laid out, the bath house built and we've secured seven athletic instructors. An Unprofessional Act. We're going to hire a man to teach Latin and history and all that, and I expect so'll open with a large class next fall."

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

For the benefit of voters who are interested in the result of primaries this week, THE BEE reproduces the following editorial which appeared in its columns December 9, 1889:

No amount of seif-praise and hypocritical pretense can wipe out the ugly fact that Broatch's career as mayor, from beginning to

end, has been one of unceasing duplicity, double-dealer by nature and train he has paraded the upper with sanctimonious visage to hood the law and order elements, while he hoodwink chsek-by-jowl with the lawless classes of the lower wards. He was all things to all men, provided he could use them to further the pe-litical fortunes of W. J. Broatch. Broatch waves aside as a trifle the fact that

he sanctioned the payment of a mouth's salary to Tom Cummings without the warrant of law. This is doubtless a specimen of the "backbone" about which he prates. It is paralleled by his brazen conduct in forcing on the payrolls of the city his chosen political pets. The power to create new offices in alone vested in the city council, but the mayor has ignored this express authority and crea ted the office of clerk of the str missioner, with a salary of a salary of Placing H. per year. Placing H. L. Sew an elastic tool, in that position, Broatch played his "backbone" to the comptroller and ordered that official to place Seward's on the pay roll without the authority of

the city council Broatch thanks God in one breath that ninger was not elected mayor, and shows his hypocrisy in another by confessing that the voted the straight republican ticket and forced his coachman to do likewise. Is that the act of an honest man! Does he not by his acts prove himself a liar and double-dealer:

while he openly professed allegiance to the republican ticket, he had secretly scattered his hirelings over the city to work and vote against himself and his coachman! Mr. Broatch refers to private matters that have no bearing on the question. THE BEE might, if so disposed, furnish a few chapters on his connection with certain disorderly houses; but let that pass. We propose to hold up Broatch to the scorn of honest men

hold up Breatch to the scorn of honest men on his record as an official and his duplicity as a politician. Palayer and falsehood and conceit cannot after the stubborn fact that he and his gang outraged the ballot box in an attempt to to continue in power, and after being squarely beaten in the convention, notwith-standing efforts to bribe delegates, he constanding chords to bribe delegates, he conspired with the leaders of the "Solid Twenty-eight" to defeat the men they had publicly pledged themselves to support. They accepted democratic money to betray the republican party. With treachery on their lips and malice in their hearts, they

accepted Mr. Liniager's hospitality, while hours before they had perfected their plans to slaughter him at the polis.
These are cold facts which will haunt Broatch and his gang 'till judgment day,

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST. Nebraska.

The jail at Grand Island is empty. Sheridan county old soldiers will form a veterans' association at Rushville July 12.

W. P. McCreary of Hastings is talked of as Adams county's candidate for attorney gen-The premium list has been issued for the Polk county fair, to be held at Oseeola Sep-

tember 2, 3, 4 and 5. Prof. E. B. Barton of Hamilton county is tion for state superintendent of public in

A Chase county man bought a dollar's orth of sugar on time and sold it for 50 cents to buy a ticket to the circus. The family of M. Y. Starbuck of McCook

were poisoned by eating canned becf, but all recovered after suffering intensely. The Kimball county republican convention has elected two delegates to the state conven tion pledged to support Rayner for attorney general and Tom Benton for auditor.

Mrs. Samuel Stump, while on the way to celebrate the Fourth at Falls City. thrown from a wagon and so severely injured that she died thirty-six hours later.

S. S. Spires of Odell, who owns one of the finest herds of Merino sheep in the state has finished his shearing with these results: Thirty of his ewes averaged twenty pounds of wool each. One two-year-old ram sheared thirty-nine pounds, two others thirty-six pounds each, another thirty-four-pounds and still another thirty-four-and a half pounds. The entire flock of 200 averaged eighteen pounds of wool each. J. C. F. Cannon of the First brigade, Third

division, Twentieth army corps, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Illinois Infantry, company E. now living at Franklin, claims distinction of being the youngest living soldier that served in the late war. He was born June 24, 1849, callisted June 16, 1861, was unded seven times, honorably di and draws no pension, says the Franklin Republican. He stands six feet seven and one-half inches high and challenges the record.

The residence of Mrs. Bulger, an aged widow woman, living near the St. Joseph & Grand Island depot, was entered by two tramps the other night who made an assault with intent to commit rape. She was knocked senseless by one of the rufflans, but the cries of two little girls who were staying with her brought assistance, and in the excitement which followed the tramps escaped The attending physician pronounces her to be in a critical condition.

Iowa Items. The building of the Ottumwa coal palace

has commenced. The ladies of Union county have formed a Blue Grass league.

A military company has been organized by Keekuk colored men.

There are twelve prisoners confined in the Montgomery county jail. It is estimated that the Catholic Mutual Benefit association has a membership of 2,000

During the month of June nearly six tons butter and 12,300 dozen eggs were shipped

from Manchester. Algona will issue bonds for a \$10,000 water orks system as soon as a successful artesian

A brutal Dubuque street car driver killed a tired horse by striking it on the head, and will have to pay the company for the animal A couple of Butler county farmers went on a wolf hunting expedition one day last week and returned with twenty-one young mbs, for which they received the saug sum

J. B. Metzger, a farmer living in Clay township, Clay county, was dragged to death by a runaway toam the other day. About precisely the same musner.

During an electrical storm the other day the house of Mrs. Ludwig, a widow living near Coldwater, was struck by lightning. The whole family was rendered insensible. and when the children recovered they found their mother standing in a corner of the room with life extinct. Benjamin Trueblood of Penn college, Oska

loosa, is en route to Europe to attend a meet-ing of the International Peace and Arbitra-tion association, which convenes in London July 14 and 15. The purpose is to establish international arbitration between all nations, and the association is made up principally of Qualters. The coal mines at Kirkville, Wapello

ounty, have become exhausted and th pany is moving its stores and other building to the new town of Hileman, near Albin The residents of the town are following sui and a great many buildings have alread been moved away. The town will surrende its charter and in a short time Kirkville which was at one time a thriving little city will live only in memory.

The most valuable addition ever made t the historical archives of lown was received at Burlington the other day by Charles At dried, originator of the famous "Aldrich col-lection" in the Iowa state library. The treasure consists of the original civic and military documents of the late General Henry Dodge, first governor of the territory of Wis cossin, and probably the most famous character in the history of Iowa and the Black Hawk war. The papers were received from the widow of the anceSenator A. C. Dodge son of the Gener

The Two Dakotas. A petrified fish was found near Parker the

other day. A female base ball club has been organized at Beatrice, Beadle county.

Watertown has the only camp of Daughters of Veterans in the state

South Dakota has 500 alliance organizations,

Mrs. Bossio L. Hullet has been admitted to practice in the Stanley county court. In the past year the enrollment of the

Pierre schools has increased from 180 to 546 Julia Cloud, an eighty-five-year-old Indian squaw, died of heart disease while celebrat-

ng the Fourth at Lake Madison. The Chamberlain city council has imposed a \$300 license on original package houses, the money to be paid quarterly.

Alex Recontre of Pierre is the oldest white native of Dakota. He was born where the city of Pierre now stands fifty-two years ago. A three-year-old baby, asleep in a small low was found by Stage Driver Brenkar on the road between Bloomington and White Lake the other day. Brenkar took the child White Lake and turned it over to the care of the postmaster.

The telephone spoiled an elopement at Spearfish the other day. John Cowgill of Whitewood fell in love with a Miss Hayes, and as the girl was under age and the consent of her parents not to be had, an elepement was the result. The young couple started for Spearfish, where the nuptial knot was to be tied, when the "irate parent" got wind of the affair and telephoned to the sheriff to step the runaways. The loving pair were meton the road by the officer and the young lady sent back to her parents. Cows probably be prosecuted for abduction. Coweill will

Sheriff Guthrie of Pierre the other day foreclosed a mertgage on stock belonging to Spotted Bear, a Sioux Indian, being the first case on recordin South Dakotar where the property of an Indian has been seized for debt. Last spring Spotted Bear had some trouble with his wife and took the matter into the courts. He was besten in the case and the costs, etc., charged up against him. Not saving the money to settle, he gave a mortgage on his stock, which was seized for the debt as mentioned above. S. Bear staved off financial ruin by securing a loan, from of the banks with which he paid the holder of the mortgage.

BRAZIUS TROUBLES.

A Church Party Formed in Opposition to the Republic.

testing at the polls for the rights of the late state church. A committee was also appointed, of which the bishop of Para is the chairman. This prelate is a man of great bishop. Army and navy officers also appear on this committee, and there are several names of men of prominence under the empire. Nearly all the journals have attacked the organizers of the party. The Diarlo do Noticias charges that the organizers are conspirators and monarchists and not cheries, whose spite has been aroused by the declara-tion of the republic, that the priests are de-termined to read the provisional government a lesson is pretty certain. The precipitate separation of church and state, preceded by the more than precipitate electoral law, has furnished the cloricals with strength in the body politic of Brazil which they are not likely to throw away. The admirers of Comle who have abolished the taking of eaths

braska are requested to send delegates from their several countles to meet in convention in the city of Lincoln, Wednesday, July 23, at 8 'clock p. m., for the purpose of placing in mination candidates for the following state Clovernor

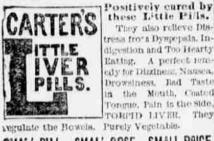
Auditor of Public Accounts. State Treasurer. Attorney General. Commissioner of Public Lands and Build-

THE APPORTIONMENT. The several counties are entitled entation as collows, being based upon the ore cast for Hon. George H. Hastings, presi-

DEL COUNTRES. COUNTIES. Admus...... Loup. Loup. Mactson McPhers McPhers Sanw. Strekolla. Phelps. Washington Wayne Webster Wheeler Unorganized Ter.

ended that no proxies be ad-e convention, and that the dele-be authorized to cast the full

SICK HEADAGHE



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Brown, Guy G. Barton, E. W. Nash, Thomas
J. Kimball, George B. Laka

RIO JANEIRO, (via New York) July 7 .-Special Cablegram to Ton Ban. - A meeting has been held at Rio, at which the "Catholic party" was organized for the purpose of con-

ability and will probably be the next arch-

of reason were it not for fear of ridicale, form but a small minority in Brezil and the main body of voters have the same regard for the church and its ministers that they have al-

Republican State Convention. The republican electors of the state of Ne

Lieutenant Governor. Secretary of State.

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

dential elector in 1888, giving one d votes and the major fraction thereof

Total-

rates present be authorized cote of the delegation.

L. D. Richards, Chairman.

WALT M. SEELLY Secretary.

1409