TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily heads Six sorning Three months Sunday Ree, One Year Weekly Ree, One Year OFF RES.

Omaha, The Bee Building.
S. Omaha Corner Nand 5th Stream.
Council Buffs, 12 Pearl Street.
Chicars office, 317 Chamber of Commerce.
New York Rooms 14, 13 and 15 feitbure Building.
Washington, 55 Fourteenth street. CORRESPONDENCE. All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the Editorial Department. BUSINESS LETTERS

All trishes letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Parhitshing Company, Orsaha. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the Com-

The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors. The Bee Blding. Farnam and Seventeenth Sts SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION

State of Nebraska,
County of Douglas.
George B. Tzschack, secretary of The Bee
Publishing Company, does solemnly swear
that the actual circulation of The Dally Bee
for the vecleonding July 5, 1800, was as fol-

Satorday, July 5..... 

Sworm to before me and subscribed in my presence this 5th day of July, A.D., 1800.
N.P. Fell. Notary Public.

State of Nobrasko.

State of Nobrasko.

County of Douglas iss.

County of Douglas iss.

Goorge B. Teschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee
Publishing Coopney, that the neural average
duly circulation of TRE DALLY BEE for the
month of July, 1889, 18,788 copies; for August,
1889, 18,511 copies; for Sentember, 1889, 18,510
copies; for October, 1889, 18,267 copies; for Noventuer, 1889, 19,310 copies; for December, 1899,
20,618 copies; for January, 1890, 19,155 copies;
for February, 1890, 19,761 copies; for March, 1890,
20,836 copies; for April, 1899, 20,504 copies; for
May, 1899, 20,180 copies; for June, 1899, 20,301
copies.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my
presence this ind day of July, A. B. 1880,
[Scalia] N. P. Pril, Notary Public.

Now the city proposes to regulate the "production of milk." Does this apply to the milk in the combine coconnut?

A FEW husky policemen armed with stout hickories would be a prefitable addition to the industries of Cut-off island.

broiled governments should give the women a chance to fight it out. THE contractors are rallying nobly to the cause of Broatch, Birkhauser& Co.,

not from choice, but because it is necessary for their success in business. Now THAT the trouble concerning the seal fisheries in the Behring sea is settled, the country should see to it that

wall-eyed pike are prohibited from running at large. THE fact that W. J. Broatch has established a branch of his Twenty-eight | whose political conduct is honorable and club of conspirators in South Omaha will in no way aid him in his double

ST. PAULice dealers now regret that they did not store their ice palaces, as a famine is feared. Congested dew drops are commanding fabulous prices in some cities this month.

dealing campaign.

EVEN Des Moines wants a recount. It is claimed that several holes-in-thewall escaped the enumerators. Hso, the census takers must have been blind and lost to all sense of smell.

DEFAULTER ARCHER of Maryland got five years in the penitentiary. He also got a trifle less than a quarter of a million dollars out of the public treasury with which to cancel his campaign

GOVERNOR NICHOLS' veto of the Louislana lottery bill did credit to his manhood. Of all the officials of the state, he stands almost alone in upholding its honor and integrity against a carnival

of political corruption.

"PURITY in elections" and Pete Birkhauser are marching hand in hand toward the republican primaries. For the time being Peter drops his mugwomp mask and parades as a Twenty-Dighter, regardless of expense.

THE annual spasm of forfeiting unearned land grants has broken out in congress. While the discussions are going on the corporations are gathering in empires of land that would, if justice were done, be added to the public

ASSURANCES are given that Birkhauser's batch of inspectors are competent to handle and distribute those blocks of fifties which that eminent stalwart. John T. Clarke, is sentiering promiscuously to "discourage the use of money in elections."

THE oceans of tears shed over the poverty of John Roach at the time of his death were a waste of brine. Therecent sale of the estate for four million dellars shows that the great ship builder either worked public sympathy for a purpose or the property enjoyed a western boom in three years.

THE republicans of Iowa are to be congratulated on the determination of the prohibitionists to place an independent ticket in the field. Once rid of the element which dragged the party to defeat and made a democratic governor possible, it will command the support of the honest conservative classes who were driven out of the fold by fanaticism. From a moral and political standpoint, the room of the prohibitionists is far more desirable than their company.

MR. W. R. VAUGHN'S bill to pension all persons who were held in slavery is, according to Mr. Vaughn's own statement, a decided success. To carry out his plan will cost but a trifle over six hundred million deltars. While being quantity of our products, and parinterviewed upon the subject Mr. Vaughn asked the reporter to excuse him until he built a million dollar hotel. If the government refuses to pension the ex-shaves Mr. Vaughn will pension them than the value of flour delivered on shiphimself. He is not the man to allow a board in this country. It is possible triffing sum like six hundred million that we might secure the removal or dollars to stand between him and any of material modification of this enormous his charitable schemes.

F.ET FIRE RETIRE.

The depositions taken Tuesday in he case of Wheelervs. THE BEE Pubishing company fully confirm the charge that W. J. Broatch, while mayor of the city of Omaha, caused the street commissioner to hire over one hundred men for the purpose of voting them at the republican primaries for a Broatch dele-

It was sworn to by Messrs, Gridley and Drexel, the two deputies of City Treasmer Rush, that one hundred and ten men were paid off right after the primaries on certificates issued by H. L. Seward, a pliant tool of Broatch, who had been put upon the ity payrollillegally as clerk of the treet commissioner and was willing and capable of doing any dirty or criminal work that might be necessary to help Broatch to a renomination. Gridley and Drexel both testified that many of these nen openly stated in the treasurer's office that they had done no work for the city; had been hired under false pretenses with promise of steady work, and after being hauled from ward o ward and voted in all of them at the primary election, they were discharged and given certificates by this man seward, one of the Twenty-eight scounhels that betrayed and knifed Lininger.

This is not a street rumor or a campaign canapi. When Broatch himself vason the witness stand two weeks ago n the same case, and the question was isked whether or not he had directed the street commissioner or his foreman to put these repenters on the street gang, he declined to answer, which was tantameunt to a confession that he was guilty, and Mr. Gridley testified Tuesday that this infanous attempt to burglarize the city treasury was by the direction of Broatch while in the office of mayor.

Now we submit to the reputable and concrable citizens of Omaha whether W. J. Broatch is a fit person to be endorsed for a nomination as chief executive of Nebraska. Is it not a disgrace and blot upon the fair fame of this city that this man has not been prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law for corrupting his subordinates in office, for aiding and countenancing the most criminal assault upon the ballot box, and for approving an appropriation If the sealskin provokes an internaof nearly twenty-five hundred dollars for alleged work for the city that tional rumpus on Behring sea, the emin reality he knew to be for a criminal onslaught on the republican primaries at the expense of the taxpayers?

In behalf of an outraged community, and in behalf of the republican party which W. J. Broatch has dishonored, debauched and betrayed, we demand his retirement from the field as a candidate for governor. It is a position for which he has proven himself atterly unfit by his disreputable methods and conscienceless maladministration of our city affairs. It is a position that should be filled only by a man whose record is spotless and

MR. BLAINE'S POLICY.

The very pronounced opposition of Secretary Blaine to certain features of the proposed tariff bill, which he believes would prevent this country making any better trade relations withother American countries, is being a good deal criticised as inconsistent with the position of Mr. Blaine in the past regarding the tariff. Some one who assumes speak for the secretary says that those who make this criticism fail to appreciate the distinction between a principle and a policy, and states that Mr. Blaine has no patience with people who prate of the "principle" of protection. A principle, he explains, is something fixed and permanent, having its seat in unalterable logic, while on the other hand a policy is a makeshift. The most consistent and logical statesman, he remarks, may establish a policy today and revoke it tomorrow without doing violence to any principle he has espoused.

Most intelligent men will doubtless readily admit the propriety of this distinction, although it has not been observed by the high tariff protection advocates of this country. Their contention always has been that the policy they advocated had its foundation in a vital principle, as all know who are familiar with the protection speeches of Clay and the works of Horace Greeley and Henry C. Carey, and there can be no doubt that the late Judge Kelley so regarded it, as probably Mr. McKinley and some others now do. If Mr. Blaine makes the distinction which he is said to make it is a departure from the teachings of the lead-

ing protection advocates of this country. But the real matter of concern is not the line drawn by Mr. Blaine between principle and policy in relation to thetariff, but the merit and possible value of what he proposes. His aim is to make the tariff a weapon to enforce trade reciprocity with other countries. This obviously is the application of a "policy" in its fullest sense, in which no principle cuts any figure. Can it be made effective, is the question.

Will the southern countries from which we buy sugar and wool deal with us more largely upon condition that our tariff is made more liberal as to those commodities? Will Cuba, for example, increase her purchases from us if we place her sugar on the free list? The value of the dutiable imports from that island for the fiscal year ending June 1889, was fifty-two million dollars, of which sugar and melasses constituted nearly seventy-three percent During the same year Cuba bought of us goods to the value of a little over eleven million dollars, or not much above one-fifth of the value of her products sold to us, and one-half the value of our exports to the island represented lumber, only a little over one million dollars being for breadstuffs. We still need the sugar of Caba, but what assurance is there that if it were placed on the free list we should sell her a greater of breadstuffs? ticularly authorities of the Island have just increased the duty on four imported from the United States, so that now it is more

island might be increased, but should benefited as much as the workingmen. we gain or lose by such an arrangement? Similar considerations apply to other southern countries.

In view of these it is ques- this city, but the whole state in tionable whether the proposed policy of the administration of its affairs. Mr. Blaine would accomplish what he Shall Omaha dishonor his deaft undoubteely believes it would. There upon her good will and gratitude? Will are cogent reasons for doubting the wis- Omaharofuse him an endorsement that dom of a discriminative and distinctly he has so richly merited? Will the reavowed coercive policy on our part with respect to other American countries, and this in effect is what the policy urged by sistent republican and has never sulked Mr. Blaine mouns. There are indications that it has not a very strong support in either branch of congress.

THE DEBATE AT CRETE.

The large audience that listened with ntense interest to the debate at Crete on railroad rates between ex-Senator Van Wyck and Mr. Marquette, the chief attorney of the Burlington & Missouri, indicated the deep concern felt by the people of Nebraska in this subject. It is a question certain to command the earnst attention of our people wherever discussed and under whatever circumstances, so that the fact of this altogether practical subject being quite foreign to the peculiar exerises and deliberations of a Chautauqua ssemblage did not interfere with the debate receiving the closest and most inerested attention.

Perhaps no two men could have been elected to discuss this question better qualified for the task. The railroad inerests in Nebraska cannot reasonably and fault with the presentation of their case made by Mr. Marquette. His logic. it is true, was sometimes faulty, and his facts were not always trustworthy, but he showed a good deal of skill in defending a cause heavily burdened with a long record of wrong and injustice to the people. Mr. Van Wyck presented the people's cause with his accustomed earnestness and vigor, and easily disposed of most of the arguments and assumptions of his opponent. The weakest part of the argument of Mr Marquette was his reference to the relative rates in Iowa and Nebraska, Unsble to deny the wide difference to the advantage of the former state, he attempted to defend the higher charges in Nebraska by asserting that the lowa rates are wrong and the Nebraska rates are right; that the former are based on no business principle. Yet the railroads in Iowa express no dissatisfaction with the rates in that state and the returns show they are making money at them. The corporation advocate was also unfortunate in ome of his figures, of which his oppoment took the fullest advantage. The debate will of course have no

practical result, but it has a value in more fully enlightening the people with regard to the position and sentiment of the railroads in this state in relation to rates. They do not intend to make any further concessions to the demands of the people for just rates unless compelled to do so. The interstate commerce commission has declared that the existing charges are excessive and should be reduced, and every fact bearing on this question supports that opinion, yet the railroads not only refuse to pay any attention to it, but deny and are contesting the right of the commissioners toorder a reduction of rates. Mr. Marquette has with sufficient clearness defined the position and policy of the Nebraska railroads, and there can be no doubt as to what to expect if they are allowed to have their own way. It is for the people of Nebraska to determine whether the railroads shall continue indefinitely the policy which is extorting from the people annually millions of dollars and retarding the progress and prosperity

THE CLOWN AND THE SALOON. In a speech at Beatrice for prohibition, Mr. Sam Small said: "On the streets of Beatrice I noticed the signs of foreign browers. There is where the noney from Nepraska is going." But Mr. Small did not call attention to the fact that the prohibition speakers were all imported, and that they received from twenty-live dollars to one hundred dollars before they would make a speech. If Dickie and Small and St. John lived in Nebraska and were making a fight against saloons from principle, rather than for pay, they might succeed in proving that they are incere in their wild assertions.

Drinking the beer offoreign breweries s optional. They set up their places of pusiness and take their own risks. But when Mr. Small comes to Nebraska to talk and take his money out of the state he demands a guarantee. It is worse than any other confidence game. He pays no liceuse for the privilege of indulging in his wild and clownish capers, while the foreign brewer is obliged to give bonds to keep an orderly house. This is the difference between the foreign clows preacher and the orderly public house of the foreign brewer.

DR. MERCER FOR GOVERNOR.

Among the citizens of Omaha and Douglas county no man has a better right to expect an endorsement for a high and honorable position than Dr. S. D. Mercer. No man in Omaha has done more in a practical way to stimulate confidence in the stability and growth of the metropolis of Nebraska than Dr. Mercer, and no man has labored more incessantly in season and out of season to put his faith in Omaha's great future into practical execution. His monumental energy and enterprise are visible in every section of the city from Walnuthill to South Eleventh street and from the Council Bluffs bridge to the heart of South Omsha. One hundred and twenty dwellings, costing all the way from one thousand to sixty thousand dollars each, have been erected by him within our city limits, and a dozen imposing, substantial store-rooms and warehouses in the business center afford tangible evidence of his disposition to invest all he has and all he can borrow to build up Omaha. To Dr. Mercer our citizens are chiefly indebted for the most perfect electric motor system possessed by any city on the continent. It was a venture that involved great risks, and but for his indomitable energy would duty by admitting Cuban sugar free, and have wrecked him financially,

In the prime of life, and with his in-

states. If the southern republics must dight, the United States can only look on and supply all the implements and munitions of war they can pay for. In this connection it would be interesting to know the whereabouts of that arbitration treaty drafted and signed by the Pan-American congress.

What looks like a mountain of gold nas been discovered in Colorado. Reports of the find declare that it overhadows the famous Comstock lode. Its true value cannot be determined, however, until a few million blocks of stock are unloaded on the gullible public.

the state constitution will be voted on, each requiring a separate box. The state, congressional and county ticket will require another, making in all five bexes, which will increase the labors of the election boards. Even with the most competent and active corps of judges and clerks, voting will not average one per minute. At that rate five to six hundred votes would be the limit, while in many of the present polling districts there are from one thousand to fourteen hundred voters

valuable experience, Dr. Mercer has a

justifiable ambition to serve, not only

publicans of Douglas county decline to

honor a man who has always been a con-

MORE POLLING PLACES.

place in the Second ward reminds the

council of the necessity of redistricting

the entire city. It is apparent to every

one that the number of polling places is

totally insufficient to enable all citizens

to exercise their rights. This fact was

clearly shown at the last election, when

hundreds of voters were unable to east

their ballots. Of the seventeen thou-

sand votors registered, but seventy-five

per cent voted, and this falling off

was largely due to the inabil-

ity of judges and clerks to comply with

the registration law and to receive the

The difficulties encountered at the city

election will be trebled at the coming

state election. Aside from the inevita-

ble delays of searching for names in

registration books, four amendments to

ballots as promptly as offered.

The request for an additional polling

in the trace?

registered. The overshadowing importance of the questions to be settled at the next elec tion will undoubtedly bring out every vote. It is vitally necessary that ample facilities be provided to meet this increase. Carving out a few new districts will not meet the emergency. The council should secure an accurate report on the voting strength of each ward, whether registered or not, and establish a sufficient number of poling places to insure the casting of every vote. St. Paul, with a registered vote of thirty-two thousand, has eighty polling places, whereas the number in Omaha is only twenty-two. Double that number should be established and the number of voters to each pell limited to say four hundred.

This is a matter which the council should promptly consider on a broad basis. As officials and individuals, the members are vitally interested in employing every means to secure a full vote next November.

ENDORSED THE LOBBY.

Investigating committees and whitewash go hand in hand. The result of the investigation of the lobby and its efforts to defeat honest legislation in the Massachusetts legislature only proved that to the committee's mind a lobby is necessary to bring about certain kindsof legislation. The committee held that wholesome and necessary laws would often be defeated if it were not for the efforts of a lotale

This same kind of reasoning would give any and every corporation the privilege of maintaining a lobby, the duties of which would be the wholesale purchase of venal members a legislative body. This strikes a blow at the very foundation of government and is in direct contradiction of the laws of almost all states. A lobby which was authorized to purchase, by bribes, the votes of men was maintained in Massachusetts. The fact that it corrupted and debugched members of both houses was established beyond a doubt. Yet the committee which alduced these facts and placed the corruptor in a fair way to go to the penitentiary dismissed the case, because it was found "that the corporation employing the lobby could not afford to risk the passage of their bill by a refusal to employ any

lobbyists at all." While Nebraska may not boast the culture of the old Bay state, we certainly can give that commonwealth points on political honesty and legislative conduct that she would do well to consider.

THE WATCH-DOG OF THE TREASURY. When Councilman Wheeler was extolled by the late mayor as "the watchdog of our city treasury," it provoked an audible smile from all who knew Dan Wheeler and his peculiar thrift in public office. Nearly all the old settlers know what sort of a watch-deg Wheeler was in the state board of agriculture and as secretary of the state senate. Some of them remember the incident in the legislature when the appropriation for the state board of agriculture was forged and raised from three thousand to six thousand dellars and the legislature had to repeal the forgery the same session.

But Mr. Wheeler will say, "That is a chestnut." Now let the watch-dog of the Omaha city treasury arise and explain away the irregular and illegal appropriation of nearly twenty-five hundred dollars for the gang of repenters that were employed for the benefit of Broatch in November as testified to in the suit of Wheeler against THE BEE Publishing company by City Treasurer Rush and his deputies Gridley and Drexel. Where was the watch-dog of the city treasury when this audacious raid on the treasury was made? Was it not his duty as chairman of the finance committee to strike out the appropriation which he must have known was nothing better than stealing twenty-five hundred dollars from the taxpayers? If he did not know when the bills were in his hands that no service had been rendered to the city, he certainly could not plead the bany act and disclaim all knowledge of the conspiracy to rob the tax payers by hiring men to do political work in view of the publication made of this scandalous piece of work soon after the city election

last year. Why has the watch-dog of the treasury ignored this transaction instead of

thus the consumption of flour in the Inall these enterprises no lass has been I taking steps to have the chief perpetrator of the fraud and his associates prosecuted criminally and civilly?

THE erection of Wyoming and Idaho into states has provoked a shower of rage and abuse from the provincial press of the east. The action of congress is denounced as a piece of republican partisanship, an outrage on populous states and a political crime. These painful expressions furnish proof of the widespread fear in the east that its political grip on the nation is a thing of the past. Too long has the west been having reached man's estate, with force proposes to assert its power in the government and to grant home rule to every territory possessing the enterprise and pluck which are the foundations of

A Word for Governor Thayer.

Franklin County Guard. We do not believe our party can do as well by nominating any other aspirant. He has erved his country and Neuraska loyally, ably and industriously and made fewer mistakes than others who have been in public life as ong as he has. He is a younger man than many of the leading statesmen of Europe and his mental and physical vigor are unimpaired. The Guard succeedy hopes that John M. Thayer will again be nominated and elected.

Nebraska Republicans. Sioux City Journal.

The time is approaching for the republican

primaries in Nebraska. That time never prought with it more urgent duty for every nember of the party.

It is within the opportunity of the party to place itself in the leadership of the state. It can do this by taking a bold, aggressive and notably decisive stand for the subjection of the railroad corporations to the public authority. For the republican party of cassion of purely American topics. Nebnaskato fall to do this is not only to fall. The original work excluded from short of its opportunity, but also to tempt

There is no misunderstanding the temper of the people-of the great majority of the people of all parties in that state. They are profoundly dissatisfied with the manner in which corporation influence has manipulated political conventions, party organizations and egislatures. They know that they are suffering from abuses of extortion and discrimination in transportation, and they know that the laws and administration thereof have not been in barmony with the genuine demand of the people for a remedy.

What the people want now is a decisive change in the situation as regards the regulation of the railroads. They feel that the railroad companies have been on top, and they demand that the law shall be on top. And they will require that the crepublican party shall authentically and indubitably represent this demand. The overwhelming maority of the voters of Nebraska are republicans, and they want their party to be the instrument of their will in this important con-

As a matter of fact the friends of the policy of public control of the corporations have it n their power to control the party if they are vigilant, and faithful. There is no doubt that they have been in the great majority in the party for years, but they have lacked organization and good management. The situation has now changed. The farmers are well organized. The old proxy abuse has been abolished, and that takes from the corporations

one of their favorite weapons. The only condition for the complete control of the party organization in Nebraska in the line of popular sentiment is that the friends of such a policy shall exert themselves with energy in the preliminaries to the convention.

VOICE OF THE STATE PRESS.

Logic al Argument.

Plattsmouth Journal.

The high license talkers, Monday, as on Saturday, had the best of it at Beatrice in the great debate. Prof. Samuel Dickie and Sam Small made speeches full of wild and inaccurate assertions and sentimental generalities. Editor Rosewater and the Hon. John L. Webster gave the vast audience facts, figures and logical argument.

The Votes Count.

Nebraska City News. Coanell's "by request" bill, granting a pension to all pegroes emancipated by the government, is well calculated to capture the colored vote. But how about the tax payers!

Reckless Laborality.

Springfeld Republican. One of the Nebraska congressmen brought is a bill to pension ex-slaves. He makes no estimate of the cost, but would probably say with Senator Ingalls that it did not matter whether a billfon or a trillion of dollars be the figure. These fellows have large views-when it comes to spending other people's money.

Should Learn Manners

Norfolk Novs The men who hissed and jeered the high license speakers at Beatrice did not help the cause of prohibition any. Intolerance never yet won a victory. If prohibition is right, its advocates could afford to listen patiently and willingly to the arguments of the opposition. The men who hissed at Beatrice should learn some manners before they attend another Christian assembly.

HER EYES. Bu Edwin F. Warren.

What the color of her eyes? Ah, the fact is hard to tell. There is ever fresh surprise When upon those orbs I dwell First, as darkest night they seem, Then, a flash of colder gray, Next, a sweet and tender gream As of heaven's serencet ray. What the color of her eyes f Changeable as April sides.

When she puts her hand in mine With a greeting warm and true, Then hereyes, uplifted, shine With the heaven's reflected him. When at parting her white arms Hold me close in love's embrace, Not the least among her charms, Eves of brown, where just a trace Of tears be clouds their changeing hue, Brown to black or gray to blue. When I look within their deeps,

Black or brown or blue or gray, Veriest truth within them sleeps, Lights and shade forever play. Blessed eyes their gaze is pure, Or in sorrow or in song.

And whenever their pleadings lure,
"Tis from evil and from wrong." Heaven shall keep her is its ward, And hereyes shall be my guard. Nebraska City, Neb.

FOR READERS NOW ON EARTH. Three things ought to find a place in every

American home: The sucred Scriptures, a good daily newspaper and a thoroughly reliable encyclopædia. The first we are quite sure every family in which Twe BEE is taken already enjoys; the second it has been the business of our lives to furnish; the third we place at the dispasal of our readers from this moment. Eight cents a day, with an additional fraction of a cent too small to be easily stateable, will hereafter erap le any citizen to secure the daily and Sunday edition of this paper for an outire year delivered at his residence, and in addition a complete set of the Americanized Encyclopædia Britannica, which, after a careful examination, we confithe football of the eastern states, but deatly believe to be the most complete, reliable and altogether best work of its kind exand ability to do and dare, the west tant today. This is another illustration of the motto that lies at the base of American institutions: In union there is strength. We have simply organized the readers of Tan Ban into a club of encyclopædia buyers and obtained from the publishers the concessions which so vast an organization has the legitimate right to demand. Our reward will come in an increased circulation, which, again, will probably enable us to secure similar advantages for our subscribers in some other direction. This is as it should be; the publishers and readers of a great newspaper should work

together for mutual advantage. The work which we have thus secured for our readers is neither a more reprint of a foreign publication nor a hasty compilation Issued under a "catchy" title. It is really a special edition of that world famous work, the Encyclopadia Britannica, sprepared by a staff of American scholars with a special view to the needs of American homes. Not a subject treated in the original "Britannica" has been omitted; not a word has been left out that by any possibility could interest an American reader, and a vast amount of new matter the want of which deprived the Eaglish work of half its usefulness has been added. The title accurately expresses the scope and plan of the book. It is the Encyclopædia Britanulca Americanized.

What the publishers have done is to take

the Encyclopædia Britannica to pieces and rebuilt it with amendments and improvements. The latest or minth edition of the original work was compiled some fifteen years ago; the American editors have revised it to the present year. The original work was crowded with minute and exhaustive descriptions of English towns, cities, counties, beroughs, minor institutions and other matters of poculiar interest to Englishmen and to Englishmen alone, while American subjects were treated with the same brevity as French or German. The American editors this method, condensed the have reversed articles on distinctively British subjects within reasonable limits, and utilized the space thus gained for exhaustive disits plan all mention of individuals. however famous, who were alive at the time of its compilation; it says not a word of more than half the men whose names are written on the pages of modern history-no word of Grant or Sheridan, or Sherman, of Harriet Beecher Stowe, Julia Ward Howe, or Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, of Cleveland, Harrison or Blaine, or Paraell, Salisbury or Bismarck. This woful lapsus, too, has been supplied in the Americanized edition. A series of 3,000 biographies, each brought down to the present year, enables the reader to learn at a glance, the life story of every noted individual of the present generation. To all this add a complete series of maps and a number of well executed engravings, illustrative of the text, and the Americanized Encyclopædia Britannica is before you -a work in whose introduction to our readers we feel a not unwarrantable pride.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST. Nebraska.

Kearaey will soon start glucose works. The Dawes county fair comes off September 17-20. George Fairbrother, jr., has purchased the

A new original package house has been pened at Republican City. The teachers' institute of Otoe county is iu session at Nebraska City Lincoln reports over \$1,000,000 worth of

ouildings in course of erection. The alliance people of Nemaha county hold independent convention at Auburn

Norfolic's new street cars have arrived and will be running as soon as the turn-tables are The Lincoln land company sold \$4,000

orth of lots in the month of June in South Auburn. The Short Line track will be completed to O'Neill by Saturday, July 12, if nothing hap-

A system of electric lights and a street railare among the possibilities in O'Neili within the present year. Citizens of Red Willow county have issued

a call for a peoples' convention to place in nomination a county ticket. Judge Eaton of Nebraska City issued seven marriage licenses in one day, and the popula tion of Nebraska City is already over ten

In Box Butte county the farmers are circulating a petition to the government asking for an appropriation to sink artesian wells in that region for the purpose of irrigation. Bancroft is the banner town for old people The following named with their resp ages are reported; Mr. and Mrs. Peter Fitche, 69 each; Mary Lafleshe, 60; Memmetee-e, Indian, 106; John Morse, 81; Mrs. John Morse, 77; John Paugles, 62; Mary Paugles, 64; G. P. Ransom, 78; Matchte-sawee, Indian, 65; Francis Schwedhelm, 65; Mrs. Schwedhelm, 65; Mrs. Lucy Watson, 72.

Iowa. Two mad dogs have been shot at Belle Plaine in the past week. The First brigade, I. N. G., will go into camp August 23, probably at Otturiwa. Frank Pecenaka, a young man living at Belle Plaine, lost both legs by being run over by the cars at Chelsea.

Thieves swooped down on a Des Moines fire house and stole two possums which the company kept as pets. A Davenport bank the other day took in a \$30 dellar gold piece which had been spii and about so worth of gold taken out of the

Wallace Warner and Frank Hendershott, charged with burgiary and attempted rape, broke jail at West Union and escaped the According to the Des Moines Register

\$33,500 has been expended in enforcing the prohibitory law in Des Moines the last six months, which represents one-third of ail the county expenses, including courts, during the Rev. J. P. Conkey died at his home in Dubuque of Bright's disease, at the age of sixty-seven. He was many years paster of the First Presbyterian church, retiring a few

years ago. He leaves considerable property, including large landed interests in the vicinity of Wessington Springs, S. D. of Wessingtor Springs, S. D.

Harry Brainard, a census enumerator in Plainfield, finished his work July 3 and committed suicide by shooting himself through the head with an old Cols revolver. Mr. Brainard was a respected diffzen. He served during the war as lieutenant of company A, Eleventh Wisconsin volunteers.

Miss Lillian Shuch, a beautiful and accomplished young lady of Derby, Lucas county, committed suicide one day last week by taking a large dose of morphine. Grief over the death of her affianced, Alvin R. Bell, who was buried the day she took the fatal drug, is the assigned cause of the rash

fatal drug, is the assigned cause of the rash A few weeks ago the home of August Eng-

A few weeks ago the none of August Engstrom at Dunreath was totally destroyed by fire. When Mr. Engstrom arrived upon the scene he supposed his wife was in the burning building and boidly rushed into the smoke and flames to rescue her. In the meantime she had effected her escape through a rear window. Her husband sought for her through the burning houseand whileso doing was so severely burned that he has been very low ever since and is not expected to recover. low ever since and is not expected to recover.

POLITICAL GOSSIP.

The news from Lancaster shows that railroad men still pull the strings of the politics of that county. McBride has been knocked out in his aspirations for re-election to the legislature; R. F. Moores, who was snowed under for the senate in 1888, is to wear the plumes this fall; R. H. Onkley will go to the lower house and John R. Chirk will have the delegation to the state convention. This shows that politics not only make strange bed fellows, but that politicians who are knocked down and dragged out are IIId truth-in that they will rise again.

Major Pierce of Waverly will be another Lancaster county statesman that will receive his reward this fall, so far as legislative honors go. The major has always been a railroad man and they think they need him

Mr. J. W. Barnhardtof the Nemaha County Herald, who has been in Omnha attending the meeting of the democratic state central committee, reports the breach between Tom Majors and Church Howe as widening, and doubts whether either one of them will attempt to secure an office this fall.

The Hastings Nebraskan says that the candidacy of F. P. Olmsted for congress is a fraud, and if genuine would be a digrace. In the meantime the two hundred and forty odd pounds of Boss Bostwie are convulsed in laughter. N. V. Harlan of York has announced him-

self as a candidate for congress in the Second district, and is now out on a campaign tour. When Laws and Harlan ran last fall, Mr. Laws announced that Harlan was his second The candidacy of Peter Youngers, jr., for state treasurer is, according to his Fillmore

county friends, gaining strength each day. The Fairmont Signal says of him that "he is strongest where he is best known," which, by the way, is a strong recommendation. G. W. Hester of Harrison was running for treasurer of the school district and the male voters would have been about a tie. Hester

went out and lobbied among the women and received a majority vote-five ladies being solid for him. From this time on Mr. Hester will favor woman suffrage-in extreme cases. Since Congressman Connell has received so much free advertising from his gigantic pension bill he is now thinking of introducing a supplementary bill, the provisions of which will

give to each male citizen raising a hook

necked Hubbard squash a compassionate pension. It is said that Mayor Sherwin of Fremont, who wants to be the democratic nominee for governor, does not look with favor upon the late date of holding the convention. He thinks it counts him out.

Mr. Henry St. Rayner says that the story that McCall comes from the west, and would consequently be in his way as a candidate for attorney general, is without foundation. He says the map of the state shows that McCall lives twenty-six miles cast of the state's center.

No Hostility Toward the East. The west is not aggressive in the sense of

being hostile to the east. It has use for the east. But the west is beginning to realize its strength and is modestly self-appreciative. Republican State Convention. The republican electors of the state of Ne

oraska are requested to send delegates from their several counties to meet in convention in the city of Lincoin, Wednesday, July 25, at 8 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of placing in omination candidates for the following state Governor. Lieutenant Governor.

Secretary of State. Auditor of Public Accounts. State Treasurer, Afterney General, Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings, Superintendent of Public Instruction, And the transaction of such other burs may come before the convention.

COUNTIES.

THE APPORTIONMENT. The several counties are entitled to representation as follows, being based upon the votecast for Hon. George H. Hastings, presidential elector in 1888, giving one delegate at marge to each county, and one for each 15)
votes and the major fraction thereof:

DEL. COUNTIES.

14 Kearney... 1 Keya Paha. 10 Keith... Kimball... loone.... Merrick. Thay er. Unorganized Ter

It is recommended that no proxies be additted to the convention, and that the dele-MALT M. SEELEY Secretary.

Total....

Miss Lovelorn-Mr. Hawkins said my com plexion was just lovely. Miss Caustique-Didn't you know that man was color blind?

When Baby was nick, 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,

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