THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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Saturitay, July 12 20,019 Average...... GEORIE B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my pres needs with day of July, A. D., 1800, [seat.,] N. P. Firth, Notary Public,

[Sunt.] N. P. First, Notary Public.
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Goorge R. Taschuck, being duly sworn, depression of any flat the astronaux chare duly bag Company, that the astronaux chare duly environment of July, 1889, 15,55 employ. For Angust, 1886, 15,56 (2016).
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FIVE hundred dollars could not be expended in a more profitable way than in sweeping the paved alleys.

A HALF dozen new political lightning rods are exposed each day, and the political current grows stronger.

UNDER the inspiration of the Baconian theory the political farmers of Mianesota solved a cryptogram with a cipher.

THE investment of blocks of Rock Island railroad cash in Douglas county property reflects credit on the business sugacity of the managers.

Title Merchants' bridge company at St. Louis has fallen into the hands of Jay Gould. As a toll gatherer the Wall street wizard has no peer.

UNLESS the ratio of representation is raised the membership in congress for the next ten years will aggregate three hundred and ninety. Two years hence Nebraska will elect eight congressmen.

VICE PRESIDENT MORTON has been robbed of ten thousand dollars' worth of diamonds. But as under the new tariff bill diamonds are to be admitted free, he can replace them with a few days' salary.

IT IS a melancholy reminder of the de-

BUSINESS LEGISLATION WANTED. It is stated that members of the senate are receiving remonstrances from commercial and legal associations against giving so much attention to political measures when there are other matters the ability or honesty of Senator Allison before congress which to them appear of in a matter of this kind, and his stategreater importance to the people. The commercial interests of the country want the tariff question disposed of and would like an expression from congress regarding a national bankruptcy law, though as to this there is perhaps no urgency. It is important to the business of the country, however, that the tariff matter should be settled, so that contracts for the future may be made advisedly. There is other work to be done of great importance to the general welfare which ought not to be awaitingaction in this midsummer season when congress has been more than seven months in session. Just now the conditions at the national capital are unfavorable to arduous congressional labor. The heat has driven one-third of the members of the house out of the city and those who remain are disposed to per-

form as little work as possible, while the effect of the temperature upon senators is physically and mentally depressing. It is not surprising that under the circumstances they should hesitate to enter upon a discussion of the tarid bill, but they are censurable, for having wasted time that. should have been devoted to this and other business legislation in the considcration of matters purely political. The caucuses that have been held to discuss the question of adopting a rule to limit debate and to consider what course to pursue with reference to the federal election bill were a waste of

energy, if not of time, that senators might wisely have spared themselves. The house of representatives has made

a creditable record of work accomplished, whatever difference of spinign there may be as to the character of the work, but the sonate has been uncommonly slow. It was responsible for the delay of sliver legislation, due largely to the political necessities of a few senators, and the delay in the consideration of other subjects would undoubtedly not have been so prolonged were not certain senators working to make political capital for themselves, We do not know whether it can fairly be inferred that the remonstrance of commercial and legal associations against giving so much attention to political measures is designed in hostility to the election bill, but it is safe to say that if the question of adopting that measure were submitted to such associations the large majority of their members would be found unfavorable to it. This congress should have devoted itself exclusively to the task of devising legislation for improving the

business and advancing the prosperity of the country, at least at the present session. The opportunity for the republican party to show its ability to subserve the material interests of the people and its willingness to place this before every other consideration was one which its representatives in congress should not have permitted any matters of purely

political concern to interfere with. The demand was for practical statesmanship. It can hardly be doubted that had this demand been mot congress might now be well through with its labors and the party in control would be much stronger

in popular confidence.

THE UMAHA DAILY BEE, SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1896.

amounting to forty-nine million dollars. It would be pleasing to be able to regard as correct the estimates of the chairman of the house appropriations committee, but there is no reason to doubt either ment was carefully made to the senate in response to a request for the information. At any rate it is obvious that congress has gone as far as it safely can go in making appropriations, and that not another dollar should be voted for any purpose not absolutely necessary.

EVERY destructive fire in large cities is an object lessons on the dangers of the overhead wire system. During the burning of a large warehouse at Minneapolis a few days ago, the lives of several men confined in the building were imperilled by the network of wires which obstructed the raising of ladders and impeded the work of firemen. Only by a superhuman effort was a repetition of the Tribune holocaust averted. ing expenditures. Scarcely one of them is Omaha has been singularly fortunate in able to balance his books. Not one of them this respect. But all the framewithin the past five years has escaped the work o a calamity is here. The streets and alleys in the business district are covered with a network of wires, and it only requires a fire in one of the crowded business blocks or office buildings to illuminate the folly of pertaitting the wire evil to grow and expand in every direction. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. To avert the calamities which have befallen other cities, Omaha must adopt measures to place the wires underground, thus affording security to life

and property and placing the city in line with the progressive spirit of the age. WHILE the railroads are protesting against a reduction of rates and denouncing the proposed cut in grain as "confiscation of property," they confess that a system of secret rate cutting is

practiced and favored shippers granted terms denied to the general public. These facts were publicly acknowledged at the meeting of the managers of Missouri river ronds in Chlengo. It was shown that the lines ending at the river handled more cars of grain than the trans-Missouri lines, and that rates were cut fifty per cent to produce the result. This is one of the many instances in which the corporations have furnished evidence that reduced rates are profitable, and state and federal authorities are justified in making the secret reduction permanent and general.

THE alleged discovery of a surplus of from seventy-five to one hundred thousand dollars in the county treasury does not reflect much credit upon the system of accounts kept by the officials. It exposes the slipshod methods prevailing in county affairs.

THE destruction of the railroad cowshed is a source of gratification to the city. It marks the removal of a monument to corporation perfidy.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

Undoubledly Russia has been a good deal irritated by the execution of Major Pamtza for conspiring against the life of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, and there are signs that she proposes to use this circumstance as a pretext for advancing her designs in Southeastern Europe. Much criticism has been indulged in by the Russian press of late in regard to the course pursued by M. Stambouloff, the Bulgarian prime minister. His administration has undoubtedly been

are not behind. Germany and Austria-Hungary in preparing for the tremendous crash of arms that General Von Moltke has "for more than ten years" seen pending "like the sword of Damocles." If we are to believe a statement made in the German reichstag, the signal of war would almost convert these nations into an armed camp. By that statement the war footing of France was placed at 3,300,000 men; that of Russia, 2,579,000; that of Germany, 2,900,000; that of Austria-Hungary, 1,150,000; that of Italy, 1,093,000, or an aggregate of 11,019,000. In the face of these figures well might Von Moltke exclaim: "Woe to him who sets, fire to Europe and is the first to apply the torch to the magazine !" The peace footings are not of course so great. Russia's is \$11,000, France's 511,334, Germany's, according to the new law, 486,983; Austria-Hungary's, increased by the recent bill, 325,693; Italy's 255,418, or an aggregate of 2,393,428 men. But the cost of these armies, small as they are compared with the war footings, is a crushing weight. The public debts of the five powers named are constantly increasing; their finance ministers are put to their wits' ends to find ways to raise the money required to meet their grow-

disgrace of a deficit. Israelites have been always and are still so understand how their condition there can be nade worse by the fact that some of the Nihilist prisoners convicted in Paris are Hebrews. The European anti-semitic crusade has ever had its focus in the Muscovite empire, and persecution of the Hebrews went sometimes to such extremities in Russia that the Rothschilds and other Hebrew bankers in Europe were asked by their co-religionists not to lend their support to the numerous loans placed by the St. Petersburg government, upon the bourses of Berlin, London, Paris and Vienna. That persecution was so barbarous about the years 1873-74 that Mr. Westermann, United States Charge d'Affaires at St. Petersburg, joined his friendly efforts to those of Benjamin Peixotto, then American consulgeneral in Roumania, where Hebrews were also persecuted, in order to improve their miserable condition. These efforts were crowned with success for a time, but soon the anti-Semite war was taken up again by the Russians and the Roumanians. At any rate, the pretext to enforce again "stringent neasures against the Hobrews," drawn from the Nihilist plot in Paris, is a strange one, because the French courts have acquitted Mr. Mendelsohn, a Hebrew, who has been represented to be the leading spirit of that plot, and the two other Israelites who have been found guilty are freethinkers and professional revolutionists. The danger, after all, must not be considered to be so terrible satisfied with marchy ordering the immediate by the Russian authorities, as they have been suppression of a newspaper and with banishing its editor in 1892, two years hence.

Lord Salisbury has probably removed one of the elements of danger from the Newfoundland trouble by informing the French government that French officers cannot be permitted to exercise police powers, and enforce the regulations of a treaty with Great Britain on British soil. It was the landing of French naval officers to order the removal of the Newfoundlanders' huts and nets which promised to make the existing complications really grave. The execution of the treaty belongs to Great Britain. The French are only entitled to call attention to infractions of it and ask for redress. It is for the British naval officers to see that Newfoundlanders respect it. Accordingly the practice on the spot is now so amended that the French officers complain to the British officers, who then see that right is done. But that any colony will submit to the usufruct of their shore and waters by foreigners very much longer is most unlikely. If the French are not bought out by the home government, the Newfoundlanders will certainly discover

falsified democratic prophecy more than once and will do it more than once again.

The Pathfinder's Titles to Fame. New York Tribune.

John C. Fremont has two enduring titles to fame-first as the "Pathfinder," and second as the first candidate of the republican party for president.

Will Grover Always Accommodate. St. Louis Globe-Democrat

It is now said that Mr. Cloveland intended to go to Indianapolis, but backed out when he heard that Governor Hill was going. Will he conclude to keep his name out of the next democratic national convention for the same reason;

Wise in Their Own Concelt. Chicago News.

Just now the average politician of New York and Indiana doems himself insulted if any one suggests that his party would do well to nominate him for vice president of the United States. Nothing short of the presidency will satisfy him. Any politician of New York or Indiana, it seems, is necessarily greater and wiser than all politicians of other states.

Democracy in a Bad Way. Siour City Journal

Six new northwestern states are in the union and the democratic party can never get them out. Their presence in the union harship treated in Russia that it is hard to changes the balance of power, and the domocratic party is in bad straits to meet the situation. Meantime the farmers of the south are revolting against the local abuses of the democratic party and are getting into shape to combine with the republican farmers of the new and strengthened northwest.

POLITICAL GOSSIP.

Attorney General Leese was in Omaha yesterday, upon his return from Spirit Lake, where he has been visiting for a few days. General Leese said that he would rather not be interviewed, but that he knew enough to know that if the republican party made the mistake of nominating the entire party ticket of Benton, Cowdry and Steen, it would be a very grave question about electing them unless a ticket acceptable to the farmers is nominated. "Thousands of alliance men will vote the independent ticket. It is not this year a nomination that means an election, by a long shot. I am not a candidate for any office, but 1 am in favor of keeping the party to gether. If Cowdery, Beaton and Steen are nominated it will place the party in a position where it will be unable to defend them A clean sweep in those three offices, and success is ours without a question of doubt." The Fairmont Signal continues to boom Mr. P. Youngers, jr., for the office of state treasurer, and chalms that he will have Fillmore county solid, but it insists that the candidates must stand on a prohibition platform.

The Kearney Hub is prepared for any emergency. It says that if General Conner is not chosen for governor then Buffalo county can turn to her other favored son, Judge Homer, and nominate him for congress, in place of G. W. E. Dorsey. There is nothing like having a relay of candidates.

Of Mr. O. M. Kemin the Fremont Tribune, anti-Dorsey, has this to say : "He is a man who will impress the people as an honest, good intentioned cifizen, but one lacking executive ability, personal magnetism and a capacity to accomplish the work demanded of a man in that position."

The story comes that Church Howe, who is shouting very loud for the prohibition doctrine in Nemaha, expected the nomination for representative or senator. It is further stated that he is liable to be expecting it still, after the conventions have all been held.

John M. Moan of South Sioux City, wants the democrats to elect him to the legislature from Dakota county. In a choice betwee democrats in Dakota county, Mr. Moan is the noblest Roman of them all-but unfortunately a democrat will not be selected or elected.

According to the Johnson county Journal

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

Nebraska Wayne has secured a new national bank.

Auburn is to have a new opera house, and woral other brick blocks are in course of oustruction. The York Daily News, after a brief but rocky existence, ceased to appear. The ma-terials were shipped to Lincoln. The Superior reunion is getting new attrac

ions and promises to be one of the largest atherings over held in the state. The grading on the new road between Union and Plattsmouth is going ahead rap-ially and iron will be laid in a short time.

The Beatrice Domocrat prints an industrial edition which does credit to the paper pro-ducing it, and which shows that Beatrice is

keeping to the front. Dakota City is putting in street lamms all over the town. Every person residing on the corner of a block who will guarantee to keep the lamps in good condition and light them is supplied free by the city.

The Gathenburg Herald tells this as its tale of woe: A family of skunks, about eight in number, have camped in the north part of town. They frequently take possestion of the roads and factors are as a second start of the roads.

and footmen and drivers generally get off the track when they are on deck. A shooting At Wymore Tuesday evening Willis Mor-

on and another small boy by the name of non-and another small boy by the name of Johnson were scuffling over a revolver they had obtained in some way. Yoang Mormon had his arm around the Johnson boy's neck, saying that he would shoot him. He snapped the revolver, which was discharged, inflicting a painful flesh wound in his own arm.

At Filley the committee is making exten-ive preparations for the Grand Army of the Republic regulation to be there on July 28, 29, 30 and 31. There is a splendid grove, large enough to accommodate 10,000 people, together with tents, etc., within two blocks of the depot; pipes are being laid to supply the camp with water and the committee is makry possible arrangement for the comfort of guests.

Iowa.

bee is in order.

The fail term of the state university will pen September 10. A live stock company has been organized at Sibley with a capital of \$10,000.

Two masked mea held up Nels Wi quist near Denison and robbed him of \$40.

A kick from a horse robbed a ten-year-old Rock Rapids boy of eight teeth and faid him ip with a fractured jaw.

The first chartered bank in Davenport mened thirty-one years ago and there has never been a bank failure in the city. O. P. Manager, a Perry saloonkeeper, is on rial for selling three pints of whisky to five boys under fifteen years of age, all of whom ccame benstly intexicated.

M. E. Billings, the attorney who is in the Anacaosa penitentiary for murder, has proved dimself an expert baseball umpire and his ervices are frequently brought into requisiion at the prison. The Coldwater co-operative creamery com-

pany chains to have made 3.354 pounds of butter from 6 o'clock in the morning to 7 o'clock in the evening on July 8, the largest august ever made in one day in the state. The nine countles about Octamiva while h vill be represented in the coal palace expodtion, last year employed in mines and nining operations 8,350 mea, mined 2,615,058 ons of coal and paid nearly \$2,000,000 in VIEWS

The farmers in the neighborhood of Glid-The farmers in the neighborhood of Glid-den are considerably exercised and excited over the loss which some of their alliance neighbors have sustained. A slick young man, who gave the name of John Rohn, who sold them pure manifia twine at 12 cents, took their notes and after discounting them at the bank skipped. No twine; no money.

The Boone Democrat tells of a girl and her father coming to that town the other day in company with a young man, who was expected to play an important part in a mar-riage ceromony. The father left the young people and went after the marriage license, but when he returned the prospective groom had skipped. Two days later the same father

and the same girl appeared with another young fellow, ambitious to become husband to the young lady. This time the old man took the young people with him to secure a license, and kept a watchful eye on them till the weith line to secure a the mystic knot was tled. A peculiar case was disposed of in a justice

The Two Dakotas.

Grand Forks has voted \$59,000 in sewerage

Cattle in the vicinity of Onida are suffering

The South Dakota supreme court has ad-

Campbell county's first fair will be held at Mound City October 1 and 2.

Butte county is the only organized county

The Marion flax mill is nearly completed

Six expert burglars are under arrest at

The printed journal of the South Dakota

iouse of representatives makes a volume of

Lieutenant Governor Fletcher of South

Dakota is in California looking after his min-

Maddock of Huron, Rev. Cyrille St. Pierre o Jefferson, Rev. Thomas F. Hopkins of Yank

reference, and which had been found by the inquisitive animal. The guin was removed

Fargo for robbing a store at Lake Park

rom **black tongue.

1,000 pages.

ing interests

the Sioux resorvation.

ourned until September.

a South Dakota without a jail.

and the machinery has arrived.

court at Keokuk the other day. It appears that a train on a certain railroad entering the city ran over and killed a cow belonging ; the wife of an employe. She presented a bin for the same and the company paid her an amount equal to its indebtedness to the employe for wages. The company refused to pay the man his wages, and he brought suit Superintendent of Public Instruction. r the recovery of the amount Whereupon the company appeared by its rep-resentatives and swore that it owed the man nothing, and there was nothing left for the employe to do but to dismiss his suit.

pair of forceps to extract it, and from the little fellow's face and scalp the doctor re-moved nineteen peas. The child is still alive, but with slight chances of recovery.

IN THE ROTUNDA.

Colonel Jack Mac Coll of Lexington, candidate for governor, was in the city yesterday. He was a conspicuous figure at the Millard rustling about in his shirt sleeves conversing with friends and writing many letters.

Being asked what he thought of the guber natorial situation, Colouel Mac Coll said :

"Nobody can tell much about it just now it's utterly impossible. Most of the counties don't select their delegates to the convention until Saturday. Until that is done in s little more than idle to attempt to do any figuring that will prove at all satisfactory to any one.

"I never have had the pleasure of an ne quaintance with Dr. Mercer, though I understand he will go into the convention with a very solid delegation at his back-a fact that I am glad to learn in connection with Douglas county republicans,"

"How about the report that you and Mr. Richards are not on the most friendly terms : was asked.

"So far as I am concerned, there is no trath whatever in such a report. On the contrary, Mr. Richards and myself are good friends and always expect to pe."

"You have been paying close attention to the preliminary campaign?"

"No, just the reverse. I have been out of the state most of the time on important and very pressing business of a private nature. "You are rather anticipating the securing of the nomination, are you not, Mr. Mas Collis

"Well, I may get the nomination, but, you know that after all I shall regret to go into the office even if I get it. I shall regret it simply because of the certainty that it will result in my losing many old friends. governor can't give every old friend a soft sit", but individually they think he can and should fix them out in some way. And that is the feature about polities that is worst of all to me, for I'm a man who, when he has a friend, loves to keephim as long as he lives One fact is certainly very plain indeed, namely, that there's a hard tussle on the programme for this convention, and one the result of which I believe no one, however wise, can foresee,"

The African Problem.

The solution of the African ploblem's not yet. It is one thing to cast lots African provinces, but quite another to realize them when cast, writes Colonel Chailie-Long in Harper's Weekly, A deadly climate, dark jungles and vast deserts, to say nothing of the treacherous African himself, are all potential agents to bar the progress of greater forces perhaps than even England and Germany can employ. And then it is by no means certain that the German eagle and the British lion are to live peaceably together in Africa. Their interests are widely apart; and besides, the latter is not likely to forgive the German for presuming upon taking hall of these stolen honors.

The protectorate at Zanzibar may yet prove to have been a poor exchange for Heligoland; and even if the session of the latter place does not cost the life of the tory ministry, it is by no means impossible that it soon will provoke a peremptory summons from France to termi-nate the occupation of Egypt.

Republican State Convention.

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

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

cay of a great party that no democrat of even county prominence in Nebraska has come out into the blazing sunlight as a candidate for state office. Where, oh, where are the faithful?

SILVER bullion has advanced to one dollar and nine cents an ounce, netting the bullionaires several million dollars, the direct result of congressional legislation. At last accounts, however, the wages of miners had not been advanced.

THE Tennessee democracy is afflicted with a surplus of candidates for governor, while the brethren in Nebraska are suffering from a painful scarcity of available timber. Even the political products of the world are unequally distributed.

DURING the first half of the year 1890, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight miles of railroad track was built in the United States, over half of which was laid in the southern states. This shows that the new south has taken Senator Hoar's advice and is raising more hogs and less sheel.

Among other brilliant comparisons evolved by Kansas prohibitionists for outside consumption is that during 1889 Nebraska paid a fraction over two million dollars internal revenue to the government, while Kansas paid only twenty-Dix thousand. The agitators of Kansas ignore the fact that the distillers and Drewers of Nebraska who pay this tax export the bulk of their product to Iowa and Kansas. A very large per cent of the alcohol manufactured in this city is exported to France, Russia and the Pacific coast.

TWENTY-FIVE years ago the public debt was two billion, seven hundred and fifty-six million dollars, drawing an annual interest of one hundred and one million dollars. Now it is only nine hundred and twenty-one million dollars and the interest but twenty-nine million, five hundred thousand dollars. In 1880 the debt was one billion, nine hundred and nineteen million dollars and the interest seventy-nine million, five hundred thousand dollars. So it will be seen that in ten years the debt hus been reduced in round numbers one billion dollars. With increased prosperity and population the next ten years will wipe out the public debt, and no nation on earth ever made such a grand showing.

THE distinguished farmer and workingman who is running the Hyphen for revenue only has imported from England, don't cherknow, a supply of hayseed to sprinkle over his person, and an assortment of fashionable bunions to decorate his palms during the campaign. With these artificial evidences of horny-handed toil, the heir to the house of Phineas hopes to hoodwink the toilers and boom his circulation. But the toilers cannot be deceived by wolves In imported clothing.

AS TO A DEFICIT. There ought to be substantial agree-

ment between the chairmen of the senate and house appropriation committees regarding the possibility of a deficit in the finances of the government for the current fiscal year, but as a matter of fact there is so wide a difference in their statements and conclusions as to carry doubt and confusion to the public mind. In the senate last Monday Mr.

Allison, referring to the regular appropriation bills and including some estimates for others, said that the appropriations would amount in the aggregate to three hundred and fifty-nine million dollars. In reply to an inquiry he stated that he did not include in this estimate the permanent appropriations, amounting to about one hundred million dollars. "I only include," said Mr. Allison, "the regular appropriation bills, including the river and harbor bill and all deficiencies.'

Thus we have as the probable expendi-

tures of the government for the fiscal year four hundred and fifty-nine milllon dollars, to which must be added the cost of the dependent pension bill, the lowest estimate of which is thirty-five million dollars, but which may amount to fifty million. There is omitted from this calculation, also, the estimated cost of subsidy and other mensures, which would increase it several millions. Four hundred and ninetytive million dollars is therefore the sum which the government must meet in the present fiscal year, according to Mr. Allison's figures, if the appropriations now proposed go through and the least estimate of the cost of the dependent pension bill is not excooled. The socretary of the treasury last December estimated the receipts of the government for the fiscal year 1890-91 at three hundred and eighty-five million dollars. Assuming that this amount will be realized, the threatened deficit is one hundred and nine million dollars, but proposed tariff legislation contemplates a reduction of revenue to the extent of from fifty to sixty million dollars, which, if accomplished, would swell the deficit to that amount. Under the most favorable circumstances, taking the statement of Senator Allison as correct, the outlook is that the expenditures of the government for the current fiscal year will exceed the revenues by between one hundred and one hundred and twenty million dollars.

Mr. Cannon, chairman of the house committee on appropriations, gives a wholly different aspect to the situation. He estimates the appropriations at three hundred and fifty million dollars and the revenues at four hundred and sixty-seven million, leaving'a surptus of one hundred and seventeen million dollars to meet the requirements of the new pension law and the estimated reduction of tariff taxation to the amount of sixty million dollars. This calculation contemplates

stern one; but the condition of the country has justified his policy, and its welfare certainly depends upon the continuance of

his rule for some time to come. The manner in which M. Stambouloff has triumphed over his political opponents is proof of his posses sion of statesmanlike qualities. He has disembarrassed himself of his conservative colleagues. He presides over a cabinet of his loyal adherents, sommands an overwheleming majority in the legislature, enjoys the conidence of Prince Ferdinand, and has the whole Bulgarian people at his back. He has acted upon the doctrine that prevention is better than cure; he has nipped all threatening cvils in the bud and crushed his enemies before they could crush him. It is quite conceivable that Russia, recognizing M. Stambouloff's influence with his countrymen, should have endeavored to win him to her side; and, failing in this, that she should brand him as a dictator. His fortunes are bound up with those of Prince Ferdinand, for whose acceptance of the Bulgarian throne he is mainly responsible, and his place in history will depend upon the prince's success. On the other hand, Russia's terms are the removal of the prince, the election of a new prince of the orthodox faith and an engagement on the part of Bulgaria to act as Russia's ally in case of war. And it was characteristic of M. Stambouloff, when these proposals were submitted to him, that he should reply that the Bulgarians were not likely to be caught a second time in the same trap. In 1886 they sacrificed a prince to Russia, and received from her in return a dictator in the person of General Kaulbara.

There is a special reason why they who wish well to Spain view with regret the accession of the conservatives to control in the government at this time. The present Cortes have with essed the fulfilment of Sagasta's promise to give his fellow subjects universal suffrage, which was to be exercised for the first time at the next general election. It is of obvious importance that on such an occasion the electoral machinery should be in the hands of the friends of the reform, and not in those of enemies who have sturdily resisted it. The liberals felt sure that with universal suffrage they would obtain an immense majority, provided the votes were freely cast and honestly counted, and on that account even the most suspicious and intractable re publicans believed that the liberal chief. sagasta, would abide by the assurance that no official interference with the electors should take place. Confident that for the first time since 1874 they would have a representation in the lower house of the Cortes proportionate to their strength in the country, most of the republicans were disposed to give up, or at all events postpone schemes of revolution, and submit for the present to the rule of the queen regent. They know well, on the other hand, that under the expert and unscrupalous manipulation of Canoval's universal suffrage will prove as utter a mockery as it was under the French second empire. Thenceforth despairing of a constitutional propagation of their opinions, they will revert to the doctrine reached by Zorilla, that to overthrow the monarchy is the sole resource of lovers of liberty in Spain. With the fall of Sagasta vanishes the last chance of effecting the military reforms, which by those conversant with

the state of things in Spain are recognized as scarcely less indispensable than the extension of the suffrage. A little more and the population of the

great nations of Europe will become vast the suspension of the sinking fund, | standing armies. Russia France and Italy

ome other way of getting rid of them. * *

Italy and France want the Anglo-German division of Africa submitted to an international conference. Italy claims rights on the Somali coast and other concessions from the sultan of Zanzibar which Germany promised to guarantee, and is not satisfied with the concession made in respect to her rights in the Galla country and Abyssinia. France complains of the Zanzibar protectorate as contrary to the understanding since 1862, and the Siecle says that France refused such a protectorate when offered by the sultan, on the very ground that, it would be a violation of treaty rights to accept it. The Siecle also asserts that Russia will support the French project, and quotes the Nord of Brussels, which it describes as "the organ of Russian chancellery," to prove this. Finally, the Siecle's opinion is that England will finally buy out France in Africa as well as in Newfoundland.

Another African exploring party is about to set out, its purpose being to explore the upper waters of the Conge river. The Conge commercial company will pay the expense of the undertaking, sending out seven Europeans under the leadership of M. Alexandre Delcommune, who has spent seventeen years on the river. Nearly all the Europeans are "soldiers of fortune," and they will have with them 150 native soldiers. Their main object is to penetrate the country of Urua, on the west of Tanganyika, which has just been touched by other explorers, who have reported it to be extremely fertile, salubrious and rich in minerals. Although the continent of Africa has been traversed by explorers from ocean to ocean, they have followed narrow paths, and know very little except by report of what lies upon either side of the lines of travel. Everything points, however, to a country as promising for settlement as this was in colonial days.

The Hall County Way.

Grand Island Independent

If the affairs of the alliances are run all over the state in the same easy-going and carcless way in which they are conducted in Hall county the railroad bosses will praise them as the greatest institutions invented for their benefit. If there is no Church Howe yet to sell out the whole concern, we have at least some little Cirnch Howes in Hall county ready to do the work performed by the original Church Howe for the Nebrasica granges. There is never a man so blind as he who does not want to see.

Might Fare Worse. Name County Journal.

The people of Nebraska would not feel ery badly if our soldier governor, General John M. Thayer, should receive the nomination for a third term. In fact they could go farther and fare much worse. He has made us a clean, capable and honest public servant. Never before kas a governor in Nebraska taken the time and trouble to travel over the state and learn the needs of the people by actual contact with them as John M. Thayer, and besides there can be no bad mistake laid at his door during his two terms. He has been tried and not found wanting and would be safe to tle to for another term. The old soldiers of course would not object.

They Prophecy in Vain.

Kansas City Journal. Not very long ago the democratic organs were insisting that the federal election bill could never become a law. Now they propose that if it does not become a law. Now they propose that if it does not become a law the country will go to the devii But the country has screens or blinds.

Mr. J. S. Dew wants the nomination for auditor of state tendered him on a silver platter. Mr. Eugene Berry of Pawnee county, who

was in the last legislature, will make a struggle for renomination. Mr. Berry's crowning glory in the last session was the introduction of a bill that prohibited weeds from growing in the streets. Jule Rhodes, his able colleague, will also strive for further glory in the same line, Mr. Rhodes passed a bill which makes it an offense to wear a Grand Army of the Republic badge.

Judge Cochran of McCook is not in the congressional race to succeed Laws, as has been intimated.

The news from Lincoln is that Charley Hall proposes to run for the legislature against Oakley on the alliance ticket. But the alliance cannot endorse Mr. Hall unless, like it happened to a lawyer candidate in the Third, he is at once disbarred. The motto of the alliance fellows is that no lawyer need apply.

THE SLOCUMB LAW

The following is a synopsis of the Nebraska high license, local option law:

Section 1 provides that the county board of each county may grant license for the sale of malt, spirituous and vinous liquors, if deconed expedient upon the application by petition of thirty of the resident free holders of the town, if the county is under township organization. The county board shall not have authority to issue any license for the sale of liquors in any city or incorporated village, or within two miles of the same. Section 2 provides for the filing of the ap-

plication and for publication of the applica-tion for at least two weeks before the grant ing of the license.

Section 3 provides for the hearing of the case if a remonstrance is filed against the graating of a license to the applicant. Further sections provide for the appealing ton, and Roy. George A. Ricklin of Sioux Falls. The board will have charge of all the Catholic schools of the state, which includes

the remonstrance to the district court the form of the license; the giving of a 33,000bond by the successful applicant for the li-

the entire diocese of Sioux Falls. Mitchell had a mad dog scare the other day. The supposed rabid animal rolled his eyes, frothed at the mouth and went through all sorts of contortions. People barricaded Sections 8, 9 and 10 make it an offense, punishable by a fine of \$25, for any licensed liquor dealer to sell intoxicating liquor to minors or Indians. Section 11 provides that any person selling

themselves in their houses and a polleeman was sent for to dispatch the canine. But its owner insisted on an ante moriem examiquor without a license shall be fined not as than \$100 nor more than \$500 for each luuor with nation. The dog's much was opened and the cause of his instality was at once apparent Sticking to his teeth was a big wad of chew offense; and section 12 provides for the trial of such offenders. ing gum, which some careless girl had proba bly filed away on the leg of a chairfo r fature

Section 13 makes it an offense, punishable by a fine of \$100 and a forfeiture for any licensed liquor vender to sell adulterated liquor.

and the excitement subsided. Section 14 makes it an offense punishable Two little sons of William Schreepel, liv ing six miles northwest of Madison, wer playing in the granary the other day, when y a fine of \$100 for any person to sell or rive away any liquor on Sunday, or on the day of any general or special election. Sections 15 to 23 inclusive, define the liaone of them took down a gun that hanging on the wall, and pointing it at bility of saloonkeepers for damages sustained by anyone in consequence of the traffic and brother pulled the trigger with disastrous results. It appears the gun had been loaded with dry peas some time ago with which to shoot a dog, but had never been discharged, provide the steps necessary to collect such claims.

Section 24 relates to the issuance of drugand the full charge took effect in the little fellow's face and nock. Both eyes were blown from their sockets, the nose and left

gists' permits. The local option feature of the law is con-tained in section 25, the salient part of which

"The corporate authorities of all cities and villages shall have power to license, regulate and prohibit the selling or giving away of any intoxicating, malt, spirituous and vinou liquors, within the limits of such city or vil age. This section also fixes the amount o the locase fee, which shall not be less than \$500 in villages and cities having less than 10,000 inhabitants nor less than \$1,000 in cities having a population of more than

10,000, Sections 26 and 27 relate to druggists' registers and penalties for violation of the rules governing the same. Section 28 makes drunkenness an offense

publishable by a fine of \$10 and costs or im prisonment not exceeding thirty days.

And the transaction of such other business is may come before the convention. THE APPORTIONMENT.

The several counties are entitled to repre sentation as follows, being based upon the vote cast for Hon. George H. Hastings, presidential elector in 1888, giving one delegate-atlarge to each county, and one for each 150 votes and the major fraction thereof: COUNTIES. DEL. COUNTIES. 14 Kenrney... 1 Keya Paha. 10 Keith 3 Kimball 2 Knox 9 Lancaster. 6 Lincoln Adams..... Arthur... lox Butte Logan. Buffalo. Lonp Madison McPherson surt.... Merrick. Nance Neumba, Nackolis TTU 15 Pawnee olfax. Perkins. uming. 8 Pierce 9 Phelps.... 9 Philips.... 9 Polis 8 Red Willow.

Wheat and flax promise a yield of 90 per cent in Brookings county, while corn, oats and potatoes will yield 100 per cent. Rock ... The indians at Flandrau held a pow-wow the other day to discuss the question of re-moval to Minnesota. A majority favored re-Sarpy. 5 Saunders ... 14 Scott's Bluif 7 Seward 5 Sheridan..... 10 Sherman.... maining in Flandran and vicinity. They ex-pect to receive about \$45,000 some time this month under the provision of the bill opening anklin rons. Sloux 5 "tanton... 5 Theyer 2 Thomas... 4 Thurston. When an Indian wants to become a hero at ant. Fort Pierre he hustles around and finds a chunk of coal at the agency and then takes it Washington . to town and claims to have discovered au in-exhaustible mine. Capitalists take him by 8 Wayne.... 4 Wobster... 7 Whoeler... 14 York he hand and the "world is his'n" until they Hayes. olt. and using the word is spectrum. This they find out where he found his spectrum. Bishop Marty of the Sioux Falls diocese has appointed the following pricets as mem-bers of the diocesum school board: Rev. George Sheehan of Mitchell, Rev. Sylvester Marty Street States and Street Street Street States and Street Stre Unorganized Ter.

Howard. Hooker. Jefferson. Johnson 13 Total ... It is recommended that no provies be ad-mitted to the convention, and that the dele-gates present be authorized to east the full

Water M. Sperry Secretary.

SICK HEADAGHE Positively cured by these Little Pills. CARTER'S IVER PILLS. tress from Dyspepsin, In ligestion and Too Reart ating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea PILLS. Drowsiness, Bad Tast a the Mouth, Coate Bongue, Pain in the Side TOUPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE. YER BREAK AN AND STREET AND STREE

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Buys and sells stocks and honds; negotiates commercial paper: receives and executes trusts; acts as transferagent and trustee of corporations, takes charge of property, col-lects taxes.

OmahaLoan & TrustCo SAVINGS BANK.

S.E. Corner 16th and Douglas Sta Paid in Capital Subscribed and Guaranteed Capital 55,020 Liability of Stockholders 200,00 5 Per Cent Interest Paid on Deposits.

Figure 1 Hubber 1 and on Deposits. FRANK J. LANGE, Cashier. Officers: A. U. Wyman, president, J. J. Brown, vice-president, W. T. Wyman, trensuror. Directors-A. U. Wyman, J. H. Millard, J. J. Brown, Guy C. Barton, E. W. Nash, Thomas J. Kimba'i, George B. Lake

car and left eyebrow were torn off, and the little fellow's neck, face and forchead was filled with peas. A physician was called and dressed the child's wounds. From the lef eye-socket he removed a gun wad, which was wedged in so tightly that it required a

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,

When she was a Child, also cried for Castoria,

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria,

