

THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

Table showing circulation statistics for the week ending July 19, 1896, including daily and weekly figures.

George H. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, sworn to before me on the 19th day of July, A. D. 1896.

George H. Tschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing Company.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION. The political situation is temporarily clouded with shattered hopes and ambitions.

It was a close shave for Mr. Benton. The location of the new engine houses will be watched.

The political bonanza is temporarily stocked with shattered hopes and ambitions.

The rumor that the railroads are out of politics lacks the vital elements of truth.

To the brave belong the fairs. Chicago has developed a few symptoms of bravery.

Boston money and Omaha real estate are permanently allied for mutual aid and profit.

The prohibitionists of Wisconsin endorsed everything in sight, from luke water to flat money.

The world's fair site is definitely settled and peace is perched once more on the southwestern borders of Lake Michigan.

If the south appeals to the boycott as a means of retaliation, the north can stand it as well as the south. Two can play at that game.

The malmed, the halt and the deaf who claimed to have been "heated" on the Australian system, should reciprocate by paying the "doctor."

One thing has been demonstrated, and that is that a convention of over eight hundred members is almost certain to degenerate into an unwholly mob.

The commercial travelers propose to do a land office business hereafter in the state capital, when Allen becomes commissioner of public lands and buildings.

MR. USHER is modest. That fifty thousand dollar bill might just as easily have been stretched to one hundred thousand—a mere scratch of a pen.

GOVERNOR THAYER had many warm friends at the convention and would have been renominated had it not been for the almost universal opposition to the third term.

DR. MERCER made a gallant fight, and in view of the prejudice against candidates from Omaha and Douglas county, has every reason to feel proud of the support he received.

A CAREFUL examination of the latest batch of envoys and consuls appointed shows that the Nebrascans thirsting for a residence abroad are still cultivating corn on the frayed edge of hope.

SECRETARY BLAINE tells the whole truth about the McKinley bill in these words: "There is not a section or line in the entire bill that will open a market for another bushel of wheat or another barrel of pork."

THE man at the helm of our double-decked cotemporary will presently find himself in the position of the ass between two bundles of hay. With the independent-alliance party on one side and the democratic party on the other, he will be in a dilemma to decide whom to support.

BUSINESS property in Omaha steadily attracts the sagacious investor. With out any unusual efforts, outside capital is steadily seeking permanent investment in the city.

It is estimated one million dollars were invested in business property, and in every instance for permanent improvement. The confidence displayed by eastern investors is the result of careful consideration and comparison of the advantages of western cities. Omaha's marvelous increase in population during the past decade and the corresponding growth in commercial, financial and industrial interests, proclaims the city's superior advantages in all the elements of urban growth.

Prices of property are maintained on a conservative basis, far below the prices of boom cities of less population. These are the convincing facts which Omaha presents to the investor, and the steady inflow of capital proves that they are effective.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

The republican party enters the campaign in Nebraska this year with a ticket that will in the main command the hearty support of the party. The obstinate and short-sighted refusal of republican alliance farmers to take an active interest in the primary elections and conventions rendered it next to impossible to eliminate the railroad element and present a ticket free from corporate influence from top to bottom, and in every respect equal to the demands of the hour.

But while the party could and should have done better in its choice of some of the candidates, it might have done very much worse. The man whom the railroads were most anxious to put at the head of the ticket was defeated, and several obnoxious candidates have been summarily rejected.

Mr. L. D. Richards, the nominee for governor, is a man of high standing, and first class executive ability. His colleagues on the ticket are all known to possess the requisite qualifications for the performance of the duties that will devolve upon them.

It now remains for the party to organize, make a careful survey of the field and prepare for a struggle that will tax the best energies of its leaders and require the loyal support of the rank and file to lead it to victory in November.

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

The platform adopted by the republican state convention is a clear and unequivocal enunciation of sound principles. The declaration in favor of a revision of the election laws that will secure to every voter the greatest possible secrecy in the casting of his ballot, and the application of the Australian ballot system in all incorporated towns and cities both to primary and regular elections will be approved by all citizens who believe that an untrammelled ballot is essential to the preservation of free institutions.

The experience of Nebraska fully justifies the demand for such a revision of the election laws as will surround the voter with the greatest possible safeguards against corrupting or intimidating influences, and in order that such security shall be complete it is quite as necessary that it shall be provided at the primaries as at the general elections. It is at the former that the seeds of impurity and dishonesty in elections are sown, and reform to be thorough and effective must begin with the primaries.

The demand for a reduction of freight and passenger rates by the railroads of the state is warranted by every consideration of justice to the people and regard for the material interests of Nebraska, and insistence upon it is one of the first duties which the republican party of the state owes to the people. The enjoyment of lower rates by contiguous states having no better claim to be thus favored than Nebraska, and the fact that the interstate commerce commission have declared that existing rates upon the products of this state shipped to the east are excessive, deprive the railroads of every reasonable excuse for maintaining the present exaction, and impose upon those in authority the imperative duty of taking steps for its removal. Equally to be commended are the declarations of the platform in favor of legislation defining the duty of corporations to employ, prohibiting the illegitimate increase of stock or capital by railroad companies, and requiring that the property of corporations shall be taxed the same as that of individuals. The last proposed reform would greatly increase the revenue of the state while relieving private property of what is in part, under present conditions, an unjust burden.

The farmers of Nebraska have in no respect suffered more severely than from the exactions of usurious money lenders, and thousands of them are now in the relentless grasp of these greedy and unscrupulous Shylocks. They ask relief in the enactment of more stringent usury laws, and this the republican party pledges itself to give them. It is also committed in favor of requiring owners of the public elevators and all railroad companies to receive and handle grain for all persons alike, without discrimination, the charges for storage and inspection to be regulated by the state. The friendly concern of the republican party for the interests of labor finds expression in the declarations recognizing the right of labor to organize for its protection and favoring such a modification of the statutes and the enactment of such laws as will prevent interference with the speedy collection of the wages of labor.

With regard to general questions, the convention would, in our judgment, have better represented the dominant sentiment among the republicans of Nebraska by a more specific declaration regarding the tariff. It is of vital importance that this juncture that congress should be clearly advised as to the wishes of the farmers respecting the tariff, and we are entirely confident that the republican convention would have correctly stated the desire of a very large majority of the farmers of Nebraska if it had made an unqualified demand for free sugar, lumber, wool, woolen goods, salt, coal and iron, with perhaps other goods in common use. The practically non-committal tariff plank of the platform furnishes no guide to the prevailing sentiment of a majority of Nebraska farmers, and will consequently have no influence at Washington, without which all reference to the subject might as well have been omitted. The utterances regarding silver, in opposition to land monopoly, in favor of the establishment of a system of postal telegraphy, and denouncing trusts, are all commendable. As to pensions, THE BEE thinks the nation has dealt most generously with the old soldiers, and it doubts the wisdom in the interest of the veterans themselves, of making further demands which if complied with would add largely to the now heavy pension obligations of the government, but in urging which there is danger of creating an adverse senti-

ment that might ultimately be disastrous to the whole pension system.

With the exceptions noted, the platform of the Nebraska republicans is a sound and safe declaration of principles meriting the support of the people.

VICE PRESIDENT HOLCOMB objects to "attacks on the Union depot," and asserts that the structure will be "the finest in the land." This will do to tell the marines. Perhaps Mr. Holcomb is not aware of the fact that the Union Pacific company is preparing to erect a depot building in Portland. If so, it is strange that the company's architect should be in Portland with plans for a building, which is also to be "the finest in the land." Portland is a city of sixty thousand inhabitants. Omaha contains one hundred and thirty-four thousand seven hundred. The Portland depot is estimated to cost one million dollars. The cost of the Omaha structure will probably reach a quarter of a million. A comparison of the pictures of both buildings shows that Portland to be superior in size, design, material and ornamentation, and is pronounced by the architect to be "the finest west of Chicago." THE BEE calls attention to these facts, merely to remind the Union Pacific managers that the company's overwhelming liberality toward Omaha can be accurately measured by the difference in cost of the Omaha and Portland depots. Small favors, however, are thankfully received.

The playmate was between Guatemala and San Salvador serves to illustrate the lack of telegraph service between the northern and the southern republics. The want of adequate facilities for communication is one of the main barriers to commercial and national concord. It is a reflection on American enterprise and energy that a work of international importance has not been undertaken and completed by private or public means. A union of the republics of the west by railroad and telegraph would not only improve prosperity, but go far toward stamping out revolutionary factions.

It may be remarked incidentally that packing statistics indicate a flourishing condition of the market, without taking into account the antipodean packing industry in operation in certain quarters of the city.

An Impertinent Inquiry.

In a newspaper published by a member of congress who draws a salary from the national treasury should not attend to his business just the same as any other government employe?

Crow for Knoxville.

Kansas City could have stood the defeat in the race for population inflicted on it by Minneapolis and St. Paul, but to be beaten by Omaha also is a terrible setback to the pretensions of the town on the Kaw.

Don't Like the Suggestion.

The new census, as is well known, will give Chicago several new congressmen. The horrible suggestion comes from THE OMAHA BEE that these should be selected from the Chicago brood of aldermen. Satan always finds something for an idle bee to do.

A Boycott Which Will Recoil.

In case the federal election bill becomes a law the Atlanta Constitution proposes to call a convention of southern business men to make arrangements to boycott the north. Shame of Henry Grady, what an idiotic idea! Boycott the north, which is furnishing all the money to develop southern industries. Let the present editor of the constitution go cool his head in a Georgia watermelon.

Not Likely to Be Followed.

It is a bad thing to do, and it is bad as an example, that the impression should prevail that the ballot is a mere ornamental appendage of the citizen, like a dog cart, to be taken out or kept at home according to the state of the weather. And, while we have so many entitled to vote who regard their duty in this false light, it is a mistake to increase the number by adding to it the entire class which, at the present time, has neither the inclination nor the opportunity to discharge that duty as it should. It is not probable that the experience of Wyoming as a state will create any boom for female suffrage throughout the rest of the union.

POLITICAL GOSSIP.

After looking over the field in politics and combinations, Colonel John Steen has concluded that he will not run for land commissioner.

L. D. Richards of Fremont will be a candidate for governor. Mr. Richards does not fear any of the other republican candidates. Governor Ross Hammond is running for private secretary to Governor Richards, and says that he does not fear defeat.

Pete Younger, the Fremont county burglar, and a most excellent gentleman, says that after all he believes that he will not run for state treasurer. He understands that Captain Hill is a candidate, and says that he does not care to interfere with the Gage county gentleman's plans.

It is all over now, the first grand skirmish, and Henry St. Kayser and Dan Osgood have formed some sort of a coalition, and neither of them will run for the office of attorney general. Joe Esterday, who had Osgood's boom in hand, knew when to retire gracefully, and it is the first time that Johnson county did not die on what some call a dead card.

While Tom Benton did not get to Kimball in time to deliver his Fourth of July oration, he did make a little speech to the audience at the convention, and the speech showed that if Tom would follow the example of Democrats and take to the woods and practice oratory Clevon could not hold a candle to him by next spring. Tom said just enough, and said it in the right way.

There was some mistake about the Clay county delegation, but the programme now is that Colonel Johnson and Dan Nettleton have buried the hatchet, and both will vote the same ticket to swell the republican majority in November.

When it comes to the matter of a platform the state convention ended in a coalition, and in this state and adopted resolutions rest and those nominated men afterwards. This was something new in Nebraska politics, and in spite of the opposition of the chair and its attempt to make out that the viva voce vote was so nearly even that the roll call was necessary the motion was adopted by roll call almost unanimously. Favorable comment on this innovation came from all quarters.

There is really something funny in the whiff of politics that blows over Tom Majors have long been anything but political friends. William Dill has trained with Majors and not loved Howe very devotedly. And now Colonel Majors is to be lieutenant

SAVING HIS NOT A CADAVIDE.

Lane Does Not Appear to the Shoes of Superintendent James.

AFTER THE LINCOLN STREET RAILWAY.

An Eastern Syndicate Wants to Buy It—They Will Put in Electric Power—A Peculiar Accident—Notes.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 24.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Professor Laro, state superintendent of public instruction, denies the rumor that he is a candidate for the position of superintendent of the Omaha schools. He says that no offer has been made to him of the position and nothing even hinted concerning it. He is not after the place and expresses considerable surprise that his name should be coupled with it. He acknowledges that the position is a very desirable one and will not say that he would refuse it in case it was offered to him. But he says there is no truth in the report that he is after it.

THIEVES POSTED ON LAW.

Charles Jones, Charles Smith and James A. Little were arrested for burglarizing Hank & Wallace's laundry at 1117 P. street and taking away \$25 worth of goods. Part of the articles stolen were found in their possession. The three were each fined \$100, and will do time in the county jail to pay it.

A BIG STREET CAR DEAL.

Mr. Little of Sioux City, representing an eastern syndicate, has secured for the city engineering a deal by which the men he represents will become the owners of the Lincoln, Standard, Rapid Transit and Capital Street railways. The deal was made by which the city is gridded. The matter has been kept rather quiet, but was given to the public by one of the largest stockholders in the Lincoln company. The city has long felt the need of rapid transit on the surface lines, and it is probable that this deal has been consummated. The deal will be consummated before long.

Mr. Richards had a banquet yesterday. Colonel Smythe of Kearney spoke the speech he had ready for MacColl, and it was well received in Fremont as it would have been at Lexington.

Church Howe had the empty honor of having himself house as chairman of the convention, while Major Watson carried off the most substantial trophy in the gift of the state convention. The chairman of the state convention, who looks quite an influence both at home and abroad.

The independent people's convention meets the 29th. If Dave Butler and J. Burrows carry their war into that, the republican state convention, so far as the spectacular interest, will not be considered a circumstance.

When it comes to farming Majors is away ahead of Howe. His blue shirt and his thatched pantaloons were in strange contrast with Howe's diamond studs.

Richards is himself again!

The eyes of the battle-scarred veteran now turn hopefully toward Fremont.

The few down candidates for governor who developed early in the campaign can now take a few years off for serious and sober meditation.

IOWA NEWS.

Parsons Was Drugged and Robbed.

Des Moines, Ia., July 24.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The mystery connected with the arrest and imprisonment of the supposed insane man, G. H. Parsons of Lovilia, Ia., has been cleared up by the arrival of a letter from Knoxville just in time to prevent his being taken to the asylum at Clarinda. Mr. Parsons has not been enjoying good health for several years, and last Friday he went to Colfax for a short rest. He was very ill for a few days, but by Tuesday had recovered. He was taken to the asylum at Clarinda. Mr. Parsons has not been enjoying good health for several years, and last Friday he went to Colfax for a short rest. He was very ill for a few days, but by Tuesday had recovered. He was taken to the asylum at Clarinda.

L. Collebeger, a traveling man in the employ of Oberer, Haskie & Co. of Chicago, met with a peculiar accident today at the Windsor hotel that will interfere with his traveling abilities for some time. Mr. Collebeger was stepping from the sidewalk stand, which is unusually high, when he made a misstep and being a portly gentleman, he fell heavily to the stone floor with his legs twisted under him. He fell on his head, and the result was a fracture of the skull. He is now in a hospital, and it is slow in healing and is liable to cause a permanent stiffness in the joint.

Farmer John Clark and a lightning rod man named Kurtz were pouring their difficulties into the ears of Judge Stewart and a county jury yesterday. Kurtz claimed that he would take about fifty feet of rod, and Clark would pay for it. The jury found for Clark, and he was awarded the rod.

THEY FEAR HE WILL SUIE.

William Schenckman, who was out on bail to answer to the district court for securing certain goods and chattels unlawfully, was called on by an officer this morning and released on his own recognizance. He was suspected he was about to skip. William grew wrathful, and called to a friend to get a gun, meanwhile cursing and threatening the officers. The officer pulled his revolver, but bloodshed did not occur. William satisfied his nervous disposition later on, and was released.

A FUGGER WANTED.

W. E. Barry was wanted by the police for passing two forged checks on R. B. Suter, a grocer at Thirtieth and E streets. One was for \$100 and the other for \$50. Barry, presumably fictitious, which called for \$12.

A TEST CASE.

The city and state began suit in county court today against Artlen & Maurer, insurances agents of this city, to collect \$1,000 under the law passed at the last session. The legislature levying a tax of 2 per cent on all premiums collected in cities of the first class, the money derived to be for the use of the fire department. The Lincoln insurance company refused to pay, and this will be made as a test case.

A TRUCKY STOCK DEALER.

The South Omaha National bank replenished \$9,000 worth of cattle from H. Neathery, a dealer in Omaha. Neathery had sold the cattle to the bank, but the bank had not yet received the money. Neathery had sold the cattle to the bank, but the bank had not yet received the money.

CIT NEWS AND NOTES.

The German-American and Union fire insurance companies say in their answer filed in district court today that they will not pay \$100,000 damage claim of E. J. Barwick for loss by fire last February, because the goods destroyed did not belong to him, but had been transferred to C. C. Burr, in violation of the policy.

The breach between Carl Schmitt and Captain Braden has been amicably adjusted and the two are now on friendly terms. Captain Braden declared that he would be satisfied provided the captain of police paid the costs already incurred in the prosecution of the case. This was agreed to, and the prosecution was dropped.

C. Selah, a delegate to the convention from O'Neill, reports that while at the opera house he saw a man who looked like a burglar enter the room at the Capital hotel and stole his gold watch which he had carelessly left there.

The tips for the extension of the city water mains to the fair grounds arrived today. Bids for the laying of the same will be opened Saturday and the contractor will have plenty of water for the state fair in September.

The remains of the late W. J. Harris, who died from apoplexy at Seattle, arrived in this city yesterday. The funeral occurs from St. Paul M. E. church tomorrow afternoon. The Masons will be in charge. Harris had been recently relieved from business and is an old and wealthy real-estate business man.

Julia A. Kinner and S. M. Benedict ask the district court to remove a cloud now on their title to lot 9, block 178 of Lincoln. One Joseph M. Cullen, they say, persists in claiming that he is the owner by deed from his brother, but has never had possession or paid taxes, but now that valuable improvements have been made, would like to have the property.

The Lincoln Independent will cross-rackets for the lacrosse championship of Lincoln at the ball park tomorrow evening. This is the fourth game of the series.

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A HOME NECESSITY.

Luxuries become conveniences and conveniences become necessities as civilization advances. When the first encyclopaedia was published it was a luxury for the rich.

The original edition of the Britannica, prepared with vast labor and expense, was sold at \$6 a volume or \$150 for the set. Appieton's set of the annuals to date, the expense was in a few years, greater than that of the Britannica. It was a heavy tax on all except the very rich but the incalculable usefulness to all literary workers and others who desired available information that \$54,000,000 has been set out of this country for the Britannica.

Since the publication of the Britannica investigations have discovered so many new facts and changed old ones that it can no longer be trusted to contain a complete summary of practical knowledge. In the original form it was not enough for this country since a great deal of its information consisted of details about obscure British places and its treatment of American topics was very superficial.

No new compilation of a full encyclopaedia has been made recently except that which THE BEE has secured for its subscribers. The publishers of this Americanized Encyclopaedia Britannica have reserved all the valuable features of the original, which was unquestionably the greatest work of the kind ever made, and have remodelled it to suit the latest researches and particularly to satisfy American buyers who wish but one encyclopaedia.

An encyclopaedia has become necessary in all educated families. There has been for years a demand for a work which would supply all that the Britannica did, with additions to date, at a price which would enable families of moderate means to purchase.

To use the Encyclopaedia Britannica as a basis for an improved and cheaper work is quite as honorable as to print and sell copies of Dickens, Scott, Victor Hugo or Dumas. It is part of the world's stock of knowledge open to the American public. Cooper, Longfellow and Whittier have been reprinted in England in the same way.

The publishers of the Americanized Encyclopaedia Britannica have employed the best talent and the highest knowledge to edit, amend and fill out the work. To bring an instance home it may be stated that they requested, when the revision was in progress, that THE BEE designate the best authority in Omaha to take a history of the city. Other cities were looked after with the same care and liberality.

Since the announcement of the undertaking THE BEE investigated it thoroughly, and decided that the work could be made a great boon to subscribers. Papers like the Chicago Herald, St. Paul Pioneer Press, San Francisco Examiner and Denver Republican were glad after the same examination to enter into an arrangement for exclusive control of the work. The publishers admitted only the leading and best papers to edit the work. THE BEE, the leading paper of Omaha, controls the work in Nebraska and western Iowa. It can be obtained in that territory only through THE BEE. After the enormous value of the Americanized Encyclopaedia Britannica became known there was a rush of papers for the privilege. But only the best were selected. It is a natural that the inferior papers show their resentment by finding fault with the use of the Britannica's material.

The copy for this addition was all made up originally. Five volumes of the Americanized are issued and the other five will be out in four or five weeks.

THE BEE refers to the opinions of many leading professional and literary workers in Omaha who have examined the work. THE BEE also invites everybody to compare it, topic by topic, with the English edition.

The Americanized Encyclopaedia Britannica is a magnificent and valuable possession for every household. It presents for the first time a complete reference library at a price which is within the reach of every family that owns a home.

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 deemed expedient, upon the application by petition of the majority of the electors of any other part of the county if the county is under a local option.

Section 2 provides for the filing of the application for license for the sale of the liquor for at least two weeks before the granting of a license to the applicant.

Section 3 provides for the hearing of the application for license for the sale of the liquor. The hearing shall be held on the day of the granting of a license to the applicant.

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Section 7 provides for the hearing of the application for license for the sale of the liquor. The hearing shall be held on the day of the granting of a license to the applicant.

Section 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 liquor without a license shall be fined not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 for each violation, and section 12 provides for the trial of such offenders.

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

Section 14 makes it an offense, punishable by a fine of \$100 and a forfeiture of license, for any licensed liquor dealer to sell away any liquor on Sunday, or on the day of any general or special election.

Sections 15 to 23, inclusive, define the liability of saloonkeepers for damages sustained by any one in consequence of the traffic and provide the steps necessary to collect such claims.

Section 24 relates to the issuance of druggists' permits.

The local option feature of the law is contained in section 25, the salient part of which reads:

"The