## THE DAILY BEE.

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The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors. The lee Eld's Furnam and Seventeenth Sta SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION State of Nebraska, County of Boughs, \$ 18

George B. Tzschtick, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, does sleanly sweathat the advantage of THE Dathy Ber for the week ending July 26, 190, was as follows: Faturday, July 3. 19,30 20,86

State of Nebraska. | s s

Swern to before me and subscribed in my presence this 2nd day of July, A. D. 1800, [SPAte] N. P. Fert, Notary Public.

Major McKinkey should lose no time in urging Mr. Blaine to burn his

AFTER the first of next month the campaign liar need have no excuse for being out of a job.

In the matter of crop \* prospects, com continues king and Nebraska, as always, will remain his kingdom.

THE heroic efforts of Carbagemaster Morrissey saved Cushing from being pitched headlong over the democratic dump.

THE river and harbor bill has been shelved, and the scowline project passes into incuous desuctude. The bean guess offer isstill open.

FINA NOIALLY speaking, the difference In debt between the United States and Canada is a matter of thirty-three dollarsperhead in favor of the states,

WE shall presently see whether the city treasury will be squeezed to pay the sinceures for the time lost by political ward bummers in the interest of the com-

THAT Pan-American arbitration treaty appears to have been a fruitless compact. The southerners are slaughtering each other regardless of the pledge of peace.

BEFORE entering seriously upon a policy of reciprocity, it would be well to secure a pledge of internal harmony from the southern republics, as a guarantee of good faith.

It is now proposed to creet a monument to General Fremont in New York. When it comes to creeting airy structures to greatmen the world yields the palm to the millionaire misers of Gotham.

THE corn rate between the Missouri river and Chicago is to be reduced from twenty to seventeen cents, but the cattle rate goes up correspondingly. Senator Paddock should come to the front with another resolution.

GOVERNOR GORDON of Georgia declares that the south will boycott the north if the Force bill passes. This will be a terrible blow at the Georgia watermelon crop, but people at the north will try to survive the disaster.

THE republican press of the state is unanimous in praise of the platform adopted by the state convention. A few of the papers think that the ticket is a little weak in some places, but the piatform receives their heartiest approval.

THE alliance of the democrats and prohibitionists in Adams county is a significant innovation in Nebraska politics. Butthere is a notable precedent for this strange mixture. It is a matter of history that the prohibitionists elected Cleveland.

THE suggestion of a boycott as a weapon of retaliation in the event of the passage of the federal elections bill fell flatin the south, for the very good reason that the south's prosperity targely depends on the enterprise and co-operation of the north.

JAY GOULD'S attempt to drive a railroad through Kansas City proved as great afailure as his efforts to paralyze the town of Columbus, this state, years age. Some of these days the fact that he does not own the earth will penetrate Mr. Gould's skull.

THE soldiers' and sailors' reunion of Kassas and Nebraska, to beheld at Superior, this state, early in August, will doubtless be one of the greatest gatherings ever witnessed in this state. The live business men of Superior who have the matterin charge are completing their final arrangements.

Now it is Minneapolis'time to cast her hat heavenward and yell with joy. While St. Paul toyed with her stuffing annex, lamentatious denunciations were the order of the day. The scene has changed and St. Paul screams with pain. The order of Superintendent Porter for a recount of both cities causes boundless satisfaction at the falls, while the Globe and Pioneer Press of St. Paul denounce the order as "an infamous outrage" and "a malicious slanderon an innocent community."

DO THESE FIGURES SUIT YOU!

Swammer, Neb., July 35.—To the Editor of Turk Bern: In your speech on high Reenst you did not give the aumber of failures in Nebrasan only the capital. You also said that there had been something over 8,000 arrests in Ounts in 189. Thave a letter from Chief of Police Scarcy stating there had been nearly 11,000 arests. If your statistics

and conclusions are on a par with this your talk is not worth anything.

I want toask you one question—which has increased faster in Nebraska since 1880, the voting population of the saloons! Yours trally, The comparative number of failures i

Iowa, Kapas and Nebraska quoted in the Beatrice debate was accidentally dropped out of the type of the morning edition, but appeared correctly in the next edition as follows:

Number of failures is Kassas in Number of failures in Iswa in 1889-325 2579,362 00 Number of failures in Nebraska

Nebraska for the first six months of the present year was published editorially by THE BEE on July 8-the day after the debute—as follows:

It has been asserted that the number of usiness failures in Kansas was less than heaviness faintres in Kansas was less than in Nebraska is proportion to population. The truth is that the record of Nebraska is in every respect superior. During the past six months the number of failures in Nebraska agreement of lamines in Newaska agreement of the same time the state of the same time the mumber of failures was 152, with liabilities reaching the enormous sum of \$1,952,000. While Nebraska's list of failures increased four, compared with the number for the first balf of 1889, the Habilities decreased. On the other hand Kansas records an increase twenty-origin failures, and \$1,250,000 in the aggregate of limilities.

The priated annual report of W. S. Seavey, chief of police, to the Omaha board of fire and police commissioners for the year ending December 31, 1889, reports the total number of arrests during last year as 8,449. Of that number 1,096 were arrested as suspicious characters and very properly should be deducted from the total of criminal arrests, because they were guilty of noother offense than that of being unknown to the police. That would reduce the actual number of legitimate arrests to 7,353, but no such reduction was even attempted or hinted at in the Beatrice debate. As a matter fact the number of arrests in Omaha s much lower than that in other cities of equal population. Derverhad over 13,000 acrests hist year and her social evil population is computed by her chief of police at over 1,500 as against less than 250 known to the police as subsisting in Oranha.

The voting population of Nebraska in ISSO was 87, 452; in ISSS, 202,632. The present voting population of Nebraska is not less than 210,000, or two and a half times larger than it was in 1880.

The number of saloens in Neoraska in 1880 was over 700, and of that number Omaha, with a population of 30,645, had 180. Official reports from 211 out of 219 incorporated towns of this state place the total number of licensed liquor dealers in those towns and cities at 777. The eight towns not yet heard from are Ayr, Bellevue, Clarks, Gordon, Greely Center, Gresham, Strang and Unadilla. These lowns cannot possibly have more than 20 saloons, if they have that many, It is therefore munifest that Nebraska today has less than 800 licensed saloons. Seventy-four towns and cities in Nebraska have no licensed saloons. Inother words, if the saloons in Nebraska had increased in proportion to the increase of voting population "we should now have one thousand seven | name twenty-three delegates. undred and fifty sulcons, whereas through the restrictive operation of local option and high license we have barely eight hundred licensed saloons in the state. In 1880 we had one saloon for every one hundred and twenty-five voters, or one to about seven hundred and fifty of the population. In 1800 we have one saloon to every two hundred thirty times as many-can only be and sixty-two voters, which is equal to about one for every one thousand five hundred and seventy of the population.

Omahafurnishes a striking example of the effect of high license. With more thanfourtimes the population of 1880 she has today only 68 more saloons than she had ten years ago, and that includes wholesale dealers and brewers who formerly did not pay a city license.

Within the past year there was an acunidecrease of licensed liquor dealers in Omaha from 277 to 248 or 39 less than

he preceding year. How is that for high license? Does

hisanswer suit you? P. S .- In order that all juggling with the revenue returns be forestalled, we will add that the internal revenue district of Nebraska includes North and South Dakota, and the reports of stamps sold represent the three states together. The number of stamps sold for Nebraska alone for 1889 was 1,830, and that includes everydrug store in the state. The only reliable statistics as to the saloons can be had from city and village officials, and those we have in our pessession from all but the eight towns quoted.

PROTECTION OF EMPLOYES. The Nebraska republican platform ays: "We are in favor of laws comuse appliances which science supplies for the protection of laborers against acddents. We demand the enactment of law defining the liability of employers for injuries sustained by employes in cases where proper safeguards have not been used in occupations dangerous to life, limb or health." At the recent convention of railroad fremen at Hartford a resolution was passed asking congress to so amend the interstate commerce law as to compelall interstate railroad companies to use only

automatic brakes and couplers. In May last there was introduced in to railways engaged in interstate com- ready provided for and coatemplated, while at work, because the em- non made a statement which gave the ploye was supposed to take the situation an entirely different aspect,

aid in increasing the safety of the public and in preventing accidents to employes by shifting the responsibilities for injuries under the common law rule from the shoulders of the employes to the shoulders of corporations. A man in former systems of industry, before the great factory system and that of the congregation of labor generally came into vogue, in working alongside of his fellow employe and all the employes working with the employer himself, might not reasonably claim damages for any injury received during the co-employment, but it seems unjust to apply this rule when the brakeman on line, it may be hundreds of miles in length, by the negligence of a switchman whom the brakeman never saw, whose character he did not know when he entered the service and to whose negligence the brakeman could not possibly have contributed, receives serious personal injury." The agitation for a change in the rule has not proceeded without opposition from the corporations. Some of them have professed to fear that it would involve them in interminable suits, but there has been no such result from laws fixing the liability of employers. Ten years ago the British parliament passed an act changing the common law rule, and in this country Massachusetts and Alabama have comprehensive laws on the subject, while other states have acts applying to railroad corporations alone. The application of the law in England and in the states which have adopted it has produced no results to justify the opposition of the corporations to a law of general application in this

country. The demand that all corporations shall use the appliances which science supplies for the protection of their employes against accidents is just and reasonable, and there should be both national and state legislation to compel them to do so. In the single state of New York last year the number of railroad employes killed while in the act of coupling and uncoupling cars was tweny-seven, and the number injured three hundred and sixty-four. The killed and injured for the whole country numbered several thousand. Unquestionably a large majority of these casualties were due to the fact that the most modern appliances for safety are not generally in use.

WE ARE THE PEOPLE.

Since the three benighted Tooley street tallors met in London, and resolved that "We, the people," do so and so, "the people" has been a familiar phrase with many alleged reformers. The convention today at Lincoln purports to be a people's convention, yet the managers of it have taken snap judgment, and it appears that they have studiously planned to see to it that "the people" were not represented. To give an illustration of the jugglery of the self-called leaders we need only cite a few facts. Douglas county, for instance, has one hundred and sixty thousand people, and she is allowed but twenty-five delegates, while Gosper county, with not over five thousand, is given twenty-three delegates. Pawnee county, with seven thousand people, has but three delegates, while Frontier county, with about one-half the population of Pawnee, has been asked to

If the convention is a people's convention, called to represent the people, then each county should have been entitled to delegates in proportion to its numerical strength. Why Gosper county, with its five thousand people, should be given as many delegates as Douglas, with her one hundred and sixty thousand-over guessed at. The supposition is that the ambitious managers of this political scheme expected to be able to control farmers from the western part of the state where they were unknown and thus capture the convention by a gentlemanly pecies of fraud.

The people of Nebraska will not be properly represented at Lincoln today. Political jugglers have captured the convention in advance.

A HALT IN EXPENDITURES.

The opinion prevails at Washington that there will be no appropriation for rivers and harbors at the present session, the leaders of the majority in the house having determined to make no more additions to expenditures for the current fiscal year. If this is the decision of the majority there will be a period of three years clapse between approprintions for this purpose. The secretary of the treasury recently stated that there is still unexpended about seven million dollars of the appropriation made at the first session of the Fiftieth congress, so that some required improvements can be carried out or forward, but there are others that will have to be delayed for which there is said to be urgent need. The proposed river and harbor bill carried an appropriation of over twenty million dollars, pelling railroads and manufacturers to and in view of a threatened deficit the majority leaders, it would seem, have concluded that it is necessary to save this sum. Of course time will demonstrate whether it is really a saving, and whether it would not have peen more judicious to prune expenses in some other direction. The danger of a deficit has evidently

made a stronger impression upon the leaders of the majority in congress than most of them have been willing to confess. It will be remembered that after Mr. Allison made his statement in the senate showing that the revenue for this fiscal year was likely to fall very conthe United States senate a bill to extend | siderably behind the appropriations almerce the principle of liability for inju- there was an effort made to show that ries to employes. The old common law he was widely astray in his figrule was that an employer was not lia- ures. The chairman of the appropriable for injuries received by an employe tions committee of the house, Mr. Canrisk of the service when he entered and he was followed by the secretary of it, and if he suffered injury to suffer it the treasury with the assurance that he from the contributory negligence of his saw no reason to apprehend a deficit. fellow employe. This rule has been This did not satisfy all minds, however, gradually modified by decisions, but and there have since been made some more generally by statute, until it is no careful calculations with the result of longer universal. Is his latest report showing that there will be an excess of the commissioner of labor, Colonel expenditures over receipts offrom twenty Wright says in discussing this subject: to thirty million dollars, and that tion. Only nine cities in the list report

ficiency is by the use of the surplus now in the treasury and the national bank redemption famile. With these funds utilized the treasury might still have something on hand at the end of the year, but this would dependupon whether the estimated reduction of revenue under the tariff bill was realized. If that measure should reduce the income of the treasury fifty million dollars a deficit

would be inevitable. This is the situation a careful study of which has induced the leaders of the majority in congress to determine that it is necessary to make a halt in expenditures, and the river and harbor bill with its large demand will doubtless be sacrificed. The decision to put a check to extravagance has not been reached any too soon, though there will be many to think that curtailment of expenses might more judiciously have been made in some other direction than that of retarding or postponing necessary and in some cases, perhaps, urgent improvements to the rivers and harbors of the country.

THE complaint that has been heard

for a year past regarding the business of

the country does not find justification in

the figures of our foreign commerce.

The just published statement of the

chief of the bureau of statistics, showing

the foreign commerce of the country for the last fiscal year, is a highly gratifying exhibit. There was an increase in the value of exports and imports over the preceding year of nearly one hundred and sixty million dollars, of which amount one hundred and fifteen million was the increase in exports, the total value of which was eight hundred and fiftyseven million dollars. This country exported more corn last year-one hundred and one million bushels-than ever before in any one year, and the cotton exports were the largest in the history of American commerce excepting in 1866. The value of imports was the largest of record. It is noteworthy, also, that the combined value of exports of cattle, sheep and hogs during the year was larger than ever before in any one year. The increase in breadstuffs was thirty million dellars and in provisions thirty-one million. These figures do not bear out the statement of Mr. Blaine that the market for our breadstuffs is narrowing, and yet it is a fact that we are meeting a sharper competition in the markets of the world. There is certainly, however, nothing discouraging in the figures of last year, for an increase in the value of our exports, almost wholly of products of the farm, of one hundred and fifteen million dollars in a single year must be regarded as exceedingly satisfactory. This gratifying condition of affairs continues, and with considerably higher prices for their products than have prevailed before for several years, there appears no reason why the American farmer should not be fairly well contented with the

commercial situation. THE slow and indifferent methods of ballot counting in this city are the most glaring scandals of our elections. It is a common occurrence for the count in some wards to occupy tweaty-four hours, thus affording opportunities for skulduggery and furnishing grounds for annoying contests. This evil is partially due to the appointment of incompetent radical redistricting of the city wards and placing a limit to the number of votes in each district. The scandals of the countin former elections can only be avoided by at least doubling the number of polling districts in the city. By making five hundred the maximum number of voters to a district, clerks and judges of average intelligence can promptly handle the ballots offered, and complete the count within five hours after the polls close. The necessity of affording ample facilities for voting and the advantage of an early announcement of the result leaves all considerations of cost out of the question. A full vote and an early count must be had at any price.

THE experience gained in taking the census demonstrates the necessity of a radical change in men and methods. Complaint of incompetent and incomplete work is well nigh universal. Much of the confusion and adverse comment is due to the list of useless and impertinent questions which the enumerators were required to ask. But the main cause was the fact that the work was parcelled out as a reward for political favors. The question of competency was not considered and men were employed whose only qualification was their ability to render political service to the appointing power. As a consequence the census is in many respects incomplete and its value discounted in advance. In some quarters the proposition is advanced to establish a permanent census bureau. This would simply increase the army of federal sinecures, as the office would be practically idle three-fourthsof the time-The object desired can be attained, with little expense, by enforcing a strict system of civil service in the office. Competent enumerators can only be secured by rigid examination of applicants, both as to character and fitness, regardless of the political artiliations.

THE enterprise of Grand Island in pushing work on the sugar palace is commendable. The project is one in which the state at large has a direct interest. It will appropriately signalize the birth of new industry, giving promise of great benefits to farmers, workingmen and capitalists, and increasing the wealth of the state by establishing a home market. The enterprise deserves every encouragement, and THE BEE cordially congratulates Grand Island on the progressive spirit shown in organizing and carrying on the good work.

An addition of twenty-two hundred dollars to the revenues of the Wheeler family, taken from the public treasury, ought to cancel the city's obligations to the major and his Plattsmouth connect-

THE financial transactions of the national banks, represented by the clearing house reports, show the business of the country to be in a favorable condi-"It is now thought by many that law can the only way to avoid a de- a decrease, while the whole number

show an increase of four per cent, or twelve per cent exclusive of New York. In view of the fact that July is the dullest month of the year, the increase over the corresponding month last year foreshadows a prosperous fall trade.

Ring the Backing Bell.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat : Even the most reckless and obtuse of the republican members of congress should begin to understand by this time that the party in its management of the fiscal affairs of the nation is pressing perilously close to the danger line.

Charles and Fenjamin. Chicago News: At last Mr. Dana and General Butler have a dispute. One opposes and the other approves of the proposed federal election law. As Mr. Dana says that this is the true issue for 1892 of course Benjamin will not be Mr. Dana's candidate in that year. Pretty soon Benjamin will have no one to love him.

Not Like Bullying John Eull. New York Herald: France and Holland are wise to submit their small colonial differences to the arbitration of the car. How much better than for France to bully Hol land, as Eagland did Portugal the other day about some miserable, squalld African territories. One day of war between the two nations would cost more than all the islands at issue are worth.

Going to Cut the Rope.

New York Tribus Ha! ha! Again we remark, ha! ha! It is stated that "the southern states, at whose elections the infarmous (sic) force (sic) bill is aimed, will refuse to take part in the world's fair at Chicago in case of the passage of that measure." This forcibly recalls the Irishman who swore "by jabers, I'll cut the rope if you don't haul me up faster out of this well." It also foreibly recalls the other gentlemen who cut off his nose to spite his face.

A Bit of Southern Bluff.

Cleveland Leader The southern brigadiers and their organs may proclaim a boycott if they will, but the great mass of population in the south will sell their surplus products in the north, continue to invite the investment of northern capital, and buy where they can buy to the best advantage, which is in the north. A bull from the southern brigadiers proclaiming a boycott would have no more effect on trade between the north and south than would a bull from the pope on the relatious policy of the Methodist or Presbyterian church.

The Platform Fremont Tribune The platform adopted by the republican state convention and upon which the party now appeals to the people, is a broad and comprehensive one. Its declarations are of sufficient breadth and scope as to put the party in touch with the best conservative demands of the day. The principles enunciated are those calculated to promote the interests of the masses and there is every eason to believe that a legislature will be chosen this fall that will see to it that the legislation called for shall be enacted into statutory law. Every voter should carefully read and study the platform. It is clear and explicit and speaks for itself.

The Republican Platform and Prohibition.

Grand Island Independent, The prohibition men once before succeeded n capturing the republican state convention by one of their usual tricks, they inserting a prohibition resolution in their platform, when, after the nominations a large number of delegates had left. This time they hoped for success by the same trick, but Rose water's motion to dispose of the platform be fore the nominations, was adopted with a vote of 4 to 1, and prevented the plan for decerving the convention and the people again. The prohibitionists then brought in several resolutions, intended, with a great flourjudges and clerks, but the main cause is | ish of woods and numerous whereases, to

the large vote polled. The remedy is a | bindthe republican party in favor of the prohibitory amendment. But they were all killed by referring them to the committee on platform, which rejected every one of them and none of them came ever again before the convention. This proves what we always contended that prohibition is no part of the political creed of the republican party, and that no republican is bound to vote for that unfortunate prohibitory amendment, which was laid before the people by the imprudent zeal of ignorant fanatics, who do not understand the

nature of men, and the unhappy consequences of their own proposition. We are pretty sure that two-thirds if not more of the repubicans will vote againgt the prohibitory system, which has proved such a curse for Iowa and Kansas, and that the amendment will be gloriously defeated, if the democrats do their duty carrying out honestly their so often declared principle of personal liberty. The amendment cannot be adopted but by democratic treachery.

POLITICAL CHOW-CHOW.

Today the grand international hugging natch between J. Burrows and Dave Butler takes place at Lincoln. There is only one thing that will surpass this spectacular exhibition and that is the little scrap that some day must take place between time and eter-

Tomorrow it will be determined whether the packing house or slaughter house politicians are on top in the First congressional district. The convention meets at 2 o'clock. and if Charley Brown has things his way Mr. Bryan will be laid out while J. Sterling Morton will again enter the race, If Mr Brown's programme is turned over, then Mr. Morton will go down with a loud and mourn ful whoop. Albert Walkins and J. D. Calhoun, the two democratic war horses of Lancaster, will die with their boots on in a struggleto put Bryan over the wire. Mr. Bryan has been in Nebraska less than four years, and this is why the Brown contingent thinks that an old settler should meet Mr. Connell. In any event the convention tomor row promises to be of great interest, and if it preserves harmony to the end, then there must be an understanding before the balloting begins.

A Syracuse dispatch says: "The only difference of opinion at the independent convention at Syracuse, July 26, was whether General Van Wyck should be a candidate for governor or congress. General Van Wyck requested the alliance at Wyoming, of which he is a member, to not use or suggest his name for either office, and he asked that the county convention should not present his name for any office, and when a resolution was presented asking his nomination for governor, as the delegates from Wyoming had previously stated General Van Wyck's request, and urged no such action, and in deference to his request no action was taken. Out of 125 delegates there were only three men who were not favorable for his nomination as governor or congressman." Which would give us to understand that if there was as much unamity in the convention today as there was at Syracuse, General Van Wyck would be given the nomination for governor. But as President Powers wants to be governor, it will be difficult to adjust this matter so that both of them can take a whirl. They might work in the lieutenant governor fake, and thus provide for both of the statesmen.

As to Adams county politics it is unneces sary to state that Fred Olmstead is not leading the people to a very great extent. The

Dimstead at the recent convention herd in Hastings should be explained. Mr. Bostwick weighs at least 700 pounds, and when he sits down on a man the probate judge or the coroner is at once notified. The history of the Hastings business is that Mr. Bostwick casually and indifferently pounded Mr. Olmstead into the earth, figuratively speak-

Mayor Cushing almost fell in the consomine Saturday, and of course this nipped his gubernatorial boom in its early and bursting

In these days of jealousy and ambition a statesman has a hard time to hold his job.

We violate no confidence in saying that Mr. Jack MacColl will not be a candidate before the independent convention today.

It is thought that George Dayy of Fremont will offer himself as a candidate for secretary of state to the democratic state convention, provided John Shervin does not win for govrnor. Mr. Davy is at present clerk of the listrict court of Dodge county, and besides his other attainments, belongs to the Volunteer hose cart company. He has been a demerat since he left the cradle and is chairman of the Dodge county central committee.

Mr. J. F. Mallelieu, who is manufging editor of the reform school at Kearney, was in Omaha yesterday. He is booming Hamer for congress in the Big Third. He is also of the opinion that the republican ticket will be elected.

Caurch Howe is lost again. The rumor hat Judge Stull knows something of his nysterious disappearance is vigorously deied by Judge Jarvis L. Church.

Judge Wilbur of Dakota City, who went nome yesterday after a three days' visit in Dunaha, says that Dorsey will be nominated and the democrats are going to defeat him. These democratic opinions, like fruit that ripens on the way, are not always just what they seem.

There will be no duty on the planks out of

which the democratic platform is constructed. A few fences which Mr. Conneil claims are ils own, are out of repair. He should pair with Bill Martin, the Texas statesman, again, and come home and look after them. Colonel Charley Crow will point out o Mr. Connell the yawning gaps.

Farmer Burrows is cautioned to keep an eye on Dave Butler's hip pocket,

\*\*Probably Mr. Rosewater's purpose in in "Probably Mr. Resewater's purpose in in-troducing a free trade resolution at the state convention was to make himself solid with the alliance. But it didn't go down. A free trade resolution in a republican convention is as much out of place as the devil would be at a communion table."—Beatrice Express.

Perhaps the wall-eyed pike of the Express lid not know that the committee stood seven o eight on what he calls a free trade resolu ion. In other words seven of the fifteen were in favor of the resolution just as it was eported by Mr. Resewater, and the verbiage of the resolution is word for word the same up to the point where it declared in favor of outting the raw material, lumber, salt, coal, vool, sugar and iron on the free list. Had he convention voted on it instead of the galeries, it would have passed any way.

The editor of the double-decked newspaper will give a flying machine to the three-yearold boy who will guess the number of eyes n a peck of Early Rose potatoes, and seure him forty subscribers for his morning dition. The flying machine can be seen in the west window of his guess shop. Mr. Hitchcock will also present to the subscriber bringing him the largest watermelon a picure of Grandpa Burris, provided the conestant can guess the number of seeds in the vatermelon.

The free-for-all fight between J. W. Dawes, Ed Whiteomb and F. I. Foss of Saline county will be worth going miles to

Will: Hall Poore, who has been doing "Over he Breakfast' on the Kearney Enterprise, nd who also had Jack MacColl's boom for governor in charge, announces that he is brough with Nebraska newspaper work on account of poor health, and at an early day he will go to New Mexico. Mr. Poore is a humorist of ability and a first-class allcound fellow who has made many friends during his sojourn in Nebraska.

Ex-Senator Van Wyck was in the city yesterday and called upon THE BEE.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

Nebraska. The new flouring mills at Lexington are completed and have begun operations.

The Richardson county veterans' associa-ion held a meeting at Falls City Saturday. A number of Kearney girls are practicing n horns and expect to organize a band soon All the conductors and brakemen residing t Oxford have been ordered to move to St.

Three brick stores are being erected in the place of those recently burned at Daw The West Point Congregationalists have appointed Rev. William Haynes as pastor for

o vear. The fall term of the North Nebraska Conerence seminary at Central City begins eptember 17.

George E. French has been appointed city attorney of North Platte to succeed J. W. Bixler, resigned. The trustees of Crawford have called a special election to vote \$17,000 in bonds for a waterworks system.

The village board of Lexington oked the saloon licenses of T. C. Brown and Lowell and returned the lizense money. A Presbyterian church has been organized the Little Cotton wood twelve miles north of Crawford and a handsome little building is course of erection.

The machinery for putting down the min-eral well, contracted for by the Dannebrog mining company, has arrived at Dannebrog from Keckuk, Ia. Drilling will commence at

A peculiar disease has attacked the cattle of Farmer Adams of Inc. and several head have died. The animals first become lame, the limbs jerking and soon they fall down and die.

L. Nelson and C. C. Rasmussen of Danne prog have purchased a thirty-foot passenge teamer for the lake at that place. The ver of will accommodate sixty passengers, and i s expected to add to the reputation of Danne prog as a pleasure resort. As Frank Rubash of Chadron was going

home the other marning he found a black va-lise lying in the ditchand carried it with him. On opening his had he discovered a very young daby, alive and well. The parents of the child have not been discovered. The Ogalalla Building and Loan association as discovered that J. G. Watts, a former secretary, was \$1,200 short in his accounts Watts says he was innocent of any inten-

lonal wrong and he will be given an oppor

tunity to settle up without being arrested. Lown. A case of leprosy is reported at Le Grande. There are over six hundred county bridge

The census returns give Benton county The Poweshiek county fair will be held a A timber wolf was captured on the public

quare at Fort Dodge Saturday. The old college building at Algona has denerated into an original package house. The state grand lodge of Good Templars will hold its annual session at Ottumwa Aug-ust 26, 27 and 28.

For the fourth time in his life Christy An groon, a fourteen-year-old Wallingford boy fell from a load of hay and broke his arm. A Keeknk woman has sued a number of alconkeepers for \$30,000 damages for con-

verting her husband into an habitual drunk The meeting of the state grand lodge

rumor that Boss Bostwick sat upon Mr. Knights of Pythias will be held at Des nes on August 12, 13 and 14. Knights are expected to be present.

In a quarrel over a private roadway near Manchester, William Bar and his brother, George, stabbed John Henser several times with pitchforks, inflicting wounds that may result seriously, Two or three curiosities are reported this

week, says the Moville Mail. At the farm of J. S. Butters, eight miles south of town, a three-legged chicken and a four-legged duck divide bonors. A farmer near Pierson bas five pigs weighing 100 pounds each, all of which suck the cows just like calves. There will be a good demand for these pigs by men too lazy to mille, Charles B. Ostrander, a Burling ten livery-

man, was arrested at the instance of Nettle Hatfield, a young girl of twenty-two, and bound over to the district court in the sum of 800 on the charge of procuring an abor-tion. Miss Hatfield was engaged to be married to Ostrander for a period of seven years, and last week he broke the engagement and married a young lady at Keekuk. Public sympathy is with Miss Hatfield, as it is thought she has been cruelly wronged.

Relie hunters excavated one of the nuner ous Indian mounds in the vicinity of Storm Lake the other day and at a depth of four feet found a layer of stone in square blocks and compactly together, all of uniform size, under which were found what were supposed to by human bones and some that appeared to be the bones of animals. There were also found beads, arrowheads, pieces of pottery, and one vessel was found that had not been defended as decayed. defaced or damaged. The pottery gave evidence of having been made by a master hand there being various designs the pieces. A further search will be made.

Wyoming and Colorado. Lyons Col., is shipping forty carlonds of stone a day to Denver.

There has been a rush of visitors to the summit of Long's peak in Colorado this sum-

A new town named Warren has been started at the forks of the Big Horn and No Woods creeks in Wyoming.

Samuel Montgomery has been found guilty at Lander, Wyo., of murder in the second degree for killing Benjamin Fordham. James Carroll, with several aliases, has been arrested in Wyoming, charged with a murder committed in South Dakota ten years

A very important discovery of red othre and white and pink marble has just been made about five miles northwest of Rawlins, Wyo. From the developments so far made

the mine is inexhaustible in supply. Dr. Julius A. Schuelke, who killed Druggist Sullivan at Lander, Wyo., has entered a plea of insanity and has succeeded in having his case put off until the next term of cour He claims to have been injured on the he

several years ago and has been subject to fits of Insanity since that time. The work of blasting out the new grade for the work of blasting out the new grade for the Denver & Rio Grande railroad is going on at Red Cliff, Col., and the town is receiv-ing a daily bombardment. Windows are broken, doors are knocked off their hinges and occasionally a huge rock comes straight down through a roof to flad a cool place in the cellar. the cellar.

W. B. Martin of Oak Creek, in northeast-ern Creek county, Wyoming, who recently left for parts unknown with mortgaged prop-erty, also took with him two horses belong-ing to Ira Putnam of Lead City, besides getting away with \$900 in cash belonging to the same gentleman. Mr. Putnam was the owner of a flock of sheep which Martin had on shares. Martin took this years wool clip to Whitewood for shipment cust, and on the bill of lading secured \$600 from the bank.

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tainment and instruction of a million American homes. Not a single article in the original "Britan nica" has been dropped. The stately sentences of Macauley, the outspoken thought of Mill, the tucid explanations of Huxley and of Tyndall, can all be found in its pages. Such articles have been abridged as treat of subjects jexclusively English, and are crowded with a mass of details interesting only to local English readers; and to balance this abridgement the articles on American subjects have largely been rewritten, and, in

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