THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION

State of Nebraska, }
County of Douglas. } s s

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending July 26, 1890, was as follows:

Sunday, July 20	22,100
Monday, July 21	19,158
Tuesday, July 22	19,337
Wednesday, July 23	19,401
Thursday, July 24	20,497
Friday, July 25	19,340
Saturday, July 26	20,845
Average	**20,097**

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 26th day of July, A. D., 1890.
[SEAL.] N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, }
County of Douglas. } s s

George B. Tzschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, that the actual average daily circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the month of July, 1889, 18,738 copies; for August, 1889, 18,651 copies; for September, 1889, 18,710 copies, for October, 1889, 18,937 copies, for November, 1889, 19,310 copies; for December, 1889, 20,048 copies; for January, 1890, 19,555 copies; for February 1890, 19,761 copies; for March, 1890, 20,815 copies; for April, 1890, 20,564 copies; for May, 1890, 20,180 copies; for June, 1890, 20,301 copies.

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 2nd day of July, A. D. 1890.
[SEAL.] N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

AS A fire-break Jefferson square is a blooming success.

THE steady advance in the price of grain carries joy to the farmer with loaded bins.

AS usual, the democrats are doing all the talking and the republicans all the work in the senate.

THE democracy of Kansas City is in a painfully debilitated condition, having swallowed a full Case of Seidlitz powder.

HOW can the Alliance support a lawyer for office when the constitution of the order excludes the legal profession from membership?

THE fact that Congressman Struble is not a candidate for re-election gives an impressive significance to his declaration of independence.

ADVOCATES of fiat money can garner a few forceful lessons on financial lunacy by watching the struggles of the southern republics against bankruptcy.

THE country is safe, and the memory of the sage of Cipher Alley is secure. The postoffice department declines to change the postoffice name of Tilden, Neb.

IT has been discovered that the steamer wrecked by the Minnesota cyclone was overloaded. Of what benefit is the information? Is not the death roll long enough?

FREIGHT rates in Wyoming are little short of confiscation when a postmaster is compelled to charge five cents for a two-cent stamp, to recoup himself for the cost of transportation.

THE vigorous action of the authorities in checking railroad encroachment on South Seventeenth street forcibly proves that the Union Pacific has at last found an opponent worthy of its "steal."

FAILING in his scheme of bulldozing, Gould appeals to courts for relief from a rival corporation in Missouri. The famous wrecker is in a close corner when obliged to appeal to the courts.

TWENTY MILLIONS of the forty-six million bushels of wheat exported by the United States were taken in Ireland. Naturally America feels more than a friendly interest in the prosperity of such a market.

LORD SALISBURY opposes a division of his office, for the very suggestive reason that the salary would be considerably reduced. In clinging to the spoils of office the house of Salisbury has no superior and few equals.

THE census of Missouri develops the fact that republican counties are growing faster than democratic counties. No wonder the democrats are importing stumpers to stir up the party. Symptoms of decay are so prominent as to alarm the leaders.

THE fact is dawning on the Dakotans that prohibition is a costly mistake and a legal farce. When the constables, spies and justices begin to pile up expenses on the taxpayers, who can ill-afford to meet current expenses, the country will hear a unanimous roar against robbery in the guise of morality.

DEMOCRATS are browsing around the political suburbs of Wyoming and Idaho Micawber-like. But a cold shoulder as large as an Alaska glacier confronts them on all sides and congeals their hopes of making a respectable showing in the returns of the coming state elections.

NOW that the legislative candidate is multiplying in the land, railroad passes and other favors will be distributed with the usual liberality of the corporations, where they will do the most good. In order that the recipient may promptly acknowledge his indebtedness with the least possible mental strain, the following form, invented by Chief Crowfoot, commends itself:

"Great Chief of the Railway: I salute you, O chief. O great, I am pleased with railroad key opening road free to me. The chains and rich covering of your name writing, its wonderful power to open the road, show the greatness of your chieftness. I have done."

DEMORALIZED SOUTHERN DEMOCRATS.

The organized movement of the farmers in several of the southern states is causing a great deal more alarm and demoralization among the democrats of that section than the threatened enactment of a federal election law. Several of the prominent democratic representatives from the south are in fear of being swept out of their seats by the alliance tidal wave, and a number of them in states where the movement of the farmers is most aggressive are away from their post of duty looking after their political interests at home. The Tillman contest in South Carolina shows the determined nature of the political revolution which the farmers of the south have inaugurated, the result of deep-seated dissatisfaction with the aristocratic and despotic bourbon rule, and if less pronounced in other states it is quite as earnest. It is the practice in the south to continue men in congress for a long term of years, but a number of those who have benefitted by this custom until they had grown to feel perfectly secure have been rudely awakened by the present upheaval to the necessity of making a struggle to retain their political footing. Washington advices state that all but one or two of the South Carolina congressmen are at home trying to save themselves, and the same is true of half the members from Alabama and Mississippi and of some from other states who for years have had an assured re-election.

There has certainly been no such political upheaval in the south since the war, and it is to be borne in mind that the people who are causing it are not republicans, but democrats. The very large majority of them have always been democrats, and probably are still, so far as national political questions are concerned. They are men who have become thoroughly dissatisfied with bourbon rule in the states and have determined to make a courageous effort to sweep out of power the aristocratic and tyrannical element that has so long administered affairs with no regard for the interests and welfare of the people. But what will be the probable effect of this movement upon the future politics of the south? Will it result in a permanent division of the white vote and thus ultimately in breaking the solidity of that section? There are intelligent and candid southern men who believe that this must be the outcome, and that with the accomplishment of this will come a division of the negro vote of the south. They present the plausible view that each of the white factions in its desire to beat the other will call upon the colored people to help it out, and whenever this takes place the vote of the negro will be cast and counted. Said one of these southern men, "A general breakup of both whites and blacks in the south would be a godsend to the country".

In view of what is taking place in the south, which is being watched with hardly less interest by republicans in congress than by democrats whose political hopes are threatened, the possibility of its resulting in a permanent division of the white and black vote is being considered in connection with the question of new legislation for regulating federal elections, and there is reason to believe that such consideration has impressed upon many republicans the conviction that it is not expedient to adopt the proposed legislation at this time, and that the wiser course will be to await the result of the movement in the south rather than to inaugurate a policy which would almost certainly defeat the probable effect of that movement by uniting the white vote more firmly than ever. The more radical republicans in the senate continue to give assurances of their purpose to pass an election bill at the present session, but there is a considerable minority opposed to such legislation as inexpedient at present, and the number of such is more than likely to be increased by the existing political conditions in a large part of the south.

WILL THIS COUNTRY BE INVOLVED?

The situation of affairs in Central America, and in the Argentine Republic, Chili and Uruguay, is of so serious a nature, and the possible difficulties to grow out of it so far-reaching, that the question is naturally suggested whether before a readjustment is established the United States may not become involved. With respect to Central America this country is directly interested in the result of the conflict in progress there. The protection of the interests of American citizens in Nicaragua is not the only respect in which this government is concerned in preventing any impairment of the autonomy of the states of Central America, particularly if attempted through the influence or intervention of any other power. Our duty may be to occupy a position of absolute neutrality so far as the question of a union between the Central American states is concerned, that being a matter to be determined by themselves, free from all outside influences, though there is reason to believe such has not been the case. But we cannot with justice to ourselves and with a due regard for the principle which governs our relations to other American countries tolerate any interference, whether it be in the form of German financial influence or Mexican armed intervention, with the affairs of the states of Central America. Our friendly offices to bring to an end the strife between them and effect a settlement mutually satisfactory should be exerted, but if these fail we should insist that no other power be allowed to reap any advantage from the conflict by the dismemberment of any one of those states. Whatever the result of the conflict among themselves, whether a rearrangement of boundaries or a union with territorial limitations unchanged, the United States must permit no foreign hand to play any part in the final adjustment.

With regard to the states of South America our interests are more remote. We are concerned in their welfare and progress as countries whose trade we are seeking and hope some day to command the largest share of, but their internal troubles we properly have nothing to do with. It is quite possible, however, that

the United States may be called upon to aid in the settlement of the difficulties which are responsible for the revolution in the Argentine Republic and threaten a like state of affairs in Chili and Uraguay. These are financial, and involve the obligations of those governments and their citizens to the citizens of European governments. All of these South American governments have been pursuing a most reckless financial policy. They have issued vast amounts in bonds, the proceeds of which have been spent with lavish extravagance. They inflated their paper currency until it became almost worthless, and governments and people alike reveled in the wildest speculation and reckless waste. Of course a time of accounting was reached, because nations no more than individuals can go on perpetually in a course of this kind, and the arrival of the day of settlement brought the inevitable reaction. In the Argentine Republic it did not stop short of revolution, now suppressed, according to late dispatches, though not without bloodshed and more or less destruction of property. Chili and Uruguay may escape so unfortunate an experience. But what will these countries do in regard to meeting the enormous mass of obligations with which they have loaded themselves? Will the people consent to the redemption of the bonds held largely by European capitalists, the proceeds of which have been for the most part wasted? The development of a repudiation party in all these countries is highly probable, and in some, if not all of them, it may become powerful enough to control the government. In that case European governments would be appealed to by their citizens to enforce their claims, and they would be very likely not to disregard the appeal. It would be such a possible exigency that might involve the United States, not to sustain any of the South American states in its refusal to provide for any just demands upon it, but to protect it against any danger of armed coercion or territorial spoliation that might be threatened. Far off as such an exigency may appear, it is nevertheless to be thought of as among the possible results of the condition of affairs in South America which give to what is happening there a particular interest for the American people.

DO THESE FIGURES SUIT YOU?

SWABURGH, Neb., July 26.—To the Editor of THE BEE: In your speech on high license you did not give the number of failures in Nebraska—only the capital. You also said that there had been something over 8,000 arrests in Omaha in 1889. I have a letter from Chief of Police Seavey stating there had been nearly 11,000 arrests. If your statistics and conclusions are on a par with this your talk is not worth anything.

I want to ask you one question—which has increased faster in Nebraska since 1880, the voting population or the saloons? Yours truly, ERIC MORRELL.

The comparative number of failures in Iowa, Kansas 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 in Kansas in 1889—292	$2,629,200 00
Number of failures in Iowa in 1889—325	2,579,762 00
Number of failures in Nebraska in 1889—274	1,538,719 00

The number of failures in Kansas and Nebraska for the first six months of the present year was published editorially by THE BEE on July 8—the day after the debate—as follows:

> It has been asserted that the number of business failures in Kansas was less than in Nebraska in proportion to population. The truth is that the record of Nebraska is in every respect superior. During the past six months the number of failures in Nebraska aggregated 128, with liabilities amounting to $743,000. In Kansas in the same time the number of failures was 152, with liabilities reaching the enormous sum of $1,962,000. While Nebraska's list of failures increased four, compared with the number for the first half of 1889, the liabilities decreased. On the other hand Kansas records an increase of twenty-one in failures, and $1,250,000 in the aggregate of liabilities.

The printed 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 no other 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 of fact the number of arrests in Omaha is much lower than that in other cities of equal population. Denver had over 13,000 arrests last 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 Omaha.

The voting population of Nebraska in 1880 was 87,452; in 1888, 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 saloons in Nebraska 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 towns cannot possibly have more than 20 saloons, if they have that many. It is therefore manifest that Nebraska today has less than 800 licensed saloons. Seventy-four towns and cities in Nebraska have no licensed saloons.

In other words, if the saloons in Nebraska had increased in proportion to the increase of voting population we should now have one thousand seven hundred and fifty saloons, 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 1890 we have one saloon to every two hundred and sixty-two voters, which is equal to about one for every one thousand five hundred and seventy of the population.

Omaha furnishes a striking example of the effect of high license. With more than four times 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 actual decrease of licensed liquor dealers in Omaha from 277 to 248 or 39 less than the preceding year.

How is that for high license? Does this answer 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 1,860, and that includes every drug 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 possession from all but the eight towns quoted.

THE craze for cheap wood pavement which spread over the city during past years, is bearing its legitimate fruit. Every well traveled street paved with wood blocks silently proclaims the costly folly of abutting property owners. Not only is the surface worn rough and uneven, but the heat absorbed and thrown off by the blocks, mingled with the odors of decaying wood, endangers the health of the residents. Sixteenth, Farnam, Leavenworth, West Cuming and other thoroughfares, illustrate the rapid wear and decay of the blocks. On these streets property owners will be compelled to repave long before the ten year limit for payments has expired, and on the less traveled streets, dry rot is doing its ruinous work. In view of the fact that the city will be compelled to pay out large sums annually to keep decaying pavement in repair, not to speak of health considerations, the city authorities owe it to the taxpayers to exclude wood blocks from the list of paving material. Such action is demanded by considerations of economy, cleanliness and durability. Penurious and short-sighted property owners should be protected from themselves.

THE fire department continues to prove itself equal to all emergencies. The splendid work of the chief and his men at Monday's fire is commended on all sides. Considering, the force of the wind and the inflammable nature of the surroundings, it is a source of congratulation that the fire was confined to the block where it started. Had it crossed Fifteenth or Sixteenth streets, human appliances could not have checked the besom of flame. The result emphasizes the importance of maintaining the department at the highest standard of efficiency.

RESUBMISSION is growing steadily in Kansas. Clubs are being organized in cities and country, and extensive preparations are going on for an active fall campaign. Business men, merchants and capitalists are uniting to overthrow the fanatic blight, which has all but wrecked the peace and prosperity of the state.

JUDGE MCKEIGHAN, the independent candidate for congress in the Second district, is a democrat from sole to crown, and a standing candidate for office. His defeat by Laird for congress impressed him with the hopelessness of democratic success without outside assistance. This explains his zeal in championing the cause of the producers.

DEMOCRATS and republicans in every ward owe it to themselves and the city to move promptly in petitioning the council for additional polling districts. The names of fifty voters is all that is necessary to empower the council to act.

CAMPAIGN literature in the Second district will be confined exclusively to that thrilling border tale, "The Last of the McKeighans."

LIKE Davy Crocket's coon, the railroads yelled to the interstate commission: "Don't shoot, we'll come down."

Racing the Kansas Corn.

Kansas City Times.

The Kansas republican resubmission clubs are growing faster than corn.

Chicago Is Used to 'Em.

Chicago Times.

A colt walked into a Cincinnati street car recently to the great surprise and terror of its occupants. Cincinnati people are timid creatures. At least one bear, two hogs and several jackasses ride on Chicago street cars every day and no one seems to mind them.

This Must Be Understood.

Arkansas State Register.

Brag, bluster and bullying went out of fashion at Appomattox. The south will be governed by such laws as the people of the United States, through their honestly elected congressmen, may determine to enact.

Emotional Journalism Don't Go.

Chicago News

The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph on Friday last made a canvass of the business community, and failed to find a single firm that was in favor of the boycott proposed by the Atlanta Constitution on account of the force bill. It is thus that newspapers of the emotional type sometimes succeed in misrepresenting the views and wishes of their own constituents.

The Old Cry Raised Again.

Rochester Chronicle.

Anything more senseless than this threat of a sectional boycott would be difficult to imagine, but the north will not fail to note the spirit of intimidation and rebellion which is breathed in the resolutions of organized meetings and in the public utterances of representative Bourbons. Resistance to the laws of the United States government is implied not only, but threatened, and again we hear the cry, so familiar thirty years ago. "Let us alone; that is all we ask."

Census Enumerators Held.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 29.—United States Commissioner Morey this morning held Louis Hegman, the enumerator charged with not returning his census schedules, to the grand jury. Stevens and Dickey waived examination and were held in $5,000 bonds each.

More Gold for Europe.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars in gold were ordered for shipment to Europe today. The total amount of gold ordered for shipment this week is $1,275,000.

Killed His Wife and Suicided.

CLEVELAND, O., July 29—Anton Nowak, a molder, this morning fatally shot his wife, with whom he has not been living with for some time, and then killed himself.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

Nebraska.

Over eighty telephones are in use at Columbus.

Work on the college building at Bartley is progressing slowly.

The Seventh-Day Adventists are holding a camp meeting at Oxford.

The United Brethren of Miller are preparing to erect a church building.

Hail badly injured corn in a strip of territory between Hemingford and Box Butte last week.

The eleventh annual normal institute of Pierce county will be held at Pialnview August 4 to 16.

The Indianola district campmeeting of the M. E. church is being held at Bartley with a large attendance.

A team stolen at Barnester recently has been recovered at Peabody, Kan., and the thief is under arrest.

Miss Laura Meacham of Burchard has gone to the Santee Indian agency to act as head seamstress in the government school.

Rev. J. D. Paulis, for two and a half years pastor of the Kearney Baptist church, has resigned and gone to Red Cloud. During his pastorate the Baptists of Kearney built the finest house of worship in the city.

While John Covey and Mr. Brautner of Plattsmouth were handling a carboy of muriatic acid which had stood in the sun all day the carboy of about fifteen gallons exploded, John Covey receiving part of it in the face and breast. Being close to a hydrant he turned it on full force and was but slightly injured. Mr. Brautner was struck on the arms, and from the chest to his feet his clothes were burned off and his arms and legs badly burned.

Iowa.

Cedar Rapids wants a public park.

William H. Parker, banker and postmaster at Lawler, cashed a draft for $350 for a well-dressed stranger and is $350 out.

At Clear Lake last week more arrests were made for drunkenness than were made for the same cause during the entire two years previous.

The ladies of the Women's Christian Temperance union at Wilton are endeavoring to get the original package venders to quit business by pleading with them and singing hymns in their places.

The governor has just received notice from the commissioner of the general land office that the claim for indemnity on about 1,800 acres of land in Polk county, selected as swamp, or overflowed, has been finally rejected.

A. H. Mertz, proprietor of the People's union mission at Burlington, has been bound over in the sum of $500 to await the action of the grand jury on a charge of publishing and circulating an obscene, lewd, indecent and lascivious paper.

Mrs. Henry Luth of Ute attempted suicide with a revolver. She fired one shot at herself, but her aim was bad, and before she could fire a second shot the weapon was taken away from her. Domestic trouble is the cause alleged.

During a heavy rainstorm at Sibley recently fish fell from the clouds and millions of them were found in a small pond. Upon examination it was found that they were a fish called axalatt, found only in Old Mexico. The theory advanced is that they had been taken up in a waterspout and carried all that distance.

A sad case of insanity is reported from Columbus Junction. John Williams, a well-to-do farmer of forty, was engaged to marry a young lady who came all the way from Wales to wed him. He procured the license one day last week and the marriage was to have taken place the same afternoon, but just as the ceremony was about to begin Williams went raving crazy and attacked his bride furiously, attempting to stab her with a knife. He was with difficulty secured and locked up. The sight of his bethrothed seems to have maddened him and he raves and struggles to get at her. The doctors believe he will soon recover his reason.

The Two Dakotas.

The clerk of Stanley county sold a marriage license to an Indian the other day.

A mountain lioness with two or three kittens has made a home in an old tunnel just north of Lead City.

The little child of Silas Carmen, living near Mound City, drank from a dish of fly poison with fatal effect.

Ten thousand head of steers are now being rounded up in the ranges near Spearfish for shipment to the eastern market.

The Beresford alliance has purchased the warehouse at that point and will enlarge it to receive this season's grain crop.

The Homestake mining company of Lead City paid a dividend of $12,500 the other day, making a total of $87,500 paid this year.

It is said that in some portions of McPherson county crops are a total failure, having been burned up by the extreme heat.

From a bunch of sheep costing less than $900 a North Dakota farmer this year received $471 worth of wool and $510 worth of lambs.

While building a wigwam for political meetings at Warner, J. B. Holt fell from the roof to the ground, a distance of twelve feet, breaking three ribs and sustaining serious injuries.

By the opening of the Sisseton reservation, which is expected to occur before the present congress adjourns, about 600,000 acres of the finest farming lands in South Dakota will be thrown open to settlement.

It is estimated that there are still 477,200 acres of vacant land in the Aberdeen land district. McPherson county has 186,560; Campbell, 109,520; Edmunds, 95,480; Walworth, 83,620, and Brown, 2,000.

There is a scheme on foot to secure the location of a tiling factory at Pierre. It is expected that the tiling will be manufactured out of the famous gumbo which exists in large quantities in the vicinity of Pierre.

Hutchinson county shows up well as a live stock county, the aggregate value of all stock being $443,112. The list comprises 6,456 horses valued at $250,678; 16,953 cattle, at $141,820; 44 mules, at $1,640; 12,693 sheep, at $19,055, and 18,403 hogs, at $29,919.

At Minto the seven-year-old daughter of Otto Evans was bringing a cow from the pasture and tied the rope about her waist. The cow became unruly and knocked down and dragged her several hundred yards, injuring her so badly as to cause death in an hour.

North Dakota has just been divided into two internal revenue districts, the dividing line running from the southern boundary line of Grand Forks county directly west on county lines to the Montana line. Major Warnock of Jamestown, who has heretofore had the entire state as his district, will hereafter have charge of the southern district, while A. Haight of Gilby has been appointed as deputy collector for the northern district, with headquarters at Larimore.

A beautiful cave has been discovered on Elk creek, Lawrence county, containing three large chambers, from the ceilings of which depend very large and exquisitely beautiful stalactites, while the walls are of spar and vari-colored rock. The cavern has been located as a mining claim, for which patent is pending, but it is contended that no patent can issue for property of that kind, as it should be reserved by the government as national property and added to the list of natural wonders.

The other day Miss Belle Ross of Pittsburg, Pa., arrived at Jamestown and was married to Samuel McDowell of New Rockford. Neither of them had seen the other before, the union being effected through a Chicago matrimonial journal, in which he inserted a personal notice, to which she replied. McDowell is a well-to-do farmer, thirty-eight years old, she is twenty-eight. McDowell has 785 acres of wheat and 500 head of cattle and sheep. This is his sixth matrimonial venture, two of his wives having died and three leaving him.

Railroad Shops Burned.

ATCHISON, Kan., July 29.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The carpenter shops of the Missouri Pacific, together with all its machinery, tools and other contents, were destroyed by fire at 1 o'clock this morning. The fire is supposed to have been spontaneous, originating from a corner of the building where oil had been kept. The railroad and city fire departments were called out and by hard work succeeded in saving the other building. The loss is about $5,000.

The Big Fire at Wallace.

SPOKANE FALLS, Wash., July 29.—Sunday night's fire at Wallace, Idaho, almost wiped out the town. The total loss is $412,000, with very little insurance. The burnt district comprises eight blocks and takes in all the business portion of the city and a portion of the residences. The flames are still raging in the timber on the surrounding hills. A large number of people passed the first night in the open air, but shelter has since been provided. Help is pouring in from adjoining towns and cities.

WHY IT EXCELS.

The Americanized Encyclopædia Britannica, which we introduce to our citizens, is a genuine triumph of American ingenuity and energy. Though founded on the celebrated "Encyclopædia Britannica," it is by no means a mere verbatim reprint of that celebrated work. Nor is it such a reprint with a few articles on special American subjects added.

Its title describes it accurately; it is the Encyclopædia Britannica Americanized, remodeled, taken apart and put together again in such a way as to transform it from a work compiled under English supervision, for English use, into one compiled under American supervision, with a special view to the entertainment and instruction of a million American homes.

Not a single article in the original "Britannica" has been dropped. The stately sentences of Macauley, the outspoken thought of Mill, the lucid explanations of Huxley and of Tyndall, can all be found in its pages. Such articles have been abridged as treat of subjects exclusively 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 most cases, with far greater elaboration.

A lengthy series of biographies has been added. It is a curious fact that neither Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Harrison nor Cleveland is mentioned in the original "Britanica," the design of that compilation excluding biographies of living characters; nearly one hundred new maps have been inserted and a number of well-executed engravings are introduced to illustrate the text. The result is a work which, for American use, is to the original "Britanica" what the original "Britanica" is to all other encyclopædias; a work of which we can truly say, after a careful examination, that it leaves nothing to be desired.

Of the making of books there is no end. Nearly twenty thousand volumes issue from European and American presses every year. To keep abreast of the advancing line of thought and knowledge by the study of separate works is a physical impossibility. In offering our readers the Americanized Encyclopædia Britanica we offer them the services of a thousand or more trained minds and skillful pens, which have epitomized in the ten volumes of the encyclopædia, the latest fruition of thought, achievement and discovery in the whole great and ever-widening circle of human knowledge.

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 thirty of the resident freeholders 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 application and for publication of the application for at least two weeks before the granting of the license.

Section 3 provides for the hearing of the case if a remonstrance is filed against the granting of a license to the applicant.

Further sections provide for the appealing of the remonstrance to the district court; the form of the license; the giving of a $5,000 bond by the successful applicant for the license.

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 liquor without a license shall be fined not less than $100 nor more than $500 for each offense; 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 vender to sell adulterated liquor.

Section 14 makes it an offense punishable by a fine of $100 for any person to sell or give 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 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 vinous liquors, within the limits of such city or village. This section also fixes the amount of the license 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 punishable by a fine of $10 and costs or imprisonment not exceeding thirty days.

Section 29 provides that the doors and windows of saloons shall be kept free from screens or blinds.

GREAT MEN.

Major William Harley, who was born in Belfast, May 6, 1794, and who now resides in Booneville, Mo., enjoys the distinction of being the oldest Mason living.

C. A. Hack, the venerable printer of Taunton, Mass., 84 years old, and the oldest who ever ascended Mount Washington, went to a case in the office of Among the Clouds and set a paragraph without spectacles.

Captain Killer of the German army has been dropped for being too eloquent in a way that displeased the German government. The emperor may need all his Killers before long.

Cardinal Manning, upon being apprised recently that the inmates of a home for aged people had called up on him, arose and hurried down-stairs to meet them, remarking that they must be spared the trouble of climbing up-stairs to meet him, as it would fatigue them too much. The cardinal recently celebrated his eighty-second birth day.

Ex-President Cleveland has grown aweary already of the sighing seashore, and he pines for the piney woods of the Adirondacks.

Ex-Vice-President Hannibal Hamlin, who lives at Baugor Me., is believed to do more fishing and catch fewer fish than any other man in New England,

Ivan Ivanvotch, who has just died in Russia at the age of one hundred and five, went to bed drunk every blessed night for eighty-seven years. He was ill but once before his demise, on account of falling into a drunken sleep when exposed to a full grown Russian blizzard. Major Ivanvotch was a great success as a drinker, but he would prove a melancholy failure as an American horrible example.

Ex-Secretary Bayard has been interviewed on the Behring Sea correspondence, and remarks patronizingly: "I am pleased to see that the matter has reverted to the condition in which I left it on my retirement from the state department. Mr Blaine is entirely right when he says that Lord Salisbury accepted and agreed to the conditions proposed by the United States."

PEPPERMINT DROPS.

Boston Transcript: It requires no self-denial for the pawnbroker to keep the pledge.

Atchison Globe: The best natured man down town is the man who has women folks at home to grumble at.

Boston Courier: "That must be a Boston girl." "Why do you think so?" "She is all freckled." "How does that make her a Boston girl?" "Well, you see, she has her specks on."

Somerville Journal: Every man should have an aim in life, but he shouldn't spend too much time aiming. The buck shot gets the clay pigeon when the trap is sprung.

Brooklyn Life: Clerk—How did that mixture go that I sold you the other day? Customer—Like hot cakes. The moths won't eat anything else.

Good News: English sportsman—No fox hunting last year! My eyes! Why was that? American sportsman (dolefully)—These souless monopolists got up a corner on aniseseed.

Terre Haute Express: "No, I can't say that I want the earth," mused the freight car tourist. "About three-quarters of it is water and that I ain't got no use for."

Harper's Bazar: Houston (of Texas)—I've finally settled that $500 I owed Hank Jones for so long. Mrs. Houston—I'm so glad. But where did you get the money? Houston—Didn't have no money. I just shot Jones.

Philadelphia News: "By the way, how is Higgins? I heard he was at death's door. "I don't know about that. The last time I saw him he was on the step pulling the doctor's bell."

Toledo Blade; Boggs—I got a remittance from my publisher today. Gobbs—Did you, though; good boy; give us a shake. Handsome check, eh? Boggs—Well, no; not very. It was an extra stamp I sent him.

Norristown Herald; An Illinois church society dismissed its pastor because he played croquet so late that he missed the prayer meeting. There is a time for all things, but the pastor no doubt had more fun than if he had prayed so late that he missed the croquet.

AID FOR GUATEMALA.

Arms Purchased and Negotiations in Progress for Troops.

NEW YORK, July 29.—A morning paper says negotiations were completed yesterday in behalf of the republic of Guatemala for the purchase of 20,000 stand of arms. It also says an army of 3,000 trained soldiers has been tendered that government. Consul General Baiz of Guatemala, in an interview yesterday, said one man, an ex-colonel of the Missouri infantry had offered to raise 3,000 recruits within two weeks time and have all equipped and ready to sail. He says the privates and officers will be men who have carried arms and seen a good deal of active fighting in the civil war. One point which seperates the two parties in the negotiations is in the provision made by the Colonel that a certain sum of money, $30,000 be placed in this city to the credit of trustees and to be held as a guarantee fund for the troops.

A Herald special from Guatemala, via La Libertad, says an attempt was made Sunday night to assassinate President Barillas of Guatemala by a native indian who was found concealed in Barillas' bed room armed with a Machete revolver. The Indian was captured and disarmed before he could kill the president. The Indian, who was placed in solitary confinement, confessed that he had been employed by conservatives to commit the deed.

MIZNER'S BLOCKED MESSAGES.

An Effort Being Made to Find the Missing Telegrams.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 29.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The United States is making official inquiries to ascertain what has become of the correspondence of Minister Mizner, resident in Guatemala for the state department at Washington. It is evident that Mizner has endeavored to send telegrams from Guatemala to La Libertad for re-transmission to Washington by cable, and that they have been blockaded in Guatemala. The telegraph from Guatemala to La Libertad hugs the road where the late battles have been fought, and it is supposed by both Minister Dieguez and Confidential Agent Pon that the wires have been cut by the armies and that Mr. Mizner's dispatches are consequently filed away in some office where they probably will remain unless ordered back to Guatemala or sent through the Salvadoran army for transmission via Libertad to their destination. Senor Pon says the censorship over telegrams in Salvador does not extend to official business of any neutral power and was done to prevent Guatemala from sending out false reports in regard to the affairs of Salvador. Minister Ryan called on Senor Pon today regarding the blockade of Mizner's correspondence, and Senor Pon immediately cabled to his government asking that inquiry be made into the matter and to ascertain whether the correspondence was detained in Salvador or Guatemala. There are rumors of another defeat of the Guatemalans, who are still retreating. The Salvadorans are advancing.

At the State Department.

NEW YORK., July 29.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The New York Herald's Washington special says: Nothing further has been received from Minister Mizner by the state department in regard to the Central American complications. The feeling at the department is that Mexico will maintain a policy of strict neutrality in the Guatemala-Salvador controversy, and will recognize the autonomy of each of the five Central American republics. This is substantially the position of our government. It is not likely that either power would consent to see any of the five states of Central America forced into a federal union against her will. But, in the language of Assistant Secretary Ade, "No one can find out what the Spanish-American government has done within the past twenty-four hours, and no one can predict what it may do within the next twenty-four hours."

ADAMS AT DENVER.

The Union Pacific Officials Confer with Their President.

DENVER, Colo., July 29.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The high officials of the Union Pacific had a big powpow in this city yesterday at which President Charles Francis Adams was chairman. The officials who accompanied the magnate from Omaha, including Vice President Holcomb, Chief of Construction Cameron, General Master Mechanic Middleton and General Manager Brinkerhoff of the Missouri division, returned from Monitou yesterday. They were reinforced by the arrival of General Manager Ressequie of the mountain Division, General Manager McNeal of the St. Joseph & Grand Island, and W. P. Robertson, general freight agent of the same line. General Manager Meek was also on hand and attended the star chamber session, which was had in his private office. Just what transpired and just what was the occasion for the meeting of all the high officials is only known to themselves and not one word would they divulge. The officials were in conference nearly the entire day, but their business was not concluded and they will meet again.

THE BEE reporter saw President Adams and questioned him regarding the meeting. He declared that the question under discussion related wholly to private matters, in which the public would have no interest. He had more or less to talk over with all of the various officials and concluded it would be easier for them to meet in Denver than for him to make them a visit.

The reporter learned that the McKibbin fraud was taken up and aired, but President Adams had nothing to say on that subject.

Brooklyn's Population.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The population of the city of Brooklyn, as announced by the census office, is 304,377.

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LOAN AND TRUST
COMPANY.

Subscribed and Guaranteed Capital....$500,000
Paid in Capital.............................250,000

Buys and sells stocks and bonds; negotiates commercial paper; receives and executes trusts; acts as transfer agent and trustee of corporations, takes charge of property, collects taxes.

Omaha Loan & Trust Co
SAVINGS BANK.
S E Corner 16th and Douglas Sts
Paid in Capital.............................$50,000
Subscribed and Guaranteed Capital....100,000
Liability of Stockholders..................200,000

5 Per Cent Interest Paid on Deposits.
FRANK J. LANGE Cashier.

Officers: A. U. Wyman, president; J. J. Brown, vice-president, W. T. Wyman, treasurer.

Directors:—A. U. Wyman, J. H. Millard, J. J. Brown, Guy C. Barton, E. W. Nash, Thomas J. Kimball, George B. Lake.