THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION

State of Nebraska, } ss
County of Douglas, }

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 25, 1896, was as follows:

Sunday, July 19	20,250
Monday, July 21	19,138
Tuesday, July 22	20,097
Wednesday, July 23	19,404
Thursday, July 24	20,407
Friday, July 25	19,440
Saturday, July 25	20,845
Average	20,097

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 29th day of July, A. D., 1896.

[SEAL.] N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, } ss
County of Douglas, }

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, 1895, 18,758 copies; for August, 1895, 18,551 copies; for September, 1895, 18,710 copies; for October, 1895, 18,967 copies, for November, 1895, 19,340 copies; for December, 1895, 20,608 copies; for January, 1896, 19,550 copies; for February 1896, 19,761 copies; for March, 1896, 20,585 copies; for April, 1896, 20,554 copies; for May, 1896, 20,180 copies; for June, 1896, 20,301 copies.

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 2nd day of July, A. D. 1896.

[SEAL.] N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

WHAT will the double-decker do with Mr. Powers?

A PAPER without a party and a party without a paper is a paradox.

THE supply of parties, tickets and platforms will be all that the most fastidious voter could ask for.

PRESIDENT Harrison's anti-lottery message is a body blow aimed at democratic institutions.

IF a house divided against itself cannot stand, how can a divided fair be made a national success?

THE alliance platform favors an eight hour day for all workingmen—except those employed on the farm.

OF COURSE there was nothing wrong about the jail job. The council could not afford to censure itself.

IT was Mr. Connell's luck, as usual, to be pitted against a man who is scarcely known outside of the county in which he lives.

IT is said that revolutionists never go backward. South American advices indicate that those who have not dropped into their holes wheel round and run.

REPUBLICANS have made some blunders in their convention. The Alliance men have blundered outrageously, but the democrats are liable to out-do everybody in blundering.

GENERAL VILAS declares that he does not want the democratic nomination for governor of Wisconsin, but the vociferous shouting of his friends strengthens the suspicion that "Barkis is willin'."

A BOSTON paper insists on Nevada being kicked out of the union. The country will agree to the proposition and pay funeral expenses provided the writer undertakes the work on the ground.

AFTER a laborious struggle the reformers of the council discovered a few acres of untaxed vacant church property, but were stricken with color blindness when they approached the acres of corporation property, which escapes taxation.

NEBRASKA'S crop of candidates and parties, bountiful as it is, is not a marker to the political crop of Kansas. In that benighted region the number of parties, not to mention candidates, is so great that they can only be distinguished by an alphabetical arrangement of the names.

FOR the trifle of sixty thousand dollars an inventor offers to place in the house of representatives a patent electric voting machine. The inventor offers his wares at the wrong market. A fortune awaits him in the south, where crude appliances of the kind do not always work to the satisfaction of the brigadiers.

IT is very doubtful whether General Van Wyck will consent to accept the nomination for congress in this district on the Alliance ticket. With a democrat in the field he would only be playing catspaw without the remotest hope of an election. General Van Wyck is not built that way.

THE principal business of the democratic congressional convention of this district was to arraign the republican party for its extravagance for the last two years. But the democrats made no comparison with the extravagance and shortcomings of the last two years of Grover.

THE falling off in the farming population in several eastern states provokes a flood of opinions as to the cause. The real reason is overlooked—superior land in the west, healthful surroundings and the certainty of a profitable return for well directed energy and intelligence. The loss in the east is the gain of the west.

FOR years THE BEE has talked annexation of South Omaha to Omaha. Many arguments have been advanced. A most potent one is that with two members in the Omaha council the people of South Omaha could stand in less danger of being officially robbed. It is a pretty kettle of fish they find themselves in today.

THE ALLIANCE TICKET.

The people's independent state convention, made up for the most part of members of the Farmers' Alliance, has placed a ticket in the field which will appeal for support to the producing and industrial classes. With the exception of the candidate for attorney-general the entire ticket is composed of tillers of the soil.

Mr. Powers, the candidate for governor, owes his nomination largely to the fact that as president of the Nebraska Farmers' Alliance, he has popularized himself with the active members of that organization. While he enjoys the confidence of the farmers in the Alliance and is an outspoken advocate of the reforms they demand, he has never been in public life excepting as one of the commissioners of Hitchcock county.

Mr. Dech, the candidate for lieutenant governor, has served in both houses of the legislature. He has an exceptionally good record as an anti-monopolist, but like Mr. Powers, he is wild and visionary on the currency question. In other words he is a fiatist of the most extreme type.

Messrs. Mayberry, Wolfe, Beatty, Wright and D'Almond, candidates respectively for secretary of state, treasurer, auditor, land commissioner and superintendent of public instruction, are all men of good repute, so far as we can learn, but having no record in public life, are unknown as to their qualifications for the performance of the duties that would devolve upon them if elected.

Mr. Edgerton, candidate for attorney general, has been somewhat prominent as a labor agitator in this section. As a lawyer he ranks as medium.

As a whole the ticket is unassailable as to character, but rather below the average as to capability. Its chances of success were materially weakened by taking seven of the eight candidates from the ranks of the Alliance, and excluding the workingmen, who are expected to furnish their quota to the support of the people's ticket.

SECOND DISTRICT REPUBLICANS.

Hon. N. V. Harlan has been nominated as the standard bearer of the republicans of the Second congressional district now represented in congress by Gilbert M. Laws. Mr. Harlan is a representative republican and one of the ablest men in the state. He served two terms in the state legislature with distinction. As speaker of the house of representatives four years ago he made his mark as a man of decision and executive ability of a high order.

Mr. Harlan's active and unreserved sympathies have always been with the anti-monopoly wing of the republican party, and his course in public life has been in accord with his professions. The unanimity with which he was endorsed by the convention indicates that he will have the undivided support of the party in the coming campaign.

A NEW LIGHT ON THE TARIFF.

One of the most remarkable contributions to the tariff discussion in the senate—and it may be observed right here that the discussion has for the most part been anything but remarkable—was made by Senator Morgan of Alabama. It was a plea for the interests of the negroes of the south as affected by the tariff. There is no reason why the welfare of these people should not have consideration in common with that of all the people, and it is to be presumed that whatever would be for the general good they would share in. But it is certainly curious and interesting to find a southern senator, who declares he has no political interest in the colored people of the south, making their condition and prospects the text for an argument upon the tariff against the policy of the men who are the political friends of the negro. It is a new light on the tariff which, if not particularly brilliant or dazzling, is at least worthy of attention for its strangeness.

After disclaiming any political interest in the colored race, and describing the situation of these people in the United States as most lamentable, for which he could see no remedy likely to be drawn from the wisdom of mankind, the Alabama senator said he was still disposed to take every circumstance as it arises and make it, as far as he possibly could, advantageous to the negro race, "not making discriminations in his favor against the white man who happens to be a laboring man and poor man, and not making any discriminations against him in the laws of the country or by the constitution of the land, but removing as far as I can by my vote and my action, my advice and my counsel, everything that may obstruct the negro in his advancement towards greater prosperity, greater enlightenment and higher civilization." All this is certainly in a spirit to be heartily commended.

The plea of Mr. Morgan in behalf of the negro was, that as he is a laboring man from natural bent as well as from natural qualification, and could never be anything else—could never occupy positions requiring a high order of skill or become a manufacturer, in a word must always remain a laborer in subordinate capacities—he is not interested in the policy of protection and is not going to be interested in it. Doomed to be nothing in the world but a consumer, the effect of that policy is to impose a burden upon him without any compensating benefit.

So far as this view is sound as applied to the negro laborers of the south it is equally so with respect to all laborers in every portion of the country, regardless of what they may attain to in the future. But it does not necessarily involve an approval of the proposed tariff to say that the argument of the Alabama senator as applied loses a great deal of its force when confronted by facts showing the benefits to the negroes of the south from the industrial development in that section. The rapid growth of manufacturing enterprises in the south has given employment to thousands of the colored race at better wages than they ever received before, and while it is doubtless true that in none of these establishments a negro has ever attained the position of a superintendent or performed other than subordinate work, many of them have become skilled workmen, who command the highest wages paid in their class of labor. A trade journal published at Chattanooga last year sent out inquiries to southern manufacturers regarding the employment of negroes, and this is what it said of the information received: "A careful scanning of these replies, with pretty full information of the various lines they cover, shows beyond question that the negro has greatly improved in the last fifteen years in reliability, skill and general efficiency and that the improvement is more and more commending him as a laborer to the most intelligent, painstaking and successful of our southern manufacturers." To whatever extent protection has aided in building up southern industries it has obviously not been without benefit to the negroes of that section. As to the assumption of the Alabama senator that all members of the colored race must ever remain in the condition of mere laborers, it is simply of a piece with the opinion once universally held by the white people of the south that the negro was incapable of any high degree of intellectual improvement, an estimate of the race the falsity of which experience has abundantly shown.

THE NATIONAL FARMERS' CONGRESS.

The tenth annual session of the National Farmers' congress will be held this year at Council Bluffs, Iowa, from August 26 to 29. All the states have appointed delegates except Nebraska, but undoubtedly the farmers of this state will be represented, as they should be by a large and carefully selected delegation of representative men. At the last session of the congress, which was held at Montgomery, Alabama, only seventeen states were represented by a total membership of less than four hundred, so that the tenth session will be very much more largely attended and will be really a national congress of the representatives of the great agricultural interests of the nation. From all indications it will be the largest and most important meeting of the congress yet held. Among the delegates will be men who have distinguished themselves in public life, and in addition to the interest they will impart to the deliberations of the congress, arrangements have been made for addresses upon various topics of public concern by gentlemen whose opinions are always worthy of attention.

There has never been a time in the history of the country when the agricultural interests made a larger demand upon the attention of public men than they are now doing, or when the people engaged in those interests were more aggressively in earnest in seeking methods to subserve their welfare and promote their prosperity. The relations of the finances to the requirements of the farming interest, the problem of transportation, the influence of the tariff policy, and the question of increasing foreign trade in the products of the farm, are practical subjects which statesmen, legislators, and the farmers themselves are studying with a degree of care and energy greater than ever before. There is universal agreement that the great interest of agriculture, which is the foundation of national prosperity, demands a larger measure of consideration than it has yet received in the legislation relating to the fiscal policy of the nation, and public men, from the president to the least known member of congress, are anxiously deliberating as to what course it will be best to pursue in order to improve the condition of the farmers of the country and extend the markets for their products. Under such circumstances the assembling of a body representing the farmers of every state in the union is a matter of more than ordinary importance, and the deliberations of such a body cannot fail to command general and earnest attention. All the indications promise a session unprecedented in attendance and interest.

THE senate irrigation bill meets with determined opposition in the house. The main objection to the bill in its present form is the clause repealing so much of the act of 1888 as reserves irrigation lands from entry until surveyed and mapped. The construction placed upon that act by the attorney general is admittedly injurious to the western states, but the remedy is in modification, not the repeal of the law, as proposed by the senate. Land sharks and ditch monopolies have been checked by the law, and the demand for its repeal comes not from the people of the states interested, but from a lobby hired by the land grabbers. It is of vital importance to the arid states that the wholesale gobbling of land adjacent to streams be stopped until the government has devised means to secure the greatest good to the greatest number by giving all applicants an equal share of the water. To revive the old system is to encourage a monopoly of land and water rights and work an irreparable damage to the permanent prosperity and development of the western states.

THE Illinois general assembly has gone so far with the world's fair legislation, for which it was convened, as to get a bill through the senate authorizing the city of Chicago to increase its limit of indebtedness in order to issue bonds to the amount of five million dollars for the fair. A great deal of haggling was done before this result was reached, during which there was developed some rural hostility to Chicago. The battle over sites has been waged more or less vigorously, and the house finally adopted the very sensible resolution that it had no right or power to interfere with the decision in this matter of the national commission and the local directors. Doubtless the legislature will get through with the work required of it this week, and thereafter some very lively rustling must be done if the great enterprise is not to be a failure disgraceful to Chicago and discreditable to the country. Just at present the Columbian exposition does not occupy a very large place in the public interest.

THE proposition to elect contingent congressmen in some of the new western states, in anticipation of the new apportionment, receives no encouragement in Washington. Members of congress declare that such action is a waste of time, because no extra member will be admitted from any state until after the apportionment, which will be made in time for the Fifty-third congress. Representative Dunnell, chairman of the select committee which will have charge of the work, declares that an apportionment bill cannot be passed at this session. The committee has not given the subject a thought, because the members do not think it possible, even if the census was complete, to give the question the consideration its importance demands at this time. Candidates for contingent honors might as well shelve their ambition for two years.

IS IT not about time for letting the contract for the interior of the city hall building? The detailed plans for this work must certainly be finished by this time. The interior drainage pipes, fire tiling and other work should be carried forward with the superstructure. The council should expedite the construction of the building so that it will be ready for occupancy within twelve months. The citizens have voted the bonds, and there is no valid excuse for dilly-dallying with the work.

INTERNAL revenue receipts for the past fiscal year show an increase of eleven million seven hundred thousand dollars, while the cost of collection decreased eighty-five thousand dollars, compared with the previous year. The figures illustrate the effect of republican competency and economy in the management of the industrial revenue bureau.

THE boodlers in the South Omaha council are in close quarters. They had carried on their crooked work with such audacity that the authorities were obliged to take action. If any one of these boodlers will make a clean breast of the operations of the gang, there will be interesting revelations for the tax payers of South Omaha.

BEFORE creating more offices for sinecures, the council should provide work for the present gang of taxeaters, merely to show that "business principles in city affairs" is entirely forgotten.

NOW that Mr. James is reelected, it is to be hoped he will endeavor to remedy the defects complained of by members of the board who demanded a change.

SOME of the boodlers in the Omaha council are decidedly uneasy. The arrest of the South Omaha gang has been a very severe shock to their nerves.

THE task of restoring peace and harmony will prove a hopeless one unless the major and the Plattsmouth contingent is provided for. Pass the hat.

THE railroad contingent got in their work for Powers, not because they love him more, but because Van Wyck was more formidable.

SOUTH OMAHA boodlers should not stand upon the order of their going, but step down and out without further ceremony.

A FEW more offices are to be created by the council and a few more taxeaters placed upon the city payroll.

A Home Product.

Chicago Tribune.

The western hemisphere appears to have become tired of waiting for that European war. It is getting up quite a sizable war-cloud of its own.

Prohibition Not Needed.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Nebraska republicans did well not to say anything about prohibition in their platform, since experience has proved that states can best be saved without it.

Decidedly Out of Place.

Atlanta Journal.

Mr. Vorhees' socialistic rant might do well enough in a retired portion of the hog lots and corn fields of hoosierdom, but it is out of place in the senate of the United States.

Merely a Question of Ink.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

There will be no bloodshed over the Behring sea matter. It is simply a question of ink, and we have a secretary of state who is equal to any emergency in the use of that cheap and convenient fluid.

The Power Behind the Law.

Indianapolis Journal.

Call the federal election bill "a force law." So is the law to punish murder a force law for those who violate it, and it is hoped that the proposed election law will have sufficient force to restore the right of suffrage to every voter who has been denied it.

Jo Chamberlain's Mission.

Boston Herald.

The chances are that Mr. Jo Chamberlain's semi-diplomatic mission to this country will be concerned chiefly with negotiations for dinner parties and fandangos of the various sorts in which he and his Salem wife will be the chief figures. That is diplomacy enough for this season of the year.

Where Pensions Are Deserved.

New York Herald (Dem.)

We dissent from the objections urged by Senator Cockrell to the proposed pensions to the widows of Generals Crook, McClellan and Fremont. These eminent men rendered the country services which can be rewarded in no more grateful way than by caring for their widows.

Spanish-America's Worst Foes.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The war between two toy nations of Central America is all because of too many generals and "provisional presidents." There is no race distinction between the five republics to justify national distinctions, and San Salvador's refusal to enter the proposed union is irrational and absurd. The only obstacle to national unity and prosperity is the domination of epauletted savages who have so often stood in the way of Spanish-American development.

Omaha's Rightful Position.

Chicago Tribune.

The census recounts are likely to result in a luxuriant crop of municipal jealouses and enmities. As the result of a second count Memphis gets 62,152, which the Nashville American says was recruited mainly from the cotton plantations of Mississippi and the swamps of Arkansas. Not content with this, it is clamoring now for a third count so as to catch up with Nashville, though the American says: "Everything living has been put down in the enumeration, and if reports be true some of the names were taken from the headstones in the cemeteries." The recounts of Denver and Kansas City also have been made. Denver gets up to 136,18 and Kansas City to 133,000. As both these cities hoped to overtake Omaha and failed both of them are mad. Omaha leads Kansas City by nearly two thousand and Denver by 8,354 and thus claims its right to the title of metropolis of the trans-Missouri region. The twins, however, are in the most alarming state of mind. Minne is fearful the recount will expose her padding to a scornful world and Paul is boiling mad because he is to be counted over again, and furiously denounces Superintendent Porter for "including St. Paul in the same indictment with Minneapolis and demanding that they be linked together in the infamy which attaches to the latter alone." After this outburst Paul declares not only that he will protest against the outrage and insult but will take measures to make his protest effective. Minne, meanwhile, is shivering in her boots as she contemplates the exposure of her wanton conduct which is sure to come.

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 "Britannica," 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 "Britannica" what the original "Britannica" 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 Britannica 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.

THE AFTERNOON TEA.

The Maori women in New Zealand are killing themselves in their efforts to wear corsets since they have seen them on the missionary women.

Mary Wollstonecroft's "Rights of Women" which was printed in London more than one hundred years ago, is to be issued again very soon.

A hostess of authority in Paris has adopted the innovation of seating a large dinner party at small tables. It is said that the French view of flirtation, from which their young people have hitherto been carefully guarded, has materially changed, and that it is to become an admitted feature of their society.

Accepted suitor—But won't you find it awkward, Blanche, when you meet your first husband in heaven?

Pretty widow—My dear George, I'm not a bit afraid of that ever happening.

"So your fiance is coming here next week," he said as they strolled along the beach. "I'm afraid that our little walks will then be over."

"I don't know about that," she answered slowly.

"Yes," he said, "I am afraid so. You see my fiancee is coming here then, too."

She is not a charming creature—
Something wrong with every feature,
Yet these remarks are not, you know, intended as a stricture.
For she possesses piles of "rocks"
And interesting bonds and stocks,
Which, taken altogether, make her "pretty as a picture."

Maud—"You shouldn't flirt so much, dear."

Ethel—"Why not? What else can I do to pass the time?"

Maud—"Get engaged for the summer, and then you will have one man all to yourself. The girls who flirt here have only one man among a dozen of them."

Johnny (reading aloud a tale of adventure)—"And he was cast on a desolate shore and he did not see the face of a man for years." Sister Kate—"Why, mamma! the poor unfortunate must have been wrecked on Resorters' Beach, where we were last summer. We were there three months, you remember, and didn't see a man the whole time."

THE PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

Full Text of Propositions to Amend the State Constitution.

MEMORIALS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

Acts Submitting Prohibition, License Regulation, Providing for Five Supreme Judges and Increasing Salaries Thereof, Etc.

Following is presented a full text of the acts submitting to the voters of Nebraska the propositions to amend the state constitution:

PROHIBITION—HIGH LICENSE.

An act to submit to the electors of the state for rejection or approval, an amendment to the constitution of the state to prohibit the manufacture, sale and keeping for sale, of intoxicating liquors as a beverage and providing for the manner of voting on such proposed amendment, and an amendment to the constitution of this state to license and regulate the manufacture, sale and keeping for sale, of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and providing for the manner of voting on such proposed amendment.

Be it enacted by the legislature of the state of Nebraska:

Section 1. That at the general election to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November, A. D. 1896, there shall be submitted to the electors of this state for approval or rejection an amendment to the constitution of this state in words as follows: "The manufacture, sale and keeping for sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage are forever prohibited in this state, and the legislature shall provide by law for enforcement of this provision." And there shall also at said election be separately submitted to the electors of this state for their approval or rejection an amendment to the constitution of the state in words as follows: "The manufacture, sale, and keeping for sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage shall be licensed and regulated by law."

Section 2. At such election, on the ballot of each elector voting for the proposed amendment to the constitution, shall be written or printed the words: "For proposed amendment to the constitution, prohibiting the manufacture, sale, and keeping for sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage," or "against said proposed amendment to the constitution prohibiting the manufacture, sale and keeping for sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage."

There shall also be written or printed on the ballot of each elector voting for the proposed amendment to the constitution, the words: "For proposed amendment to the constitution that the manufacture, sale and keeping for sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage in this state, shall be licensed and regulated by law," or "against said proposed amendment to the constitution that the manufacture, sale and keeping for sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage shall be licensed and regulated by law."

Sec. 3. If either of the said proposed amendments shall be approved by a majority of the electors voting at said election, then it shall constitute section twenty-seven (27), of article one (1) of the constitution of the state.

This bill having remained with the governor five (5) days Sundays excepted, the legislature being in session, the governor having failed to return this bill to the legislature during its session, and having failed to file it in my office with his objections within five (5) days after the adjournment of the legislature, it has thereby become a law.

Witness my hand this 13th day of February A. D. 1889.

G. L. LAWS,
Secretary of State.

FOR FIVE SUPREME JUDGES.

To amend sections two (2), four (4), and five (5), of article (6) of the constitution of the state of Nebraska, entitled "Judicial Department," and providing for five (5) judges of the supreme court, and to repeal said original sections.

Be it resolved and enacted by the legislature of the state of Nebraska:

Section 1. That section two (2) of article six (6) of the constitution of the state of Nebraska, be amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 2. The supreme court shall consist of five (5) judges, a majority of whom shall be necessary to form a quorum or to pronounce a decision. It shall have original jurisdiction in cases relating to revenue, civil cases in which the state shall be a party, mandamus, quo warranto, habeas corpus, and such appellate jurisdiction as may be provided by law.

Sec. 2. "That section four (4) of article six (6), of the constitution of the state of Nebraska, be amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 4. The judges of the supreme court shall be elected by the electors of the state at large and their terms of office, except as hereinafter provided, shall be for a period of five (5) years."

Sec. 3. That section five (5) of article six (6) of the constitution of the state of Nebraska, be amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 5. "At the first general election to be held in the year 1891, and after the adoption of this amendment to the constitution, there shall be elected three (3) judges of the supreme court, one of whom shall be elected for the term of one (1) year, one for the term of three (3) years, and one for the term of five (5) years, and at each general election thereafter, there shall be elected one judge of the supreme court for the term of five (5) years. Provided, that the judges of the supreme court whose terms have not expired at the time of holding the general election of 1891 shall continue to hold their office for the remainder of the term for which they were respectively elected under the present constitution."

Sec. 4. That each person voting in favor of this amendment shall have written or printed upon his ballot the following:

"For the proposed amendment to the constitution relating to the number of supreme judges."

Approved March 30, 1889.

TO INCREASE SALARIES OF JUDGES.

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to section thirteen (13) of article six (6) of the constitution of the state of Nebraska, and fixing the salary of judges of the supreme and district courts in this state.

Be it resolved by the legislature of the state of Nebraska:

Section 1. That section thirteen (13) of article six (6) of the constitution of the state of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 13. The judges of the supreme court shall each receive a salary of thirty-five hundred dollars ($3,500) per annum, and the judges of the district court shall receive a salary of three thousand dollars ($3,000) per annum, and the salary of each shall be payable quarterly.

Sec. 2. Each person voting in favor of this amendment shall have written or printed upon his ballot the following:

"For the proposed amendment to the constitution, relating to the salary of judges of the supreme and district court."

Approved March 30 1889.

The Platform.

The republicans of Nebraska reiterate and cordially endorse the fundamental principles of the republican party, as enunciated by a succession of national republican conventions from 1856 to 1892, and believe the republican party capable of dealing with every vital issue that concerns the American people, whenever the rank and file of the republican party are consulted in the exercise of their political rights.

We heartily endorse the wise and conservative administration of President Harrison. We also fully approve the wise action of the republican members of both houses of congress in fulfilling the pledges of the party in legislation upon the coinage of silver and other measures of national importance, and congratulate the country upon the continued reduction of the national debt.

We most heartily endorse the action of the republican congress in passing the disability pension bill and the republican president who approved the same, and regard it as an act of justice too long delayed, because of the opposition to all just pension legislation by a democratic president and a democratic congress; yet we do not regard it as the full recognition of the great debt of obligation which the government and the people owe to those heroic men by reason of whose sacrifices and devotion the union was saved and the government restored.

We hold an honest, popular ballot and a just and equal representation of all the people to be the foundation of our republican government, and demand effective legislation to secure integrity and purity of elections, which are the foundation of all public authority.

We favor such a revision of the election laws of the state as will guarantee to every voter the greatest possible secrecy in the casting of his ballot, and secure the punishment of any who may attempt the corruption or intimidation of voters; and we favor the Australian ballot system for all incorporated towns and cities, applicable both to primary and regular elections, so far as it conforms to our organic law.

We oppose and condemn any and every form of trust and combine organized to control the price of any article of merchandise or production, and demand the enforcement of the law against them, and the speedy punishment of all violations of the anti-trust laws.

We favor the passage of such laws as may be necessary to prevent the dumping of foreign pauper labor upon our shores, and demand the enforcement of the contract labor law.

We favor the passage of such laws as may be necessary to prevent alien ownership of land in this state, and demand the forfeiture of unearned land grants and the reservation of the public domain for homesteaders only.

We recognize the right of labor to organize for its protection, and by all lawful means to secure to itself the greatest reward for its thrift and industry.

We are in favor of laws compelling railroads and manufacturers to use appliances which science supplies for the protection of laborers against accidents. We demand the enactment of a law defining the liability of employers for injuries sustained by employes in such cases where proper safeguards have not been used. In occupations dangerous to life, limb or health, railroad and other public corporations should be subject to control through the legislative power that creates them. Their undue influence in legislation and courts, and of unnecessary burdens upon the people and the illegitimate increase of stock or capital, should be prohibited by stringent laws. We demand of the state that the property of corporations shall be taxed the same as that of individuals; that the provisions of our constitution requiring the assessment of franchises shall be enforced by suitable legislation.

We do further repeat our declaration in favor of a just and fair service pension, graded according to length of service, for every soldier and sailor who fought in behalf of the union, and by reason of whose services, sacrifices and devotion the government now exists.

We demand the reduction of freight and passenger rates on railroads to correspond with rates now prevailing in the adjacent states to the Mississippi, and we further demand that taking about a dollar in charge, they helped themselves to several choice steaks and left.

We demand the establishment of a system of postal telegraphy, and request our members in congress to vote for government control of the telegraph.

Owners of public elevators that receive and handle grain for storage should be declared public warehousemen, and compelled under penalty to receive, store and handle the grain of all persons alike, without discrimination, at the state regulating charges for storage and inspection. All railroad companies should be required to switch, load, handle, receive and ship the grain of all persons, without discrimination.

We favor the enactment of more stringent usury laws and their enforcement under severe penalties. The republican party has given the American people a stable and satisfactory currency of gold, silver and paper, and has raised the credit of the nation to one of the highest of any country of the world, and their efforts to fully remonetize silver should be continued until it is on a perfect equality, as a money metal, with gold.

We favor the liberalization of the statutes of our state in such manner as shall prevent the tying up of judgments secured for work and labor and the enactment of such laws as shall provide for the speedy collection of the wages of wage laborers.

We favor a revision of the tariff in the interests of the producer and laborer. The imposition on articles of common use should be placed as low as is consistent with a protection of American industries.

We endorse the action of the interstate commission in ordering a reduction of the grain rates between the Missouri river and lake ports.

We denounce all organizations of capitalists to limit production, control supplies of the necessaries of life and to advance prices to the detriment of the best interests of society, and an unjustifiable interference with the natural laws of competition and trade, and ask their prompt suppression by law.

SHE FEARED HYDROPHOBIA.

A Young Lady, Bitten by a Pet Dog, Kills Herself.

SUMMIT, Pa., July 30.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Miss Jennie Hartman, a pretty and accomplished girl, shot herself fatally early this morning at Mertztown, four miles from here. Ten days ago Miss Hartman, while playing in the garden, was bitten in the cheek by her pet dog. She was oppressive of fatal results and grew melancholy.

Yesterday she became alarmingly despondent and confessed to her friend, Miss Walker, she could not recover. "The horrors of that awful malady are ever before me," she said. "I am its victim, but I prefer any other death to the one I know is in store for me."

Her friends were now informed that her mind was affected. Arrangements were therefore commenced for a trip to Kane, Pa., which the physicians unanimously agreed would restore her health mentally and physically.

They were to have started the next day. Miss Hartman became more calm and before retiring last night was cheerful and expressed the pleasure she felt at the prospect of so pleasant a journey. Both ladies occupied the same room. Shortly after midnight Miss Walker was startled by shrieks: "Lou, I must end this misery." Before the half-awakened girl could realize the meaning of the words, the report of a pistol shot was heard and Miss Hartman fell a corpse, the shot piercing her heart. Visions of hydrophobia had haunted her day and night. Miss Hartman was twenty-three years of age.

A BEER FIGHT ON.

The Chicago Saloonkeepers Declare Against the British Brewers.

CHICAGO, July 30.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The English syndicate which bought up the majority of the breweries in this city are in a fair way of getting into serious trouble. In fact there is every indication of a merry war with the saloon men. The brewers, at the meeting held a few days ago at which they raised the price of a barrel of beer from $5 to $6, went so viciously at the work of reconciliation, that they passed the following resolution:

Resolved, By the Chicago and Milwaukee brewers' association, That hereafter no saloonkeeper shall be allowed to change from one brewery to another. In case it can be ascertained by this association that any saloonkeeper has ceased to patronize one brewer and has transferred his patronage to another, the brewery whom the saloonkeeper has gone shall pay to the brewer originally supplied the saloonkeeper a royalty of not less than $5 per barrel for all the beer he sells to said saloonkeeper.

This has started the largest kind of a row. The saloonkeepers' association is about to take a hand. According to a number of saloonkeepers, it means either that they will have to sell to their customers a miserably poor article of beer, or they will have to buy from outside brewers.

Said a prominent saloonkeeper: "I won't stand that kind of business. I will buy my beer of whom I please, so long as I have the money to pay for it, and though I have always patronized Chicago breweries until a few days ago, I am getting my beer from St. Louis. Since these English syndicates came over here there has been very little purebeer made and this has been made by small American concerns. I have been buying from one of these up to the time that prices went down so a couple of weeks back. My brewer being a comparatively poor man could not hold out at the cut rate, so he had to go in to save himself. Now he will have to make this corn beer."

Charles Kern, one of the most prominent German restaurant-keepers of the city, and who handles an enormous amount of beer, said the scheme was outrageous. "Why," he added, "the brewers have for years past made a profit of from 30 to 50 per cent on their investment. Then these Englishmen come in here and pay a big price for their plants, and then, to get business in good shape, they water the stock so that it will pay 8 or 10 per cent. What is the result? They meet with competition because they start out with making bad beer. New and independent breweries go into business and make a good article, and everybody who can does patronize them. It costs the syndicate money to fight these new concerns and proportionately their profits are cut down."

Other prominent saloonkeepers say that unless the obnoxious rule is rescinded the Englishmen will be seen getting out of the brewery business before long faster than they got in.

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