THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, } ss
County of Douglas, }

N. P. Feil, cashier of The Bee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending August 16, 1890, was as follows:

Sunday, August 10	22,300
Monday, August 11	19,917
Tuesday, August 12	19,877
Wednesday, August 13	19,956
Thursday, August 14	20,159
Friday, August 15	20,678
Saturday, August 16	20,655
Average	20,559

N. P. FEIL.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 16th day of August, A. D., 1890.
[SEAL.] W. K. KURTZ, 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 August, 1889, 18,653 copies; for September, 1889, 18,730 copies, for October, 1889, 18,907 copies, for November, 1889, 19,310 copies; for December, 1889, 20,068 copies; for January, 1890, 19,553 copies; for February, 1890, 19,561 copies; for March, 1890, 20,813 copies; for April, 1890, 20,564 copies; for May, 1890, 20,189 copies; for June, 1890, 20,301 copies, for July, 1890, 20,062 copies. GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

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

WITH Van Wyck out of the race, Mr. Bryan might as well retire.

TO REPRESENT in congress four hundred thousand of the best people on earth is an honor to be proud of.

IN promptly passing the anti-lottery bill the house strikes a stunning blow at an odious democratic industry.

MAINE consoles herself over the prospective loss of a congressman by projecting new highways to the Canadian border to facilitate the jug trade.

A COMBINE of city and council officials against dishonest contractors would prove one of the few public trusts which tax payers would delight to honor.

DESPITE the profound harmony prevailing on the surface of imperial Europe, it is passing strange that the war clouds refuse to vanish in space.

THE time has come for Mississippi and Missouri river cities to form a defensive alliance to protect their interests against the machinations of Chicago mercenaries.

TAKEN as a whole, an increase of thirty per cent in the population of the country in ten years is entirely satisfactory, beating the record of the previous decade by three millions.

THE seventh annual report of the bureau of the statistics of labor of New York shows that the increase in wages has been from twelve to fifteen per cent a year during the past five years. This advance in the labor market is certainly gratifying.

THE fact that Omaha supplies the government with over one million ounces of silver a month, one-fourth of the amount heretofore required gives the city a direct profitable interest in the financial operation of the national treasury.

THE pathetic announcement of Colonel Watterson of the big fire in Louisville, where the warehouse and plant of the Kentucky distilling company were consumed, will cause the mouth of every imported colonel in Nebraska to water. Colonel Watterson said: "Over a million gallons of whisky were burned—enough to give every inhabitant of the United States a good drink."

A REPORT comes from Buenos Ayres that five hundred million dollars in currency passed through President Celman's hands while he was in power, and that the country received but very little benefit from it. President Celman's policy seemed to have been to take all there was in sight. If he saved this trifling nest egg he will be able to worry along and make a living.

THE revised river and harbor bill asks for nine hundred thousand dollars to be expended in the systematic improvement of the river from its mouth up to Sioux City, but the cherished scow line received no consideration. If this revised bill passes, the only hope for the scow line will be to induce the secretary of war, who directs the expenditure of the money, to put it afloat on his own responsibility.

A MONSTER meeting has been held in Leavenworth, the first of a series, composed of Kansas citizens who are opposed to the prohibitory law and who want resubmission. Hon. A. A. Fenn, one of the most prominent business men, was president, and twenty-five solid business men acted as vice presidents. The meeting was characterized by infectious enthusiasm which showed the earnest protest of the community against the farcical prohibition law of the state.

THE total bonded debt of the thirty-eight states of the union in 1880 was in round numbers two hundred and fifty-five millions. With forty-four states in 1890 the total debt is only one hundred and ninty-five millions, an average decrease of six millions a year during the decade. Of this amount the western states show a decrease of nearly eight millions. This is a remarkable exhibit of progress and prosperity. It is all the more notable in the west where, in the last ten years, enormous sums were expended in all classes of public works to keep pace with the marvelous growth of the country.

THE CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATION BILL.

The new law relating to the administration of the customs is giving foreign manufacturers a great deal of anxiety. This is particularly the case in France, from which the most vigorous and persistent complaints have come that the law will work an injustice to French manufacturers doing business with this country and vitally affect commerce between the two nations. There was recently held in Paris a consular conference which received complaints from nearly thirty chambers of commerce pointing out the difficulty of complying with the provisions of the law without almost destroying trade. It was the conclusion of this conference that the law did not oppress honest importers, and that its only aim was to protect the revenues of the United States. So far as the fines and penalties provided by the law are concerned they are for the most part simply re-enactments of old laws. Mr. New, the American consul general at London, is quoted as saying that to the honest importer and dealer the law has no terrors, but to the fraudulent consignor or consignee it is a measure which will insure to him the rather severe penalties prescribed therein. The law has received a great deal of adverse comment in this country, but whatever defects experience with its operation may show it to possess, the intention of the law is to protect at the same time the interests of the government and of honest importers and dealers against fraud.

For years there has been an urgent demand for radical reforms in the administration of the customs service, and repeated efforts were made to secure them, but so long as the house of representatives was in democratic control nothing could be accomplished. It was well known that the government was losing revenue annually to a very large amount, all of which went to the benefit of dishonest importers. There was an alarming prevalence of undervaluations. The report of the secretary of the treasury for 1886 stated that fully ninety per cent of the importations of silk represented consignments on foreign account and were as a rule undervalued. Secretary Windom in his report last year said that "the difficulties so embarrassing to the customs officers and the department, growing out of the infirmities of the tariff schedules, are intensified by the inadequacy and faulty character of the laws relating to customs administration," which were derived from two hundred and sixty-three acts of congress passed during a period of ninety years, and the secretary declared that under those laws it was practically impossible to secure uniform and just valuations. There was no adequate means afforded by the laws for the punishment of fraud in the entry of merchandise. The government was required to prove affirmatively not only that the goods were falsely entered, but that such entry was made with fraudulent intent, and to obtain such proof was as a rule impossible. For ten years secretaries of the treasury had recommended that the statutes be so amended as to enable the government to obtain the forfeiture of merchandise, or its value, upon proof of false entry, placing upon the claimant the burden of proof to show innocence of fraud in the transaction.

Such was the state of affairs which the present congress was called upon to remedy, and the ways and means committee promptly and laboriously addressed themselves to the task. The measure which became law was most carefully considered and discussed in both the house and senate, and equal care was given to its consideration by the president. It may prove in operation to be in some respects defective, but it is not to be doubted that it will be found a very great improvement over the old laws as a protection to the government and to honest importers. It is possible that congress will give a respectful hearing to the representations of the French chambers of commerce, but undoubtedly the law will remain as it is until experience shall have demonstrated what changes are necessary to better promote the interests of the government.

RAILROADS AND THE COMMISSION.

There is some uncertainty as to whether the railroads will carry out their original determination to fight the order of the interstate commerce commission reducing grain rates from the west, which is to go into effect September 1. The firm attitude of the Union Pacific, Alton and Rock Island roads in opposition to such a contest has had a very decided effect in producing in the minds of officials of the other roads interested some doubt regarding the chance of succeeding in such a fight. It would appear from reports that the legal advisers of the Union Pacific and Rock Island had reached the conclusion that it would be impolitic to make a contest against the commission and suffer certain defeat, while as to the Alton it has the candor to say that instead of the rates ordered by the commission being below what is just to the roads and reasonable, corn and wheat are in the majority of cases now being carried at very much lower rates. In making this statement unquestionably the Alton officials know what they are talking about.

The most significant indication that the purpose to fight has been abandoned appears in the fact that a delegation has gone to consult with Chairman Cooley of the interstate commerce commission with a view to having the order of the commission modified in one respect. This relates simply to the five cent differential at St. Louis, the maintenance of which is desired, but it is doubtful whether the commission will make this concession. It has taken its position after a thorough investigation of the facts and a deliberate consideration of the arguments for and against the change ordered, and the reasons upon which the order is based are so cogent and conclusive that it is hardly to be supposed the commission will be induced to make any change. The modification which the railroads ask for might not essentially affect the general scope of the order, but having taken a clearly defined and decided position the wise thing for the commission to do is to adhere to it. It can hardly do otherwise as to any feature of its order regarding grain rates from the west without subjecting itself to unfavorable criticism from the public, while gaining nothing in the estimation of the corporations and their friends. The promise is that the order will be insisted upon as it is, and that it will be obeyed.

RIVER AND HARBOR LEGISLATION.

The opinion obtained in Washington a week or two ago that there would be no legislation at the present session of congress for the improvement of rivers and harbors. The house had passed a bill carrying appropriations to the amount of between twenty-two and twenty-three million dollars, but when estimates of revenue and expenditure began to be made, from which it appeared there was danger of a considerable deficit for the current fiscal year, word went out that appropriations would be curtailed by cutting off those for river and harbor improvements. It is true the last bill for this purpose was passed in 1888, but it was argued that as about five million dollars of the amount then appropriated is still unexpended it would be safe to postpone further appropriations until the next session.

But these arguments were lost on the senate, which on Saturday passed the river and harbor bill with amendments that materially increase the aggregate appropriation of the house bill. Senator Edmunds thought half the amount proposed in the measure, with the five million dollars remaining from the last bill, would be sufficient, and he suggested that the treasury would be fifty million dollars short at the close of the current fiscal year even if the duty were not taken off sugar, but this was met by Senator Frye with facts and figures in evidence of the advantages to commerce of improving the rivers and harbors, which produced the influence they were intended to. The engineers had reported demands for a much larger expenditure than the bill provided for and this fact was a potent argument in behalf of the measure.

The bill must now go to a conference committee, and it will not take long to develop the intention of the majority of the house regarding it. The predicted failure of this legislation, however, is not likely to be verified, and a compromise which will somewhat reduce the amount in the senate bill is probable.

A CHICAGO SQUEEZE.

The determination of Chicago to place a commercial rope around the neck of the west should arouse to action every shipper west of the lakes. If the city succeeds the commercial prosperity and independence of every city from the lakes to the mountains will be imperilled. Organized resistance is imperative.

The right of the west to secure shipments without paying tribute to Chicago has never been questioned, but Chicago has conspired with subservient corporations to levy what is practically a tax on all goods passing through the city. The fight over the new uniform bills of lading, while apparently confined to the railroads, is in reality a desperate effort by the Chicago railroads to make that city a basing point for all western shipments in transit. Dispatches indicate that the western roads have entered into a combine with Chicago merchants to prevent traffic being billed through Chicago. If the conspirators succeed in bringing about this result, three million dollars a year will be wrung from the consumers of the west and placed in the pockets of Chicago sharks.

But this is not the worst feature of the conspiracy against the prosperity of the west. By making Chicago a basing point for traffic originating east thereof, the jobbers of growing western cities would be placed at the mercy of Chicago jobbers. Jobbers at the Missouri river would be placed at the disadvantage in adjacent trade territory, because Chicago, enjoying the favor of the corporations, could undersell the home dealer at his own door.

Such a system of discrimination should provoke a storm of protest which the corporations would not dare ignore.

ESTIMATES of the crop in the corn states vary greatly. That there will be a tremendous shrinkage in the harvest as compared with last year there is no doubt. The shrinkage is general, varying from seventy per cent in Kansas to forty per cent in Missouri and Illinois. In the list of corn states Iowa stands highest, her crop being estimated at seventy per cent of last year's, while Nebraska estimates range from thirty-five to fifty per cent of the crop of 1889. The estimates for this state are too low. While the region west of Kearney and portions of the Republican valley have been blighted by hot winds, the more populous eastern counties escaped serious injury, and with a month of favorable weather will yield handsomely. The yield of the state last year was about one hundred and seventy-five million bushels. Of this amount probably one hundred and twenty-five million bushels were marketed at an average price of sixteen cents a bushel, realizing twenty million dollars. Estimating this year's crop at fifty per cent of last year, or eighty-seven and a half million bushels, the financial returns at present prices will exceed those of 1889 by fifteen million dollars. All of which proves that a short crop is not always a great calamity.

WHILE there has been a great deal of stagnation in real estate during the past eighteen months by reason of the uncertainty and danger of further depression in case prohibition should carry, there is nevertheless a gratifying volume of business recorded in the office of the register of deeds. During the first six months of the year Omaha real estate transactions aggregated nine and a half million dollars, an increase of two million dollars over the same period of 1889. The record for July and three weeks of August, usually the quietest period of the year, shows a marked advance over the same period last year, the footings for the past week reaching half a million dollars, equal to an increase of forty per cent. No city of equal population in the country affords such profitable opportunities for permanent investment. Prices of desirable business and residence property in Omaha do not approach the speculative prices of Denver, Kansas City and other inflated towns. The fact is, the prices in Omaha have never reached the boom basis prevalent in the west, and this explains the unshaken confidence of home and outside capitalists in Omaha real estate. While scores of builders are holding off till after the election, the number of buildings under way equals that of last year. A majority of these are residences, a fact which strengthens Omaha's right to the title, the City of Homes.

IT is painful to observe that the faithful in Iowa and Illinois are being favored with federal commissions to go abroad, while second rate postoffices are doled out to the patriots of Nebraska.

POSTMASTER GALLAGHER is not only willing but anxious to step down. Postal duties prevents him from giving his entire attention to the profitable interests of the council combine.

McKinley Below Par.

St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

Quite a number of western senators seem inclined to climb into Secretary Blaine's band wagon. Meanwhile little McKinley sits away back in the road with his thumb in his mouth.

Where is Calamity Jane?

Tekamah Bertonian.

Corn 50 cents per bushel, with hogs and cattle in proportion this fall, why can't we howl for a republican administration? Calamity Jane organs had it so when corn was selling at 15 cents.

Why Stanley Favors It.

Kansas City Times.

A cablegram announces that Stanley applauds the scheme of building a trans-Saharan railway into the heart of Africa. Well, that is to be expected. Who would not advocate such a project if he had stubbed his toes against cactuses and cobblestones in the wilds of the dark continent as much as Stanley has? The explorer knows what he is talking about.

In the Dark Once More.

Chicago Tribune.

His majesty, Emperor William, does not approve of cremation. On the other hand, George W. Swackenheim, an intelligent farmer of Berks county, Pennsylvania, perhaps as well qualified to judge in this matter as the young man in the emperor business, not only believes in cremation, but says he expects to have his own body burned when he dies. So we are all at sea again.

The Greenback Goblin.

New York World.

George O. Jones, the faithful priest who is keeping the greenback coal alive upon the altar of his fathers, has called his feeble followers to meet him in Indianapolis on the 27th inst. to resolve about something. The greenback party has been a shadowy, shabby organization for some years, and now that the silver inflationists are at the front what hope can they have of a successful flooding of the country with flat money?

Where Ohio Stands.

Cleveland Leader.

"Ohio must be anchored safely in the list of sure republican states," says the Pittsburg Commercial, "by the time the presidential campaign opens." Have no alarm. Ohio has not gone democratic once in a presidential contest during the last thirty years. Nor has she endorsed a democratic administration during that time. Ohio will go republican this year and next, and in '92 the Buckeye bourbons will be everywhere on the run.

WHO WAS GEO. WASHINGTON?

Eh? Well, now, don't be too sure about it. If the father of his country should come back and run for president, and you had to write a campaign life of him maybe you might find that you did not know such an awful sight about him after all. What you want in that case would be a plainly written, trustworthy and understandable account of the immortal George's youth and manhood, his training, his achievements, his character as a man; no cherry tree, or cannot tell a lie business, but just the straight truth about him, whatever ghost stories might be needed you could fix up to suit yourself. And the place where you could find all this would be in the Americanized Encyclopedia Britannica.

Not the Encyclopedia Britannica, you understand, but the Americanized Encyclopedia Britannica; sounds pretty near the thing, but it is a mighty different thing.

Same way with Franklin and Jefferson, and Hamilton; with Patrick Henry, and John Hancock, and Francis Marion; with Henry Clay and Long John Wentworth. Look in the original Encyclopedia Britannica and you will find some of them mentioned, but mighty little more, and some of them not even that—any one of the old Georges gets a column where an American man gets half a dozen words. But pick up the Americanized Encyclopedia Britannica and you will see the difference at once; the snuffy Georges take a back seat on their English thranes, and the men of deeds and brains who made this western empire, are coming to the front.

Want to know what we are driving at? Well, we'll tell you. We mean to sell you a set of the Americanized Encyclopedia Britannica and take your subscription to the DAILY BEE for one year, both at the same time. Perhaps we'll do it and perhaps we won't; but if we don't you'll miss it worse than we shall.

Can't afford it, did you say? Oh, come, now; don't be in too big a hurry. You haven't even heard what it is going to cost you yet.

You can stand 8 cents a day, surely? Why, the daily papers alone costs you 5 cents and you must have a daily paper, you know, whether you get an encyclopedia or not. Just put 8 cents into an old stocking foot each day for a month and then add 10 cents if it's a short one, or 2 cents if it's a long month, or 26 cents for February, and be ready with the whole $2.50 when our agent calls on you. For that $2.50 and your promise to pay the same sum monthly for the next eleven months, he will give you the first five volumes of the Americanized Encyclopedia Britannica right then and there and we will undertake, in our name, to deliver you the last five volumes within four months, and will put you down for one year's subscription to THE OMAHA BEE, daily and Sunday editions. Really, if you want a fatter thing than that you'll have to raise it for yourself, for we can't give it to you.

What is the Americanized Encyclopedia Britannica? Well, you know what the Encyclopedia Britannica is, don't you? The Americanized Encyclopedia Britannica is just that with all the subjects of interest to Americans rewritten exhaustively and brought down to date, the subjects which Americans don't care about condensed within reasonable limits, a whole series of biographies of prominent living men added, and a complete new set of maps. You won't find as much about Lord Tonnaddy or Mugby Junction in the Americanized edition as in the English; but you'll find a heap sight more about Benjamin Harrison and Grover Cleveland, or Oshkosh and Kalamazoo.

Ten volumes of it, about seven thousand pages, or fourteen thousand columns, equal to about 110 ordinary volumes in amount of contents and about one thousand ordinary volumes in interest and real value.

Want to hear some more? We could tell you any quantity; but advertising space is just the same as money, and if you want more than two columns full, we shall have to add another cent to that daily eight. Our representative will be round to see you before long and if you need more talking to he will give you just as much as you can stand. If he shouldn't come soon enough to suit you a postal card to us will bring him in a hurry.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

Nebraska.

Hastings is clamoring for electric cars.

Gothenburg is to have a new hotel, three stories high.

The prohibitionists of Holt county will hold a convention in O'Neill August 20.

There were in the neighborhood of fifteen carloads of stock shipped from Wilcox last week.

The engineers for the Sioux City & Northwestern are surveying in the neighborhood of Hartington.

George Benham was lodged in the Dawes county jail the other day charged with stealing four head of cattle.

The Lyons Mirror has again changed hands, being purchased by M. M. and E. J. Warner, sons of the late Colonel Warner.

The old Hastings Athletic grounds will be sold on the 29th of this month. The grounds are laid off in town lots and will be sold to the highest bidder.

Mr. H. O. Beatty, who was recently discharged from the hospital for the incurable insane, has been reinstated by the board of public lands and buildings.

J. W. Robinson, a prominent farmer and hog raiser residing twelve miles west of Hastings, says he will raise at least two-thirds of an average corn crop this season.

This fall Adams county will have a thorough agricultural fair. The society is offering no purses for speed and all the money paid in at the gates will stay in the county as premiums.

The B. & M. is making a great many improvements in the yards at Wymore in the way of laying new tracks, building new stock yards and adding five new stalls to the round house.

The best yield of oats yet reported by a Sarpy county farmer is thirty-two bushels per acre. The average is not better than twenty-five bushels, but the crop is of excellent quality.

The officers of the Holt County Agricultural Society are making arrangements to have a grand exhibit at the state fair and O'Neill citizens are also working a scheme for an exhibit that will surprise the natives.

Arapahoe's peerless cornet band carried off the honors at the Superior reunion last week, winning the $75 prize offered for the best band in attendance. Seven uniformed bands entered the contest, and the Arapahoe boys feel good.

The fourth annual reunion of the Northwestern Nebraska Veteran association will be held at Ansley week after next. The citizens of that place are making great preparations for royally entertaining the old veterans, and it is safe to say that there will be a large attendance.

According to the O'Neill Frontier the crop prospect in the great county of Holt, comprising an area of 2,500 square miles, never was better. Small grain is a fair crop and corn, despite the fact that a few croakers are reporting that the late dry weather injured it very much, will be an immense crop, larger in acreage and yield than in any previous year.

Iowa.

A large number of dwellings are being built at Clinton.

An old settlers' reunion will be held at Keosauqua, August 20.

Centerville has awakened and will have waterworks and electric lights.

The conference of the German M. E. church will be held at Burlington, September 3-16.

Extensive preparations are being made to rebuild the burnt-out portions of What Cheer.

The annual reunion of the Eighth Iowa cavalry will be held at Eddyville, September 25-26.

The county recorders and ex-recorders of Iowa will meet in Des Moines September 2 and 3.

George Muller, a ten-year-old boy living at Clarinda, was thrown from his pony and killed.

The Grand Chapter of Iowa orders of Eastern Star will be held at Colfax, September 10-11.

The reunion of the Seventeenth regiment Iowa infantry will be held at Brighton August 26-28.

The Humboldt county fair will be held at the fair grounds at Humboldt September 23, 24, 25 and 26.

A call has been issued for the holding of an independent congressional convention at Avoca, August 20.

A Storm Lake man threw a brick at a stray gopher and succeeded in breaking an $85 plate glass window.

The Investigator is the name of a new weekly paper at Atlantic, established by Hudspeth Brothers.

The annual meeting of the grand lodge, Independent Order of Oddfellows, will be held at Ottumwa August 27.

Rolly Tyrrell, an Albia boy, while attempting to board a moving freight train, fell under the wheels and lost a leg.

The northern Iowa reunion of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor is in session at Osage with 200 delegates present.

A vicious bull attacked James Cayne of Alta and the latter came out of the conflict with a broken jaw and three fractured ribs.

The mayor of Burlington has issued an order to the depraved women and gamblers of that city to remove or reform by September 1.

While Emma Kentzenberger, a fourteen-year-old Livermore girl, was sent to the reform school, Carroll McCauley, a married man, the cause of her downfall, was allowed to go free.

Beyond the Rockies.

The wreck of the bark Savona at Wilsons Point, British Columbia, has been sold for $1,410.

Stephen Nicoletti has sued the Los Angeles Herald for alleged libel and puts his damages at $50,000.

The Fresno raisin crop will be 30 per cent greater than last year, and 850 cars will be necessary to move it.

The prohibition convention of Humboldt county was held in Eureka recently, when a full ticket was nominated.

Leila Latts of Los Angeles has been held for the murder of Mrs. Swanton. It was a case of malpractice for $15.

The Los Angeles board of education is debating the question of introducing military training into the public schools.

The Imperial flour mills at Oregon City started up last Tuesday and are now turning out 500 barrels every twenty-four hours.

H. B. Bendixen of Eureka, Humboldt county, has begun to build two three-mast schooners for the Gardiner mill company.

There is only one democratic federal officeholder in Oregon—United States Surveyor General Taylor—and his successor has been appointed.

Some heavy shipments of high-grade sulphuret ore in Alaska mines have been received at the Tacoma smelter. One steamer recently brought 350 tons.

The Shasta Courier says a survey is being made by Chief Engineer Hood of the Southern Pacific company for a big tunnel through the Siskiyou mountains. It will be five miles long.

Louis Siegert of Nehalem, Ore., went to a neighbor's place recently to help put out a field fire. While hard at work his own dwelling caught and was destroyed with all its contents.

George M. White, fifty-two years old, at Mill Creek, U. T., fell from a haystack to the ground, twenty feet, and was killed. An examination proved that the man died from the shock.

The Salem Statesman says: This census business would be a good joke, ludicrous enough to laugh at, if it were not for the fact that Oregon is likely to lose a congressman by reason of the miserable botch.

William Hunter, a young man twenty-two years of age, was drowned in Columbia slough, about five miles from Portland, in four feet of water. The drowning was witnessed by a young man, who said Hunter was swimming on his back, when he suddenly sank. He supposed he was taken with cramps.

A. T. Allender of Isleton will enjoy a large income from his 1,000-acre ranch on Andrus island. Already over $6,000 worth of fruit has been shipped. The yield was light, but the advanced prices have a tendency to make the season a profitable one. Mr. Allender has 500 acres of potatoes this summer. About 25 per cent of them have so far been marketed, from which he has realized over $10,000.

The Carson Tribune says: A Washoe Valley man boasted of his power to charm bees. He fell asleep in a hayfield, and some mischievous companions stirred up a bumblebees' nest to mark the power of the charm. It didn't work. The bee charmer had to run a couple of hundred yards and jump into a creek to get rid of the pestiferous insects. The bee is a bird that it doesn't do to monkey with.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

A Young Girl Compelled by Her Uncle to Marry Against Her Will.

SEARCHING FOR A BRUTAL HUSBAND.

Another Hotel Robbery—Cold Water Cranks—Mecca Pilgrims—Adventist Camp Meeting—City News and Notes.

LINCOLN, Neb., August 17.—[Special to THE BEE.]—It is currently reported that on Tuesday last a wedding was celebrated in this city at a fashionable church in which the bride, a beautiful and pure girl whose name is above reproach, was coerced into marrying a young man from Missouri, for whom she had no love, and at the same time was engaged to another gentleman. The young lady was the protege of her uncle, who was recently a prominent state official and it is declared by the gossipers that the intermeddling of her uncle and aunt with the girl's love affairs and the command that she should marry the man from Missouri brought about last Tuesday's marriage. Two hours before she was married it is further declared that she wrote a most loving and tender farewell to her other betrothed, telling him that she was forced into the present marriage and could not help herself. The minister who united them is said to feel grieved over the matter and declares the marriage an unholy union over which he would not have presided had he known the true state of affairs.

A BRUTAL HUSBAND.

The police are looking high and low for Charles Adams, the notoriously tough blacksmith, who beat his wife last night until he left her temporarily demented. The woman was found at Twenty-first and J streets early this morning wandering about in a dazed condition and at first it was thought she was insane. She presented a terrible appearance. Both her eyes were blackened from blows, her jaw was badly swelled, while her face and head were a mass of cuts and bruises. The police took charge of the woman and brought her to the county jail, where Mrs. Long examined her and found her body to be as badly bruised as her head. When she partially recovered from her dazed condition she told a most revolting story concerning the cause of the brutal assault made by Adams. She said that a young woman had been stopping at her home for a few days and her husband had become greatly smitten with the female. The young woman reciprocated the unholy advances and last night the wife discovered a state of affairs that made her fairly frantic. The husband got angry with his wife for her interference and reproaches and kicked and beat her into insensibility. That is the last Mrs. Adams remembers. The police went to the home of the pair at Twenty-ninth and N, but found it deserted. They therefore concluded that Adams, thinking he had killed his wife, had fled, taking with him his illicit love. It is said that Adams and his wife have had several quarrels before, but the husband, being a powerful fellow, managed through the force of his blows to bring his wife into submission. They formerly lived on Q street between Tenth and Eleventh.

ANOTHER HOTEL ROBBERY.

Another hotel robbery occurred last evening, Messrs. C. I. Barnes and C. M. Thompson, who were stopping at the Peoria house on Eighth and P streets, being the victims. The one suspected is a man giving the name of Coultz. He came to the hotel at 2 a. m. and was assigned to room 6. He slipped out this morning about daybreak, and when Messrs. Barnes and Thompson, who were in room 2, arose to dress they discovered that they had been robbed. Fortunately each had left a small sum of money in his pocketbook, Barnes having $6.75 and Thompson $5.80. The suspected thief is short and stoutly built, has a light moustache and is about twenty-five years old. He wore a dark suit of clothes and a straw hat with a straight brim. When he came into the hotel he attempted to win the sympathy of the proprietor by pretending that he had been overcharged by a hackman.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

Officer Bartram's eight-year-old boy was accidentally shot this morning by one of the city scavengers and narrowly escaped being killed. The scavenger was showing the revolver to the officer at his home, when the fellow unintentionally exploded a cartridge. The ball struck the boy in the breast just in front of the heart. Fortunately it struck a rib and followed that bone clear around to the spinal column. City Physician Giffen was called and found the ball lodged against one of the spinal processes. He cut the bullet out.

COLD WATER CRANKS.

The prohibitionists of Lancaster county held an alleged county convention at Red Ribbon hall last evening, but instead of having over three hundred delegates there were only eighty-five. H. W. Hardy was chosen chairman and R. W. Maxwell, secretary. At first a number of speeches were made favoring the endorsement of the Jay Burrows ticket nominated at the so-called people's party county convention. This sentiment received a black eye by A. N. Wyckoff arising, saying that he had conferred with Burrows and others concerning such endorsement, and they objected to it, saying that it would drive away the votes of the anti-prohibitionists in the people's party movement.

This was a paralyzer.

The delegates, after recovering from the mitten given them by the so-called people's party, decided to go through the hollow mockery of nominating a ticket of their own. The following were then placed in nomination:

For senators—A. N. Wyckoff and J. C. Doubt.

For legislators—Neil Johnson, C. C. Beach, Frank Mayes, P. Scott and George Ailey.

For county attorney—R. C. Mockett.

For county commissioners—Lorenzo Leavitt, Reese Larkins and A. L. Frazier.

A county central committee was then chosen, and after everybody who would accept a nomination had been given such empty honor the convention adjourned.

It was a very tame affair.

MECCA PILGRIMS.

Shortly before 4 o'clock this afternoon about a hundred Mecca pilgrims who have been attending the imperial council of the A. A. O. N. M. S. at San Francisco arrived in Lincoln on their return to their homes in Boston and New York. The Sesostris Temple lodge of Lincoln had made elaborate preparations to entertain the pilgrims, as it was expected that they would arrive at noon and remain until 4 p. m. As the train did not reach the city until nearly the latter hour, there was no time for anything more than an informal reception at the depot. A number of Omaha citizens came down to accompany the pilgrims to the state metropolis. Among these were noticed Richard Smith, Louis H. Korty, Napoleon B. Apple, Hon. Thomas B. Brunner, W. J. Mount and Moritz Meyer.

CRAZY CLARK WANTED.

Emma Clark of Gillespie, Ill., writes to Marshal Melick of the Lincoln police force inquiring concerning her insane brother, E. H. Clark, who escaped from the insane asylum at Jacksonville a week ago and left for unknown parts. Clark was in Lincoln last February and caused the police considerable trouble through his peculiar actions and disposition to steal anything he could lay his hands on. He lay in the city jail for two weeks, the police not knowing what to do with him. He was taken before the insanity board, but instead of sending him to the asylum he was given transportation to Omaha to get rid of any further care of him. His insanity was caused by his vicious habits.

ADVENTIST CAMP MEETING.

The Seventh Day Adventists of Lincoln are making elaborate preparations to attend the camp meeting of the brethren of that faith which is to be held at York September 4 to 16, inclusive. Nearly every minister of that denomination in the state will be present, and in addition to these there will be the following from other states: Rev. E. W. Farnsworth, Des Moines, Ia.; Rev. L. C. Chadwick and Rev. W. H. Wakeham, Battle Creek, Mich.; Rev. M. H. Brown, Madison; Rev. F. Mead, Minneapolis; Rev. N. Leer, Milltown, S. D.

FRED ASHMORE, THE WAIF.

Officer Bartram has returned from Cortland, whither he went to learn what he could concerning Fred Ashmore, the waif from New York who was killed here by the cars a few days ago. The officer learned that the statement of the dying lad that he had a mother in New York was true. He also ascertained that the boy's father was dead and that he had been sent west two years ago, when only sixteen years old. That he was bound out to a farmer named Hochein, who lives thirteen miles southeast of Cortland. That Hochein is worth $30,000 and promised not only to pay the boy for his work, but also to send him to school and see that he received a good education. Instead of this the boy was imposed upon, as are many other orphan boys. He was made to work eighteen hours a day, allowed only five and six hours a night to sleep, and during the two years is alleged to have not received a single day's schooling. The boy was anxious to get an education, but was cursed and browbeaten whenever he mentioned the subject to the rich farmer. Finally young Ashmore ran away to come to Lincoln to see the lawyer who bound him out to Hochein and to ascertain whether he could not be changed to some other farmer who would either pay him for his work or allow him the privilege of going to school. Just as the train on which the boy was stealing a ride reached Lincoln the lad, who had been robbed for two years of his natural sleep, fell into a slumber and tumbled from the bumpers under the wheels and was crushed to death.

CITY NEWS AND NOTES.

The police report that there is a gathering of suspicious characters already in the city who are preparing evidently for a rich harvest by criminal means during the state fair. Usually these fellows gather to plunder the rooms of guests at the hotels, or break into houses while the family is absent at the fair, or pick the pockets of people at the grounds.

At a session of the police court held last evening Squint O'Connor was put under $500 bonds to appear before the district court for stealing a gold watch from a fallen woman named Eva Unsworth. John Creedon, the fellow who was caught in the act of stealing two gold watches from Pawnbroker Goldwater, was also arraigned and bound over in the same sum.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Snyder of Omaha were in the city today seeing the sights.

Mrs. Goldsberry failed to sustain the sensational charges she made against her husband, Manse Goldsberry, and instead of having him sentenced to the penitentiary, as she declared with a great flourish of trumpets she would do, Judge Foxworthy decided last evening that there was no case whatever against him and discharged him. Manse asserts that Mrs. Goldsberry has made home very unpleasant for him, and that was the main cause for his leaving. He tells some hard stories about the woman.

POLITICAL CHOW-CHOW.

In this country there are 3,000,000 alliance men. If Mr. Kem could set a great universal fly paper and catch all these voters, his election would be assured.

How would it do for Allen Root to call the independent convention to order again, and nominate a congressman? Mr. Van Wyck is out of the field.

Although Judge Norris has made affidavit that he will not accept the congressional nomination in the Third district, the Hartington Herald demands that he must be nominated to save the country. In the meantime Judge Harrison is cutting bait, while Hamer and Meiklejohn are fishing.

Grandpa Powers is billed to make a speech every day until November 3.

Our esteemed double decker is still giving its unfinished report of the democratic state convention. A few more days and it will have printed as much of the report as THE BEE printed the morning after the convention.

Dr. Bear will stump the state. He also threatens to invade South Dakota. He expects a large majority from Lawrence county.

Dr. Abbott, the Fremont statesman, denies that he expects to organize a White Man's party.

It is unnecessary to state that Mr. Charley Brown has not asked for an engrossed copy of the platform adopted by the unterrified. He is waiting for the next convention.

Mixing Politics with Religion.

Cambridge Kaleidoscope.

Those who attended the morning services at the Methodist Episcopal church last Sunday were treated to a very nice, pleasing, logical scriptural discourse by the Rev. Judge Henderson of Frontier county, an old friend and schoolmate of Pastor Dawson. Those who gathered at the same place in the evening to attend union services and hear Rev. Dawson preach were most ignominiously sold; for, instead of the promised sermon, a very ordinary politico-temperance lecture was inflicted upon them by the judge. The lecture was out of the ordinary only in one respect—the ludicrous attempt of the speaker to harmonize prohibition and democracy, he avowing the belief that two years hence the democratic platform would contain a straight temperance plank! Verily, the gentleman's credulity is marvellous. But it is not our object so much to comment upon this speech—a temperance lecture, or even a democratic speech are all right in their respective places—but we do wish to enter our earnest protest against the use of the churches on Sunday nights for political speeches of any kind, and also against the pernicious practice of calling people together to hear the gospel preached and then yelling politics in their unwilling ears. We believe it is all right to mix religion with politics, but it is poor policy to mix politics with religion and rank sin to substitute in the pulpit a political harrangue for the word of God. We believe these views are in direct harmony with those entertained by our church members and church-going people; a number have so expressed themselves, and the next man who attempts to talk politics in the church will probably meet with a cool reception.

Miss Margaret Alford, the young niece of Dean Alford, who has just taken first rank as a classic at Cambridge, has never found that study interfered with her health. She has studied about eight hours a day on an average, and enjoys long walks and plenty of open-air exercise. She is also fond of music and used to find time to practice the violin.

The vaulting ambition of Miss Kate Dean of Middleport, O., a good-looking twenty-two-year-old girl, got her into jail at Pomeroy. Miss Dean was arrested for going into a pasture field, making a bridle of her apron-strings, mounting a horse belonging to Ben Hamilton and riding the animal man-fashion around the field. She varied the performance by occasionally putting a small boy or girl up behind her and giving each a whirl about the pasture. The justice of the peace sentenced Miss Dean to jail for fifteen days, but she was released the next day on a writ of habeas corpus. The young lady seems to have mental and