THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

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Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending August 30, 1890, was as follows:

Sunday, August 24	22,600
Monday, August 25	20,325
Tuesday, August 26	20,570
Wednesday, August 27	20,474
Thursday, August 28	20,465
Friday, August 29	22,264
Saturday, August 30	20,838
Average	21,121

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 30th day of August, A. D., 1890.
[SEAL.] N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

THE history of the defeat of the democracy of Wisconsin will be written under the caution, "Peck's Bad Break."

IT IS evident the school board realizes the necessity of carrying insurance to the full limit. It is dangerous to carry an unwieldy surplus in the treasury, you know.

MR. BOYD'S "barl" is becoming an object of profound anxiety to the brethren. Unless the head is knocked out pretty soon, a bourbon famine will take possession of the party workers.

MINISTER MIZNER, at Guatemala, is guarded night and day by a strong force of armed police. It is about as hazardous to be minister at Guatemala as it is to be czar of Russia, and sleep in a cast-iron refrigerator.

"OUR CHAUNCEY" will arrive now in a few days, and will at once proceed to adjust the strike on the New York Central which was declared off several days ago. In the meantime it is feared that Chauncey lost his presidential boom in mid-ocean. The shark got it, evidently.

THE ovation accorded Speaker Reed on his way to Portland is a significant rebuke to the democrats who are striving to encompass his defeat by a liberal use of boodle. The people of Maine honor Tom Reed for the enemies he has made.

CONGRESS has been officially informed of the fact that the Pan-American congress cordially approved of international arbitration. Recent events in the southern half of the hemisphere show that arbitration is more honored in the breach than in the observance.

KANSAS republicans proudly refer to the absence of "the open saloon." How about the dives of Atchison, Leavenworth and Kansas City, not to mention the free-for-all joints within hailing distance of the convention hall in Topeka? None are so blind as those who will not see.

THE question has been asked when the republican party proposes to organize torch-light processions and make merry music over the ticket and the big majority waiting for it in November. All these things will come in time, even before the democrats put their flim-flam clubs in the field.

AND now comes Galena, Ill., and asks for Grant's remains. The citizens propose that the remains of the old soldier be laid to their final rest in Grant park or Greenwood, and that a monument be erected there. Galena was the home of the general before the war. These numerous attemps to change the place of his burial are getting wearisome.

IN a half dozen eastern states in this country as well as in Europe that strange epidemic, known as la grippe, has again made its appearance. Physicians ascribe the cause to sudden and violent changes of temperature, and urge all persons to take unusual precautions against cold. The disease has not yet shown itself in the west, but doubtless will.

THE state fair is now open to the world, and Secretary Furnas predicts that it will be the most successful exhibit, both financially and in point of interest, ever given in Nebraska. The premiums offered for the best county exhibit have stimulated interest, and all the available space has been taken by the different counties in the state, each one of which thinks it has the finest and largest collection of yellow pumpkins, hook-necked squashes and watermillions.

THE New York board of arbitration is holding a post-mortem investigation of the railroad strike. The only possible benefit to be derived from the inquiry is to expose the folly of creating ornamental offices as a sop to popular clamor. The New York board is utterly powerless to accomplish anything, and unless it can be clothed with judicial powers to arbitrate between employer and employe, the sooner it is abolished the better.

LORD SACKVILLE WEST, who was the British minister at Washington until he was recalled by his government for booming Grover Cleveland in private letters, is now apparently attempting to get even with America and her citizens in a way that is certainly beneath the dignity of a gentleman. As lord of the manor of Stratford-on-Avon, he proposes to compel the town council to pay rent for the ground occupied by the fountain and clock tower presented as a memorial of Shakespeare by George W. Childs. The town council will fight the claim, but at the same time Lord Sackville has made a very sorry exhibition of himself.

AFFECTING CONFIDENCE.

The democratic managers of Nebraska are making strong professions of confidence in the success of the party next November, but it is wholly affected. The older and shrewder politicians among them know better. It is the characteristic of democratic leaders to enter every campaign with a professed assurance of victory, even when the outlook is hopeless.

The hope of the democracy is in the defection of republican farmers to the support of the alliance ticket, and the managers of that party will spare no effort to promote such defection. We believe, however, that the result will be extremely disappointing to them. The indications are that the defection has been grossly exaggerated.

Why should any man in Nebraska who has acted with the republican party help to transfer the government of this state into democratic hands by supporting a movement that promises no improvement in affairs and no benefits to the people of the state? The independent ticket can not win except on local candidates. That is an absolute certainty. Will any republican who has left his party to support that movement pretend that he sincerely believes there would be a wiser and juster administration of the state government if it should pass into the control of the democracy?

Grant that the republican party of Nebraska has not in all things performed its duty to the people. Yet what citizen does not feel justly proud of the progress of the state and of the high position it occupies among western commonwealths? Despite ignorant or malicious representations to the contrary, the average condition of its people as to prosperity and the enjoyment of the necessities and comforts of life will compare favorably with that of the people of any other state in the union. We venture to say that there is less poverty in Nebraska in proportion to population than in most of the other states, and in all the conditions that promote social, intellectual and moral advancement Nebraska stands in the front rank. No state enjoys a brighter financial credit, and nowhere are the laws more fully respected or more effectively enforced. For all this the republican party, which, since the organization of the state, has administered its affairs, deserves the credit. It is a most honorable record, although not absolutely flawless, and because unscrupulous and designing men have been able to prevent the fulfillment of some of the pledges of the party to the people does not justify those who have acted with it in the past in deserting it now. Certainly there is nothing in the character of the democracy of Nebraska, nor in the record of democratic rule in other states, to warrant the belief that the welfare of this state would be advanced or the interests of the people promoted by transferring the administration of affairs to that party. We believe that nothing could befall Nebraska more serious than to admit the democratic party to the privilege of feeding its insatiable appetite for the spoils.

These considerations will not escape the attention of the intelligent republican farmers of Nebraska, and as they reflect upon all that has been well done under republican rule and the danger to be reasonably apprehended from turning over the administration of the government to the democracy, they will not desert the party under whose control for nearly a quarter of a century the state has made remarkable progress and attained a position of which every citizen ought to feel proud.

CAMPAIGN TWADDLE.

The independent candidate for congress in the Third district is establishing the fact that he does not know what he is talking about. Thus far his effort to enlighten his followers as to their political duty has consisted wholly in repeating the most unmitigated twaddle.

It is needless to dignify his utterances by any general discussion, but it may be well to call attention to some of his ridiculous assertions. One of these, made in his talk at Harrison, was that twenty-five thousand men own the bulk of the wealth of the country. Now it is simply impossible to sustain a proposition of this kind by any accessible statistics, but any one can demonstrate its absurdity by an easy computation. In 1885 the total estimated valuation of real and personal property in the United States was sixty billion dollars, and assuming the ratio of increase during the past five years to have been equal to that of the previous five, the present valuation is not less than eighty billion dollars. Dividing this between twenty-five thousand persons would give to each three million two hundred thousand dollars. There are not very many men in the United States worth over three millions. Outside of Colorado, California and Montana we doubt whether there are three men west of the Missouri who can truthfully claim to be worth three millions of dollars. The whole number of men in this country who are worth over one million will hardly reach five hundred. But there are fully five hundred thousand people in the country who are worth over ten thousand each, and there are several millions from one thousand dollars upwards.

Another of Mr. Kem's statements, which he must know was not merely absurd but untruthful, was that the amount of money now actually in circulation is not far from eight dollars per capita. In his last annual report the secretary of the treasury stated that the circulation per capita in 1889 was about twenty-one dollars and seventy-five cents. There has been no decline in the circulation since, but on the contrary the increase has been over one dollar, so that the present amount per capita is very nearly twenty-three dollars. Under the operation of the new silver law the increase in the circulation is reasonably sure to keep pace with the growth of population, so that it is safe to count upon the per capita proportion being at least maintained, and it is more than likely to be increased.

We think every honest and thrifty farmer will resent the sweeping statements of Mr. Kem regarding the condition of the farmers. This sort of misrepresentation, declaring in effect that the agricultural class are in a state of almost hopeless bankruptcy, has been freely indulged in during the last year or two to the serious detriment of that class, and it is time there was an end to it. Nobody contends that the farming interest is as prosperous as it should be, but it is simply preposterous to charge that every farmer in Nebraska is on the verge of destitution and ready to go to the poorhouse.

The trouble with Mr. Kem is that he has suddenly been boosted to a prominence away above his capacity, and lacking information on the leading topics of the day, he is simply repeating assertions made by reckless agitators and blatherskites who go about the country talking wildly about the terrible state of national finances and the dreadful condition of the industrial classes.

CRACKING PROHIBITION NUTS.

A special bulletin just issued by the census office at Washington, gives the aggregate indebtedness of the states by counties. Nebraska's debt is $5,302,091. The available resources of the counties is given as $869,377, leaving a balance unprovided for of $4,432,-614. Iowa's gross debt is given as $3,643,814, and her available resources $2,093,641, leaving a balance unprovided for of but $1,550,173. Nebraska's debt, less funds in sight, nearly three times the debt, less available resources, of the state that was blighted by prohibition! Will Mr. Rosewater, or Secretary Roggen, of the Business Men's and Bankers' association, please explain this!—*Omaha Leader.*

THE BEE will cheerfully explain for them. The aggregate county debt of Iowa for 1889 as given by the census bulletin was $2,992,573. By 1890 this debt had reached $3,643,814, an increase of 22 per cent. The aggregate county debt of Nebraska in 1880 was $5,206,808, and by 1890 this debt reached $5,302,091, an increase of only 2 per cent; balance in favor of Nebraska 20 per cent. True, Nebraska's county debt is heavier than that of Iowa, but Iowa was a great and prosperous state years before the first white man's settlement was made on Nebraska soil. Iowa had thousands of miles of railroad before the first locomotive whistle was heard in Nebraska. Iowa's county debt, like that of Nebraska, chiefly represents subsidies voted to railroads and very naturally Iowa got through paying off her bonded railroad debts before the Nebraska county bonds had become due. For all that, however, the fact stands out very prominently that Iowa has increased her county debt 22 per cent within the last ten years, while Nebraska has only increased her debt 2 per cent.

And now let us ask why our prohibition contemporary has not called on Rosewater, Roggen and the Business Men's association to explain the difference between the debt of Nebraska and Kansas which is also quoted by the bulletin of the census bureau?

Ten years ago the bonded county debt of Kansas was $7,364,277; in 1890, it aggregates $14,229,675, an increase of 93 per cent. The bonded and floating debt of Kansas in 1880 was $7,955,921; in 1890 it is $14,817,780, an increase of 86 per cent.

In other words the county debt of Kansas has nearly doubled in ten years, while Nebraska's county debt has only increased 2 per cent in the same period.

OMAHA property owners are familiar with the assertion that improved waterworks and increased fire protection meant reduced insurance rates. The change has been rung on the claim so frequently that it has passed the age of retirement. It was announced on every corner during the waterworks campaign and advanced as an argument in favor of municipal liberality to the company. As soon as the plant was completed and in operation, the discovery was made that water was a more destructive element than fire, and no reduction could be made under the circumstances. Indeed the imperiled underwriters seriously debated an advance to meet the losses inflicted by direct pressure. The experience of property is not calculated to give much force to Chief Galligan's assurance that the increase in the number of engine houses in the suburbs will be followed by lower insurance rates. It is dollars to coppers that the underwriters will lighten their grips to make up for the increased flow of water.

THE refusal of the council combine to carve the names of all city officials on the corner stone of the city hall is explained. The steering committee of that zoological museum had in view more effective means of immortalizing the council. Perched in a graceful row over the Dodlin portal appear the heads, in bold relief, of the municipal dads, their facial characteristics so strongly drawn that each member can be distinguished without the aid of a telescope. The artist not only grasped the full significance of his subjects, but apparently caught the members in their happiest moods and transferred them to red sandstone. A few of the faces, however, give evidence of internal distress, but this is probably due to the fact that they are placed immediately under the "water table," a position repugnant to their tastes and desires. On the whole the collection materially lightens the gloom of this architectural musee, and will convey to coming generations conspicuous proof of nineteenth century cult in Omaha.

A RECONSTRUCTED member of the Mississippi constitutional convention ruptured the peaceful plans of the bourbons by introducing the following amendment to the bill of rights: "This state shall ever remain a member of the American union and the people thereof a part of the American nation, and all attempts to dissolve the said union shall be resisted with the whole power of the state." Of course the proposition was promptly shelved, but the mere suggestion that Mississippi should proclaim itself inseparably wedded to the union brought out a sufficient number of brigadiers to crush the young patriot. Doubtless his life was spared on giving bond for his future good behavior.

THE success of preliminary tests of artesian well irrigation in the Dakotas stimulated similar enterprise in western Nebraska. The claims advanced by the government geological bureau that a strata of water underlaid what is termed the semi-arid region, extending through the Dakotas, Nebraska and Kansas, have been proven true to a limited extent, and this fact encouraged the investment of capital in irrigation ditches. The extent of this watershed in Nebraska will be demonstrated at an early day. A canal is now under way in the southwestern part of the state which gives every promise of relieving that fertile region of the blighting effect of the hot winds of Kansas. The main canal, or ditch, will have a sufficient number of laterals to irrigate an area limited only by the quantity of water secured. The success of the project will not only enhance the value of every acre of farm land in the vicinity, but will be followed by similar irrigation enterprises in other sections where natural moisture is insufficient and uncertain.

THE efforts of Chicago authorities to compel the city treasurer to disgorge the interest in public funds paid by the banks, is an instructive example for the taxpayers of the west. The profits from farming the public moneys of Chicago ranges from fifty to seventy-five thousand dollars a year, making the office one of the richest in the city. Such profits naturally create a scandalous scramble for the office and debase the ballot box with boodle. The evil is general throughout the west and calls for prompt legislative remedies. Both parties in Wisconsin pronounced against this system of favoritism and public robbery, and the press of Colorado vigorously urge reform. The next legislature of Nebraska should give this question attention and compel state, county and municipal treasurers to account for the interest on public funds.

THE democrats are at their old game. Despite the bombastic announcement that the party would fight it out on the principles enunciated in the platform, word has gone forth that principles must not stand in the way of office. No sacrifice is too great, to get there. In alliance districts the democracy is for the alliance; in prohibition sections the party platform means nothing, and in all sections it is office first, principles after. In the words of a democratic leader, "God hates a coward and so do the voters."

WESTERN senators scored a notable success in removing the duty on binding twine and placing it on the free list. This result was brought about by the exactions of the binding twine trust, which two years ago secured a monopoly of the product, advanced prices and boldly robbed the grain raisers of the country. If similar actions were taken by congress on all articles controlled by combinations, the tariff bill would be more in accord with the sentiments of the people.

THE Farmers' Alliance of North Dakota will place a ticket in the field the 25th of September. It is estimated that the alliance in that state has about thirty thousand members, and two-thirds of them are republican. Like in many other states, it has just strength enough to do no real good fighting single handed, while it holds the balance of power, and could bring either of the old parties to taw, by co-operating with them. But the ambitious leaders want to swamp the organization for the glory of running for office.

Now that the voters of the various wards have petitioned for the increase of polling places, it is in order for the council to take the matter in hand and re-subdivide the city into a sufficient number of polling places.

Powderly's Characteristic Attitude.

New York Sun.

The disclosure of Mr. Powderly's pleasant scheme of tying up the railroads of the country in 1893 reveals the great meddler in a characteristic attitude.

The Political View.

Detroit Free Press.

One reads every day of the advance in the price of silver, but the silver dollar does not buy an ounce more beefsteak than it did a month ago, and the steak is quite as tough as it was then.

A Poor Stimulant.

Wade's Fibre and Fabric.

No one can foresee the result of the McKinley bill as a law, or any bill that is based on party policy. The McKinley bill will not satisfy its friends, and cannot be lasting. It will, for a time, stimulate the manufacture of some grades of goods, no doubt, just as whisky will stimulate a man to saw more wood, but it is bad for a steady diet, and can only be temporary.

Good Advice for Republicans.

Chicago Herald.

The importance of carefully looking after the legislative and senatorial primaries can not be too earnestly urged. Vigilance and care in that quarter is of the first necessity. The success of a party depends on the character of its candidates. With poor candidates it will lose; with good candidates it will win. Whether it shall nominate good or bad candidates depends on the kind of delegates selected at the primaries. At these only the best motives and influence should prevail.

Be Sensible at All Times.

New York Tribune.

A writer in the September Forum, whose subject is "Tornadoes," says that "people should make every effort to retain full command of their senses on the approach of a tornado cloud, because safety largely depends upon acting judiciously as well as quickly." This is undoubtedly true; it is also true of the railroad accidents and elopements and caucuses and tariff debates and family disagreements, and several other things involving emergencies. In fact, a full command of one's senses in all circumstances, especially in unusual circumstances, is most desirable.

Mr. Turner on Mr. Dorsey.

Columbus Journal.

Republicans of the Third district will look with unusual interest to the Dodge county convention at Fremont on the 16th, as that may possibly settle the question as to whether the present incumbent will be a candidate. After the state convention (where Richards, a Dodge county man, was selected as the candidate for governor), it seemed the almost universal opinion that Dorsey would not be a candidate for congress; that is to say, the political elements were tending to some other than a Dodge county man for that office. Since the other party nominations for the district have been made, however, Dorsey stock has risen, and, as matters now stand, he may be the candidate of the party, notwithstanding the rather awkward position in which that would leave some of the republicans of Dodge county. If the district convention, when assembled, desires to nominate Mr. Dorsey, any side issues or merely personal considerations will not probably be allowed to interfere with the wish; this action of the convention would also place the other faction at Fremont all right, because it would be not they, but the republicans of the district, who demand Mr. Dorsey's renomination. In any event, let harmony prevail.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

In view of the advance of Russia in Central Asia, and her gradual absorption of its decaying principalities, it is probable that Great Britain will not relish the fact of the ameer of Afghanistan having sent an embassy to Russia for the purpose of concluding a commercial treaty between the two countries. The history of the last twenty years shows that Russia has been drawn—partly of her own free will, sometimes against it—into conquest after conquest, till she finds herself in possession of an empire that Alexander would have envied, and which outshines that of Tamerlane. Along the prodigious expanse of territory which stretches from Chinese Mongolia, and which embraces more than half a continent, Russia's possessions are co-terminous with those of China, Afghanistan and Persia; and in the Russia-Afghan frontier England has a direct and commanding interest, arising from its vital bearing upon the integrity and peace of the Indian empire. It is worthy of note that while Russia at home seems incapable of satisfying her subjects, the moment she goes abroad she shows a marvelous aptitude for assimilating those peoples with whom she comes into contact. In eastern Turkestan, where there is a wide and growing discontent with Chinese rule, a deep sympathy and respect have grown up for the Russian name, and the people have began to long for the arrival of the Russians as liberators. Recent events have shown that the much lauded friendship of two centuries between Russia and China hangs by a thread which any day may snap asunder. Russian spirit and Russian courage are potent factors, whether in the heart of Russia or in the Asiatic far east.

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The construction of the Trans-Caspian railway through a mysterious country which was at one time almost a blank space on the maps was an undertaking on the part of Russia which was regarded as likely to be financially ruinous. But the result has been such a development of the country that the present means of transportation have been found inadequate; while in a political sense the influence of the Russian presence is uniting in a single group the various parts of a vast region. That the ruler of Afghanistan is anxious for closer relationship with Russia shows that he, too, like other Asiatics, has become impressed with Slav prestige, and his action will undoubtedly encourage Russia to strengthen the ascendency which she is rapidly securing. It is clear that Russian policy is directed toward a contraction of the middle ground that separates her from British territory in Central Asia. Without any intrigue on her part, Afghanistan has asked for her friendship, and when she has once secured a foothold in Cabul she will soon set about changing her frontier. Russia never retreats. Ambition, policy, necessity, call her on, and financial discouragement has never yet retarded her advance. England has been counting too implicitly on the friendship of the ameer of Afghanistan, and now that he has made this advance to Russia, she may begin to see that the security of her Indian dominions hangs in the balance.

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Venezuela having rejected all propositions of the British government made to her from time to time for the settlement of certain claims to territory, it now appears probable that Great Britain will make her own terms and insist upon having them recognized. The Dutch, crossing the Essequibo centuries ago, founded a colony about forty miles north of the latter, on the River Pomaron, which empties into the Atlantic at the same point as the Moroco. Relics of Dutch settlement show this, and it is also known that the English, shortly after their acquisition of the country from the Dutch, proceeded across the Essequibo to the same points. The River Moroco, which runs more directly east, would have given British Guiana only the same coast acquisition as a line bounded by the Pomaron, with a little more of the interior. Of course the subsequently proposed line, running only twenty-nine miles to the east of Barima, would demand more; still, even that would have left the Orinoco valley wholly in Venezuelan control. But the diplomacy of the republic has been conducted rather bunglingly, and with a foolish unwillingness to recognize that delay may be dangerous in dealing with a much stronger power. After having first proposed a joint convention for mutually settling the boundary dispute, to which Great Britain responded by proposing to add sundry British pecuniary claims against Venezuela for adjustment, Venezuela changed her ground to a demand for arbitration. This change seems to have been made on the ground that her constitution prohibited any voluntary cession of territory. Great Britain apparently was indisposed to quibble about the notions of a Spanish American country on that point, doubtless holding that she did not ask Venezuela to cede any of her own territory, but only to come to an agreement as to what was British territory and abandon that. Still, the present, like most other boundary disputes, is eminently adapted to international arbitration, and Great Britain, as the stronger power, might well accept it. In view, too, of the agreements of 1850 between the two countries, not to occupy territory in dispute, she should apparently refrain from encroachment.

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The approaching general election in Spain is being actively prepared for by both parties. Sagasta has followed up his somewhat guarded speech to the members of his retiring cabinet with a more pronounced and positive address to the liberal committees of Madrid. Universal suffrage, fairly put into operation and carried out to its logical results in the politics of the country, is evidently to be the main plank in the liberal platform, minor stress being laid on the policy of low tariffs and international reciprocity, trial by jury and military reform. The conservatives, on the other hand, squarely declare for high protection, while professing to accept in good faith the new suffrage law. Their opponents allege that they are already making an arbitrary use of their power over municipal and university organizations so as unfairly to overcome liberal majorities. The position of the newly organized republican party is a curious one. It naturally seeks some sort of an alliance with the liberals, yet Sagasta can scarcely strike up any open partnership with it, since the government has served notice on him that if he does come to an understanding with the declared enemies of the monarchy it will not hesitate to use force to defeat the liberals. Sagasta replied that he had no intention of doing anything of the kind, unless it should appear that an attempt was being made to block the execution of the suffrage law; in such case he would resort to any means to overcome the conservatives. Thus the little band of republicans serves as a threat to each of the great parties. A great sensation has been caused by the language used by Canovas in an interview with a correspondent of the Temps. He said that in Spain the government always obtained a majority in the elections, and was able to put its measures through the cortes. It was the royal prerogative, and not the will of the people, that determined a change of administration. Since the reign of Alfonso XII. it had been a settled principle to let the conservatives and liberals alternate in power every three or four years; and all the agitations of an electoral campaign amount to nothing beside the choice of the sovereign. These somewhat cynical remarks undoubtedly have a large degree of truth in them; but they discover such contempt for the constitutional limitations of the monarchy that they are justly regarded as the utterance of a reactionary, and probably will prove a serious political blunder.

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After having for more than fifty years done its best to suppress the pernicious opium habit by every means in its power, the Chinese government seems at length to have come to the conclusion that its well meant efforts in that direction are doomed to failure, and that since its citizens are determined at all costs to adhere to the use of the drug, it it would be politic to retain for the Pekin treasury the profits derived from the vice, which have until now flowed into the Indian exchequer. The clandestine cultivation of the poppy, although frequently punished by death, has been sufficient to demonstrate that China is fully capable of growing all the opium she requires; and it is manifest from the decree just issued that she intends to do so. Opium will therefore disappear henceforth from the leading position which it has so long occupied in the Indian budget. While we cannot but feel for the poor Indian ryot who will be taxed still more heavily to make good the deficiency in the Indian revenue, it is impossible to extend any sympathy to Great Britain in the matter. For the sanguinary wars which she waged against China for the avowed purpose of forcing the Celestial government to consent to the importation of Indian opium, have filled the most disgraceful pages of her history during the present century—pages of which all sensible and broad-minded Englishmen are heartily ashamed. Possibly it is due to some such sentiments as these that the British press has refrained from any editorial comment on the emperor's opium proclamation.

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The proposal of M. Guyot, the French minister of public works, to build a ship canal to Paris is one of the most important engineering schemes of recent times. Of course the idea is to use the river Seine for the basis of the canal. In fact the process might be described as one for widening and deepening that famous river so that it would be to Paris what the Thames is to London. Now that public attention is attracted to the subject, our astonishment arises that the thing was not done long ago. The second city of the world has always been handicapped in its race with her great rival by the lack of seaport facilities. It is only 111 miles from Paris to the sea; dredging would be needful only a part of the distance, and if the necessity for locks could be avoided there would appear to be no insuperable difficulty in making a channel along which could pass the largest ships, whether naval or mercantile, that plough the oceans. Without doubt such a gigantic and wonderful work would add incalculable wealth and population to the most beautiful city on earth.

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The Turks have been inviting a row for a long time, and now, by expelling the Franciscan fathers from Jerusalem, they give provocation for a new crusade. It would probably not be possible in these days to get up such a widespread and enthusiastic movement upon the Holy city as the old crusades, but on the other hand, it would not require such a popular uprising to send "the sick man" out of Europe and make him surrender Jerusalem forever.

The Only Hope.

Norfolk News.

The prohibition party has finally put in nomination a state ticket and will fight the campaign out as an independent organization. The only result that the party can hope to accomplish is to elect a democratic governor, who, if the prohibitory amendment should carry, would veto any laws that might be passed by the legislature to enforce its provisions. That may be consistent from a prohibition standpoint, but it doesn't look like politic horse sense. In a political sense, the nomination of a state prohibition ticket is a great mistake and will lose the amendment thousands of votes. The prohibitionists cannot fight the republican party to death and expect to win republican votes for that measure.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S PEN AND VOICE, by G. M. Van Buren. Robert Clarke & Co., Cincinnati.

Lincoln's public life was one long work of addresses and letters which not only directed the policy of the government but also censured or encouraged the leaders in the field. His principal efforts at oratory; together with his letters to generals, governors and civilians, have been compiled into a neat volume and arranged in logical order. In this shape they form a chronological sketch of the contact of the great war president with the public and with the various people who stood in near relations to him.

The Last of the Passion Play.

Canon Farrar in the Religious Herald

Every effort will doubtless be made to secure the repetition of the play in the year 1900.

But the gravest, the wisest, the most serious of the Ober-Ammergau villagers feel anxious misgivings about the future. They do not love to see their village invaded by crowds of curious and careless sightseers. They fear that their characters and the character of their home will be injured by the influx of alien elements, and they feel that the loss of religious purity would be ill compensated by an amount of increased wealth.

Not a few of them are half resolved that this decade shall witness the last Passion Play. They have an instinctive sense that the world has outgrown the need for their effort, and would end in making them unreal, vulgar and profane.

Edmund Yates, in the New York Tribune: It is quite certain that the present series of performances at Ober-Ammergau of the Passion Play will be the last, for Prince Regent Luitpold of Bavaria positively has decided to prohibit it, and there is a general feeling throughout southern Germany that the time has arrived when it ought to be abolished. It certainly is a monstrous scandal that the Passion Play should be performed for the benefit of a syndicate of Viennese Jews, who are really farming the whole affair, and their agents have complete possession of the village theater and of everybody and everything connected with it. In order to increase the profits of these speculators, who take everything beyond a certain sum which is guaranteed to the performers and to some others who have vested interests in the play, performances have been multiplied, and, instead of their taking place on Sundays only, there have been three or four a week.

The discovery of another tenor is reported from abroad. This time the "find" is in the shape of a "Wagner tenor." His name is Heinrich Zellner; his occupation was until lately that of a school teacher in Silesia, and his debut in "Tannhauser" at Weimer is reported to have been most successful, and to have raised the highest hopes concerning the new-comer's future.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

OMAHA VS SOUTH OMAHA.

The Tax Dispute Between the Two Cities in the Supreme Court.

A PERPETUAL INJUNCTION ASKED FOR.

The Treasurers of Both Municipalities Ordered to Collect the Taxes —State House Gossip— Lincoln News.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 5.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The mooted case in which Omaha and South Omaha are at war in regard to which city 158 blocks in the South Omaha plat belongs, has drifted into the supreme court. The territory referred to consists of blocks 1 to 100 and 201 to 258. The city of Omaha claims the domain by virtue of an act of the legislature approved March 30, 1887, incorporating metropolitan cities and an ordinance was passed on the strength of this authorizing the city of Omaha to include in her area twenty-five square miles, and absorb any township or village organization within such limits. The dispated territory referred to was included in the twenty-five miles square. The city treasurer of Omaha has lately been ordered to collect the taxes for those blocks. The city treasurer of South Omaha has been notified to do the same thing and the city of Omaha tells the court that unless it uses its restraining power the treasurer of South Omaha will get the money and the result will be a multiplicity of suits against the property owners in the disputed district to get them to pay the proper official—the city treasurer of Omaha.

A perpetual injunction is therefore asked for to restrain the city of South Omaha or its treasurer from collecting taxes in the disputed tract.

A SENSIBLE VOW.

This morning Ed. G. Bohanon vowed to his friends that he would never be caught in a gambling establishment again, and would hereafter lead a sober and industrious life. His friends will hail this with pleasure. A grave mistake occurred in the account this morning concerning his misdemeanor. The charge of forgery should have read "getting money under false pretenses." The information was filed by Sol Oppenheimer. The complaint reads about as follows: "On September 3 Ed G. Bohanon, by false pretenses, did obtain from Sol Oppenheimer the sum of $5 in money by falsely pretending that he had money in the Lincoln National bank and thereupon drew his check for said sum, and Oppenheimer, believing and relying upon the representations of Bohanon, gave him the money. But such representations are false and were made with the intent to cheat and defraud, swindle and do up the complainant."

The officer having the warrant for Bohanon's arrest did not read the same to him, but merely informed him that a warrant had been issued for his arrest. Bohanon went with the officer to the court, where the affair was settled.

This afternoon Mr. Charles of Charles & Voight appeared also at Justice Brown's court and swore out a warrant for the arrest of Bohanon on the charge of getting $10 under false pretenses from him. Bohanon declares, however, that it is his intention to pay all these checks as soon as he can get the money and intends hereafter to lead the life of an upright citizen.

STATE HOUSE NOTES.

Washington I. Carson, sheriff of Fillmore county, is fighting with Soloman & Nathan against the recovery of a judgment of $1 obtained against him by that firm in the district court of that county, and today he appealed the case to the supreme court.

Mr. W. B. Rose, the newly appointed deputy clerk of the supreme court, qualified today after furnishing the specified bond of $10,000. His bondsmen were J. R. Webster, J. H. McMurty and A. E. Ricketts.

Attorney General Leese and family will return from Kansas City this evening.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Miss Grace Slaughter and Mrs. W. B. Wheeler leave tomorrow morning for Elk Point, S. D., where they will visit their sister. From that point Miss Grace will go to Evanston, Ill., where she is attending school.

Edward Reynolds has commenced suit against constable J. B. Brethower of Firth and W. Walwood and H. J. Wobbles, his bondsmen, for $1,000 for alleged false imprisonment. Reynolds was arrested by Brethower and confined three hours in the city jail and later three days in the jail in Firth on account of a mistake made by the constable.

The new parochial school known as the Lyceum hall in connection with St. Theresa's Catholic church, is to be dedicated next Sunday at 3 p. m. Among the societies that will take part will be the Lincoln branch of the Irish National League of America, Ancient Order of Hibernians and other societies.

Fair Dates.

Below are given the dates of the county fairs in Nebraska and state fairs in adjoining states:

Grand Island beet sugar palace September 1-5.
Iowa state fair September 1-7.
Nebraska state fair, September 5-12.
Sioux City corn palace opens September 5.
Kansas state fair, September 11-20.
Wyoming state fair, september 16-19.

NEBRASKA COUNTY FAIRS.

Adams	Sept. 2- 4	Gage	Sept. 30-Oct. 3
Blaine	Sept. 23-25	Hall	Sept. 16-19
Brown	Sept. 17-20	Harlan	Sept. 2- 5
Boone	Sept. 17-19	Hitchcock	Sept. 16-19
Buffalo	Sept. 16-19	Jefferson	Sept. 23-26
Butler	Sept. 23-26	Kearney	Sept. 23-27
Cass	Sept. 15-18	Lincoln	Sept. 16-19
Cheyenne	Sept. 24-26	Madison	Sept. 17-19
Clay	Sept. 16-19	Merrick	Sept. 16-20
Colfax	Sept. 17-19	Nance	Sept. 23-26
Cuming	Sept. 24-27	Nuckolls	Sept. 30-Oct. 2
Custer	Sept. 30 Oct. 3	Pierce	Sept. 16-17
Dawes	Sept. 17-20	Polk	Sept. 2- 5
Dixon	Sept. 4- 5	Sarpy	Sept. 17-19
Dodge	Sept. 30-Oct. 3	Saunders	Sept. 2- 4
Dawson	Sept. 23-26	Sherman	Sept. 16-18
Douglas	Sept. 1- 4	Stanton	Sept. 30-Oct. 3
Fillmore	Sept. 16-19	Valley	Sept. 24-27
Franklin	Sept. 24-26	York	Sept. 2- 5

The Premises Not Tenable.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The assumption that the president will call congress in extra session a week or so after the election, or at all, must be based upon an utterly false notion of his mental condition. There is no good evidence, so far as we are aware, that the president is an idiot.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

OMAHA LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

Subscribed and Guaranteed Capital ... $500,000
Paid in Capital ... 350,000

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

Omaha Loan & Trust Co SAVINGS BANK.

S E Corner 16th and Douglas Sts

Paid in Capital ... $ 50,000
Subscribed and Guaranteed Capital ... 150,000
Liability of Stockholders ... 200,000

5 Per Cent Interest Paid on Deposits.

FRANK J. LANGE, Cashier.

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

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