Cmaba, The Bee Building.
South Omaha. Corner N and 25th Streets.
Council Bluffs. 12 Pearl Street.
Chicago Office, 317 Chamber of Commerce.
New York. Rooms 13, 4 and 15, Tribune Building
Washington, 513 Fourteenth street.

CORRESPONDENCE All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the Editorial Department. BUSINESS LETTERS

All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company, Omaha. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the com The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors

THE BEE BUILDING. SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska.

County of Douglas. (
George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee
Publishing company, does solemnly swear
that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE
for the week ending July 18, 1891, was as foi-Monday, July 13; Tuesday, July 14; Wednesday, July 15; Thursday, July 16; Friday, July 16; .26.405 Saturday, July 18

Notary Public.

Notary Public.

State of Nebraska.

County of Longlas, 188

George B. Tzschuck, being duly sworn deposes and says that he is secretary of The Ber Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of Tire Daily Bir for the month of July, 1890, 20,502 copies; for August, 1890, 20,750 copies; for September, 1890, 20,870 copies; for October, 1880, 20,762 copies; for November, 1891, 22,180 copies; for Manary, 1891, 28,464 copies; for January, 1891, 23,028 copies; for February, 1891, 25,312 copies; for March, 1891, 24,665 copies; for April, 1891, 23,028 copies; for May, 1891, 26,840 copies; for June, 1891, 26,917 copies.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in me, presence this 6th day of June, A. D. 1891.

N. P. Feils, Notary Public.

WE ought to vote bonds for a library in November.

THE unhappy father of a boy or boys who can neither buy nor make a kite at this season is entitled to the sympathy of the community.

THE rapidity with which this country grows is aptly illustrated by the fact that the number of postoffices has increased 2,000 within a year.

THE republican party represents now, as heretofore, the conscience, the courage and the convictions of American citizenship. - John J. Ingalls.

A CHICAGO man mends broken noses perfectly with cat-ribs. In view of this fact the fight between Birkhouser and Squires will probably lose nothing in vigor, persistency or pugnacity.

THE republican party represents social order, progress, individual growth and national glory, as opposed to the frenzied vertigoes of anarchy and the emasculated reveries of paternalism. - John J.

A RELIGIOUS convention in Chicago is responsible for the statement that 500,-000 people in that city never cross the threshold of a church. The same convention voted unanimously against opening the gates of the world's fair on Sunday. Where would it have the 500,000 people go on Sunday during the fair?

DEPEW cannot hold his tongue. He went abroad for a rest under orders from his physician to abstain from public speaking. He delivered three speeches between New York and Queenstown and has already intimated that, if necessary, he will do some talking for the world's fair at such banquets as may be arranged for while he is in London.

ST. PAUL owes her name to a religious zealot, and therefore could consistently break up the arrangements for a brutal prize fight. She might have been less deliberate about it, however, and so have saved the sports and adventurers who bought railroad tickets to that city and paid hotel and bar bills while there a considerable sum of money.

THE fact that Judge John Martin's name is connected with the story of the fusion of the alliance men and democrats at Topeka, Kansas, gives it credence. Martin belongs to the same school of democrats as ex-Governor Glick, Tom Moonlight and Frank R. Lynch. They believe in taking everything in sight if it can be carried away, but in taking all that is left if anybody else has the first chance to loot the bakery.

WHATEVER else may be true about General T. J. Morgan, commissioner of Indian affairs, it must be admitted that he is a game fighter and asks no quarter. For better than two years he has been under very hot fire, but the Indian administration has gone on better than ever before and in the face of a tremendous opposition the former principal of the Nebraska state normal school has in his characteristic way managed most of the time to have his own way.

REV. DANIEL DORCHESTER is superintendent of Indian schools under appointment by the president and confirmation by the senate. He was appointed and entered upon his duties May 1, 1889, and was confirmed by the senate the winter following. Commissioner of Indian Affairs Morgan was appointed and took his office July 1, 1889, and was confirmed by the senate the winter following on the day preceding the confirmation of Superintendent Dorchester. The superintendent of Indian schools reports direct to the secretary of the interior and is not responsible to the commissioner of Indian affairs for any of his actions. Bishop Kain, in his newspaper article criticising the administration of Indian affairs, commits the grave and inexcusable blunder of losing sight of the facts as above stated. The charges made by the bishop against both Morgan and Dorchester were thoroughly aired and sifted prior to their confirmation and there is nothing made against them by recapitulation at this late day.

THE BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY.

It is stated in the press of the west that a large corporation has been formed with capital enough to carry on operations which shall eventually result in the erection of 550 beet sugar plants in the United States. The ultimate product of these would reach the enormous aggregate of 3,200,000,000 pounds of sugar annually. According to the statement referred to the gigantic scheme involves the erection in Nebraska, Iowa and Kansas six factories the present season. One of these to cost half a million is located at Marshalltown, Ia, and a second is believed to have been practically secured for South Sloux City, Neb. Lincoln expects one of the others. Kansas City, Kan., takes two and the remaining factory will be located in

Whether or not the scheme will be conducted upon so gigantic a scale as is outlined cannot at this time be determined. It is not likely at all that 550 factories will be built by the single corporation, though it is not impossible. There is, practically speaking, no limit to the growth of this new industry. The soil and climate of a very large part of the country is adapted to the sugar beet and for the product of the factories a steady and increasing demand may safely be relied upon. This continent and South America afford an illimitable field for developing the industry. It is safe to assume, therefore, that the next ten or fifteen years will witness the construction of a large number of factories and the cultivation of millions of acres

of the saccharine roots. Omaha must not overlook the importance of this new industry. She should be awake to the fact that it promises a most remarkable development and that the territory within a radius of 250 miles of Omaha will be the greatest sugar beet producing region of the world. It will pay to investigate this subject and interest capital in locating one or more factories here. While we are negotiating for other forms of enterprise and bringing eastern capital to Omaha we may miss opportunities which lie right at our

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Minneapolis has raised a guaranty fund of \$50,000. She has appointed her working committee already. Every man in the United States who can be supposed to have any influence upon the subject has already received a polite hint from our enterprising northern neighbor that his support will be highly appreciated. The newspapers of both St. Paul and Minneapolis and of all Minnesota have cheerfully endorsed the ambition of the Twin cities. Minneapolis is in earnest. Her zeal would bring to her success if she had as good claims upon the convention as Omaha. But she has not.

Omaha has announced through the press of this country that she wants the convention. The press of Iowa, Nebraska and the western states adjacent has been practically unanimous in our favor. The great newspapers of the east except those of Chicago have given our hopes encouragement. Iowa has declared in her republican convention unequivocally for this city. We have the years ago.

Everything looks favorable. The committee which goes on to Philadelphia next week to appear in our behalf before the executive committee will find the way already paved for their good work. We have more than a fighting chance. We have positive, unequivocal evidence that our ambition is not regarded by republican leaders as the mere vagary of an enterprising western city. We have the logic and the location on our side. Work and wideawake attention to details is all we now need to achieve success.

SPEAKERSHIP OF THE NEXT HOUSE. It is not a matter of very great importance who of the numerous candidates is chosen speaker of the next house of representatives, but the outlook is for a very lively and interesting battle. The south will have several candidates to divide the vote of that section. Mr. Roger Q. Mills of Texas, the author of the remarkable tariff bill in the Fiftieth congress, and the leader of the minority in the last congress, is supposed to have the best chance of being chosen. Very likely he has at this time the strongest following, but whether he can hold it when the democrats of the house get together in Washington and canvass the claims of the several candidates and propose the deals always incident to those contests, is another matter. Mr. Mills has in his favor the fact that in the last two congresses he was the recognized leader of his party, but except this he has no very strong claims. He is not particularly able as a parliamentarian, and his temperament hardly fits him for the trying duties and more or less exasperating experiences of the speaker's position. The democrats have such an overwhelming majority in the next congress that a speaker who is in full sympathy and accord with his party may be subjected to less annovance and irritation than is usual, but the minority in the Fifty-second congress can be troublesome if disposed to be, and undoubtedly it will be given numerous opportunities.

Another southern candidate is Mr. Crisp of Georgia, and he probably stands a strong second in favor. Crisp was a valiant champion of the rights asserted by the minority in the last congress, and he is fully as well equipped for the speakership as Mills. It is said that he will not only have the support of all the democrats in the Georgia delegation, but of all the alliance men with a single exception, and these are expected to bring their influence to bear in his favor with alliance men from other southern states. Mr. Crisp, however, labors under the disadvantage of not being in sympathy with the extreme tariff reform element of his party, and this will dominate the next house. A third southern candidate is McMillin of Tennessee, who would probably make a better speaker than either of the aforementioned, but it does not appear that he has much of a following. Hatch of Missouri has been talked of, chiefly for the

the effect to attract alliance votes to the democratic party. He is also sound as to all the leading features of democratic | if not the world. policy and is fairly equipped for the duties of the speakership. Several northern democrats have been mentioned as possibilities, but it may be accepted as a foregone conclusion that the speaker of the next house of representatives will be from the south. This is the most important and influential position at present within reach of the southern branch of the democracy, and it will not be denied this one place of power in the government. It is useless for any northern democrat to nurse a hope of being speaker of the Fiftysecond congress.

THE PROJECTED WHEAT CORNER. There is another report, emanating now from St. Paul, of a movement to form a gigantic farmers' trust for the purpose of cornering wheat, and thereby pushing up the price to such a figure as the parties to the scheme may agree on as satisfactory. The plan as stated is to unite the wheat growers of the country in an agreement to hold back their grain, and it is reported that the promoters of this project are sending out circulars to all alliances in the wheat producing states urging its adoption.

These repeated reports warrant the

belief that a scheme of the character described is really being urged upon the attention of the wheat growers of the country, but it is hardly possible that it will amount to anything serious. Even if all the farmers of the country who raise wheat were in a condition to hold back their grain it would be impracticable to unite them in an agreement for this purpose. Combinations of a few capitalists, representing manufacturing industries, even though widely separated, can be effected without much difficulty, but to unite a million men in a dozen or more states, among whom there is great diversitv of conditions and circumstances, in an agreement of the nature proposed by the projectors of the wheat corner, all intelligent people must see would be practically impossible. The great majority of wheat growers cannot afford to hold back their crop but must realize on it as soon as they an get it to market in order to meet pressing obligations. The small number who can do not need any suggestion as to what they shall do, nor will they bind themselves by any sort of agreement, either as to the time which they shall hold their wheat or the price at which they will sell it. Farmers who are in a position to do as they please with their products will not enter into any combination which would necessarily impose restraint upon their action. Such men would be very likely to see the pecuniary advantage of selling during the very time in which their less wise neighbors were withholding their crop, and they will remain free to get the benefit of such opportunities. Generally farmers of this class will be found to be pretty intelligent and shrewd business men, who study the markets and keep well informed as to demand and supply, and all the conditions affecting values. They cannot be drawn into any such arrangebenefit of the prestige gained by our vig- ment as the wheat trust projectors contemplate.

It has been suggested regarding this scheme that it is illegal, and the suggestion is worthy of consideration. There is an anti-trust law, passed by the last congress in response to a popular demand, in which the voice of the farmers of the country was most prominent, that appears to apply to just such combinations or agreements as that reported to be now in active formation for cornering wheat. This law declares to be illegal every contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy in restraint of trade or commerce among the several states or with foreign countries, and provides that every person who shall make any such contract or engage in such combination or conspiracy shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$5,000 or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both, in the discretion of the court. The same punishment is prescribed for persons convicted of monopolizing or attempting to monopolize, or combining or conspiring with other persons to monopolize any part of the trade or commerce among the several states or with foreign nations. That cornering wheat in the way proposed would be in restraint of trade does not admit of a question.

The farmers of the country have demanded the suppression of trusts and combinations. There is a law for this purpose and the judicial department of the government has taken steps to have it enforced. The men who have asked this legislation will not violate it.

BISHOP SHANLEY of North Dakota, makes a very unwise throat when he intimates that the Catholic vote will be thrown against the administration on account of the Indian school question. The sentiment will be repudiated by the rank and file as well as the leaders of that great church. It will be an unhappy day in this country when political lines shall be drawn by the churches or when the weight of any great sect can be thrown at will for or against any political party, party measure or party administration. The people of America do not take to a mixture of politics and religion. They want the two kept dis-

tinct. ADVERTISING in eastern newspapers is good as far as it goes, but the actual development here with local capital of canneries, starch factories, cereal mills, sugar factories and similar industries would be far more profitable to the city. When all these industries flourish in the live cities of the interior of the state and depend largely upon the Omaha market for sales of their product, it is nonsense to say that they will not be profitable if established here.

A BEET sugar factory and refinery like the one at Grand Island costs \$400, 000. It gives employment to a regiment men and boys. Running at its full of capacity it would pay out for labor alone about \$75,000 per annum. Located in reason that he stands well with the alli- Omaha, it would stimulate other indus- dian problem.

ance people and his election might have | tries, give employment to idle men and boys, and develop eventually into one of the largest sugar refineries in America,

> COMMISSIONME VAN CAMP, it is said, is paying little, or no attention to the business of his office. While other members of the board have been working early and late, particularly as a board of equalization, Mr. Van Camp has devoted less than one day to the work the past month. Many complaints are made because of this neglect. With Van Camp public office is a private snap.

THERE is nothing arouses the Omaha board of trade to as much enthusiasm as a banquet. It is hard to induce that sometimes somnolent body to wake up to anything else. Money flows as freely as coffee and other drinks for a banquet, but the purse-strings tighten a good deal when other far more important matters invite and require even small expenditures.

A GREAT mistake has been made in abandoning the Montana excursion even temporarily. The business men who signified a willingness to go were of exactly the right sort to represent the city. It would be to the advantage of Omaha to leave behind some of the antique windmills who frequently force themselves to the forefront on such occasions.

INSANITY comes high to Douglas county. In addition to paying more than her share for the care of the insane she is charged with a large sum by the local board of insanity for their services. County officials paid by fees have a bonanza in Douglas county, and they never permanently pass by a chance at a

PRESIDENT LANSING'S call for the organization of a republican club in every precinct in the state is almost eclipsed by the spell-binding style of the proclamation. It is patriotic enough, and perhaps thrilling, but it is not business like. Mr. Lansing should be an organizer, not an orator.

LINCOLN raises the money without a moment's delay to send a strong working delegation to Detroit to aid in securing the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic for 1892. Lincoln deserves to succeed because she is enterprising and the chances are that she will succeed.

LIVERINGHOUSE'S attorney admits that his client duplicated vouchers amounting to nearly \$600. This is fairly conclusive proof, if nothing else were established, that the Hastings insane asylum management is untrustworthy.

secure the national republican conven tion next year? They will profit directly in greater proportion than any other business interest. They should get together. CONTRACTOR SQUIRES is by no means

WHAT are the hotel people doing to

slow. He may be a trifle impatient at delays in receiving his money for street sweeping, but ordinary obstructions do not discourage him.

A SESSION of the grand jury is needed to clear up the atmosphere of these parts before election.

The Home and the Hustings. Kansas City Star While Jerry Simpson is whetting his trenchant blade for the scalp of John Sherman. whom he pronounces the "arch enemy of the human race," Mrs. Simpson, a modest, industrious little woman, who is greatly esteemed by all her neighbors, is cooking for a gang of threshers who are cleaning up a 600acre tract of wheat, which her husband owns

near Medicine Lodge, Kan. The Pig Four to One.

Governor Campbell has the liveliest fight on his hands that ever an Ohio democrat faced. He not only has McKinley to meet on the tariff issue, but Sherman on silver, Foster on the national expenditures, and Foraker on state issues. Each of these is an expert and knows the whole history of his specialty, and no jack of all trades will be able to stand up before them very long without exposing his weakness.

German Americans and Free Silver. Boston Journal. The German papers in Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin and other western states are not only not in favor of free silver, but some of them exhaust all the ephithets of their command in denouncing the advocates of that policy. It will be instructive in particular to notice whether the German papers printed in Ohio swallow their convictions, or whether they remain true to them by disavowing the free silver lunacy of the democrats of their state.

Naval Progress.

Chicago Tribune. The Navat Annual, an English publication compiled by Lord Brassey, shows this year that the United States and Spain lead all other nations in the swiftness of their war vessels, and that we rank first with England and Italy in the strength of vessel armors. England leads in toppage and in ships building and France in the number of vessels available for war. The United States stands third in tonnageo and ranks second with France and Italy in the number of ships under construction. On the whole, there fore, the outcome of the year shows remarkable progress made by this country towards the building wo and strengthening of its

The Indians as Soldiers. Philadelphia Record.

Can a good soldier be made of a bad udian? This is the question which the war department has ogen endeavoring to solve for some months past, and the country will be giad to hear how the experiment is coming on. Thus, far six full companies, or one-fourth of the whole number desired, have been organized, and seven more com panies are in process of organization; and there is no question that all the recruits needed will be mustered in in the course of a

Thus far in a numerical sense, the move ment has been an unquestionable success. There are no braver fighters than the red men, and they can be perfectly docile under army regulations. How far they could be depended on for actual service in the field in case their services should be required is another question. The movement, however, is avowedly nothing more than an experiment. Yet if it should prove no more than a disciplinary influence among the savages, and gradually inculcate among them a feeling of higher respect for the white man's government and methods, it would largely tend to ameliorate their condition and be a great step forward in the solution of the InTHE TENNESSEE REBELLION.

St. Louis Republic: The trouble over the employment of convict labor in east Tennessee is not morely "a strike." It is a repellion, as nearly justifiable as any rebellion ever is. The people of Tennessee do not indorse the convict contract system. It has been imposed on them by the failure of their representatives to carry out their wishes for ething better.

New York Tribune: Governor Buchanan of Tennessee has not contrived to avert a grave crisis among the coal miners in the southern part of the state. Convicts have so ong worked amicably in the southern mines side by side with freemen that the present rising against them was altogether a sur-prise. Executive shilly-shallying, however, seems to have invited mischief.

Chicago Inter-Ocean: The state, it is said, has been disgraced by the convict lease system. It has now been humiliated, and no course is left open but to take possession of the mines and to enforce the law. Then comes the question of an extra session of the legislature for the repeal of the law. The people are evidently against it, and the system has been sufficiently tried in the south to demonstrate its weak points.

Atlanta Constitution: It seems to be gen-erally agreed in Tennessee that the governor transcended his authority in calling out the soldiers, and public opinion is so strongly on the side of the miners that the newspapers are calling for the annulment of the convict leases. In the light of these facts, and with the humorous aspects of the situation tickling the public into a broad grin, it would be use-less at this late day to send the military back to the mines. "Let us have peace" will be the prevailing sentiment.

Washington Post: Governor Buchanau, is in a most unpleasant predicament. To be called upon in the interest of a monopoly of mine operators to protect them by force of arms in the employment of convict labor under an infamous lease system and at the same time to compel free labor by military terrorization to accept starvation wages and degrading terms or go without work, in the face of a public sympathy that is clearly with the honest miners—to be required to do all this was bad enough, but to have his troops captured by the rioters and shipped home to Knoxville without firing a shot is humiliation indeed.

PASSING JESTS.

The builders of Omaha's city hall, realizing that a woman might as well be dead as out of fashion, supplied the goddess with a choice connel of yaller poodles.

The goddess of liberty is not out of sight, out beyond the reach of instructing city dads. Why not add a white horse to the collection

of freaks surrounding the strawberry bionde on the city hall. Hot weather's conducive to bumpers of beer. It's been so since creation because sir; For even the sun at this time of the year is given to rushing the cancer.

Cloak Review: Wife-How do you like me n my new bonnet? Husband—You are dearer to me than ever.

Philadelphia Record: The word "gail" as applied to a man with excessive nerve is out of use. The present style is to say that he has "a fireproof front."

AN ANGEL WITHOUT WINGS. Washington Post, A little flat Hat
Hat
Like a balo;
An angelic smile
While
You greet,
It bids you

Abjectly lay low Your heart at her No. I feet. New York Herald: City boarder-I find you have plenty of mosquitoes here.

Farmer—Wall, they seem ter come with every stranger and go with him.

New York Recorder: Brown-Coldwater a queer fellow. He never carries an umbrella when it rains. I wonder why that is. Smith-Why, he's such a temperance crank that he won't touch a thing with a stick in it.

"He kissed me, mother:"
Soft I heard her speak.
"And you? What did you do?" I asked.
She said: "I turned the other cheek."

Philadelphia Record: "I have taken B flat," said a tenor boastfully in an up-town choir on Sunday. "Did you take the flat for three or six months?" asked the barytone, white his lips curied with a sneer; and the organist so nearly choked with a snort of enjoyment that he had to be thumped on the back.

HELP NEEDED. Cloak Review. "Let me put on your tennis sash, I do not think it right For men to wear those things," she said, "It looks not manly quite."

He took it off, and then she said, "Oh my! I greatly fear I can't but this around alone; You'll have to help me, dear

Philadelphia Times: "Why in the name of soap don't you take a bath?"
"I can't on principle," answered the tramp.
"On principle?"
"Yes My poor wife, who used to follow the business before she died told me a thousand times that washing was hard work."

Detroit Free Press: There's a sensible oid mechanic living up on Sixth street with a pretty daughter and a young man coming to see her, who is secretary of an Eight Hourelub and is generally a stickler for the rights of labor. Last Saturday night he was at the house for the seventh time that week and the clock had struck 12, without knocking him out. Pretty soon the old man's sock feet were heard in the hall above and he called down stairs very gently: "Mary! O, Mary!"
"Les, father," she answered softly. "what

"Ain't that Henry down there?" "Yes, father," and Henry was holding he

hand. "Well. Mary, s'pose you ask Henry before he qu'ts, if he ain't working just a leetle over-time here lately. Good night," and the old man chuckled and retired.

WHEN MARY CLIUBLD THE TREE New York Evening Sun,

(A PASTORAL.) On every bough ripe cherries hung. At every breeze they swayed and swung-And Ma-The

As Mary climbed that summer day-Jack He Stopped

The feeding robbins flew away

Watching the feat with open eyes, her feet in wild surprise-Watching While Ma-Ry Climbed

Tree. Aud then he drew beneath the shade Of the cherry tree and chaffed the maid,

Cried Mis-"Go 'way." she said, and held her gown

But he said, "I'll stay till you come down: Leave.

Bet. Sing, bey, for the yoke! who laughed in glee At the weeping maid in the cherry tree-

Sho's Ting Yot.

Foreigners' Troubles in China. San Francisco, Cal., July 23.-Lieutenant Commander Marthou, of the United States steamer Palos, in a letter to his wife from Kinug King, China, telis of the riots and troubles which have been mentioned in previous dispatches. In closing the letter, Lieu tenant Commander Marthou says the bea thens do not want religion and he has yet to meet the first Christian Chinese. The natives appear to be troubled wherever missionarie happen to be stationed and there is also a sort of general outbreak against foreigners.

MAY CAUSE THEM TROUBLE,

Building and Loan Associations Liable to Be Debarred.

QUESTIONABLE BUSINESS METHODS.

National Organizations Accused of Numerous Irregularities-No Certificates Will Be Issued Until the Law is Observed.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 23 .- | Special to The BEE. |-Some of the loan and building assoclations organized in Nebraska are liable to find themselves floundering in trouble if they do not hasten to comply with the law which places them under control of the state banking board. The act was passed April 4 and the associations were given ninety days in which to prepare for a compliance with the law.

That limit expired July 4, but up to date only two associations have filed with the banking board the statement required by the statute.

Until such statement is filed the board will not issue a permit for them to do business. It has been hinted that the board will declare illegal any pusiness that may have been transacted by the delinquent associ- great a tendency to theorize, instead of ations between July 4 and the time of issuing their permits.

The board is unable to tell the number of it is thought the local organizations will number about forty. It is believed that the national associations operating in this state will exceed that number. The board has begun a crusade against the nationals, secause none thus far examined have stood the test. The all seem to be organized for the purpose of providing big salaries for the officers who manage them, and in some of them the members have very little assuran against loss. It is believed that very few, it any, of the nationals will run the gauntiet and be permitted to do business in Ne-braska. There are several such associations rganized under the laws of this state and naving their headquarters within its limits, but they will receive the same treatment as

other national associations.
Attorney General Hastings has just received a letter from L. A. McNell, recording secretary of the Orleans board of trade, charging the National Mutual Building and Loan association of New York with accept-ing his money for dues and then refusing to make a long-promised loan on the ground that it could not do business in Nebraska under the new law. Mr. MeNeil built a house and when the loan failed to come it was plastered with mechanics' liens. One day this week two Lincoln men began law suits against a national association, having built houses on the strength of promised loans, which were afterwards refused.

THEY WANT MORE TIME. Grand Commander Teeter of the Nebraska Grand Army of the Republic and President R. H. Oakley of the Lincoln board of trade went to Chicago yesterday to labor with the general passenger agents for an extension of the time limit on lickets for the national Grand Army of the Republic encampment at Detroit. They were accompanied and sup-ported by General Passenger Agent Francis of the B. & M.

DISCUSSING GRAIN INSPECTION.

The secretaries of the state board of trans-portation are receiving letters from grain men assuring them that the dealers will be in Lincoln to attend the meeting called for July 29 to discuss the new grain inspection law. As a result of their study of the matter the secretaries are considering a proposition to use the St. Louis standard in grading corn and winter wheat and the Chicago standard for spring wheat, flax, outs, rye and barley. It is maintained that corn matures earlier in Nebraska than in other states of the same latitude, that the bulk of it goes to St. Louis along with southern corn to get the benefit of an early market and that consequently it will be policy to have the Neoraska inspection correspond as nearly as possible to the Missouri standard.

INCOMPLETE STATISTICS, The neglect of minor public officials is illustrated in the abstracts of assessment rolls being sent the state auditor by the clerks of the several counties. The blanks provide for returns of the acreage in small grains, but the reports to the auditor are very imperfect. Twenty counties have very imperfect. Twenty counties have failed to make any returns of this kind. One county sends the acreage for a single precinct, and it goes down on the audi table as the return for that county. Other will also be represented on the

records by partial returns. Up to date Custer county has made no re port whatever on its assessment, and the state auditor is patiently awaiting the pleasure of the clerk. Enough returns are in however, to approximate aggregates, and s hasty running over the figures indicates that the grand total assessment for the state will fall short of last year's figure by from four

to five million dollars. STATE HOUSE NOTES. The Nebraska & Colorado railroad company has filed with the secretary of state an mendment to its articles of incorporation. It names Omaha as the principal place of business and establishes a branch office at Beatrice. G. W. Holdrege figures as presi-

ient and J. G. Taylor as secretary The case of Samuel R. Seaver vs Thomas Matnews, involving a debt for \$60, has been arried to the supreme court from Johnson

county.

Governor Thayer and Treasurer Hill were the only executive state officers on duty at the capitol today, all others being out of town. Superintendent Goudy is expected home from Toronto by Saturday next. The bureau of labor statistics has received ts printed reports bound in board covers, and they are now ready for distribution. Notarial commissions were issued today George E. Evans, Gibbon; William Latham, Curtis; F. A. Powell, Hebron.

tion will ge to Lisbon, Perkins county, hear arguments for compelling the B. & M. o have an agent at that point, now a flag In THE BEE'S interview with Governor Thayer on the proposition to vote for a gov-ernor this fall, a typographical error made that gentleman say he was "annoyed" in-stead of "amused." The governor was very emphatic in his statement that the matter

The secretaries of the board of transporta

did not annoy him in the least. The articles of the Lincoln National Grand Army of the Republic Encampment association were filed with the secretary of state to CITY NOTES.

Jacob A. Morrow, who was acquitted of the charge of firing his own house, has sued the Agricultural insurance company of Water Agricultural insurance company of Water-town, N. Y., for \$900 damages.

Two suits have been begun in Lincoln against the Hudson River toot and shoe manufacturing company of New York, for goods furnished. Julius Einstein suces for \$1,671 and J. K. Krieg & Co., for \$1,811. Their attorney is trying in this manner t

reach defendant's property supposed to be in the possession of Ed G. Yates, a Lincoln shoe dealer. Hattie, the sixteen-year-old daughter of F W. Martin, has disappeared, and is supposed to have run away with Minnie Moore, a girl of twenty-one. The father went to Omaha this afternoon in search of his wayward

daughter. Portugal Sends Gold to England. Vigo, Spain, July 23 .- Over £1,000,000 in gold from Portugal have been shipped to England within a week.

by Senator Allison on the republican side and by Senator Cartisle on the democratic, is to discover the truth about prices in connection with the operation of the tariff, and to make that truth known, no matter which party or theory is to be helped or injured by it. It has long been felt that in the discussion of economic questions, there is too

THE TARIFF AND PRICES.

A Non-Partisan Investigation of an

Washington Post: The action of the sub-

committee of the United States senate finance

committee of which Senators Allison and

Carlisle are members, and which is charged

the effect of the tariff on the prices of protected

articles of home manufacture, and their re-

lation to wage-earning, both in regard to its

increase and the decrease in the cost of sub-

sistence-in determining to place their in-

quiry in the hands of Commissioner Wright

of the labor bureau, is an earnest and

guarantee of the honesty of the in-

vestigation, Colonel Wright's experi-

ence in making researches of this

kind fits him to carry on a more thorough

and accurate examination than would be

possible to any other man in the same time,

and his acknowledged ability to gather facts

together without bias, and to present them

in a fair and colorless way, will insure con-

fidence in the absolute truthfulness and up-

The main object of the inquiry, as avowed

questionable impartiality of his report.

by the senate with the duty of investigating

Important Problem.

generalizing from ascertained facts. Much of the incomprehensibility of tariff and trade arguments to citizens of ordinary intelligence associations doing business in Nebraska, but arises from the circumstances that they deal with hypothetical abstractions, when they should present facts. At the present time the atherents of one political party are con-tending that the restrictions of the tariff advance prices, while the members of the other party hold just as sincerely that the effect of high protection is to reduce them. therefore, the report of the senate sub-comnittee shall have been presented to congress next winter, the American people will have before them a mass of reliable information from which they will be able to draw their own inferences

That report, together with the reports which the labor bureau is preparing in regard to the relative cost of production in Europe and in the United States, will, undoubtedly, have a marked influence in shap-ing the future economic legislation of this country. If it shall be found that the country. If it shall be found that the practical effect of the present tariff and of past tariffs has been gradually but eventually to lower the prices of domestic manufactures to the level of the foreign competitive point; if, besides, it shall be ascertained that our workmen are much better paid than workmen across doing the same kind of work, and that they can purchase the necessaries of subsistence and the ordinary comforts of life for little more than the usual costs of living abroad, then, assuredly, the system of protection, which has been the fiscal policy of the country for almost a generation, will be more strongly entrenched than ever in the favor of the people, while, of course, if these things cannot be shown, the opponents of the system will have greatly the advantage.

FIRED ON A FRENCH VESSEL.

Chilian Revolutionists Get Themselves Into Trouble.

NEW YORK, July 23 .- A Valparaison dispatch says: It would seem as if the congressional party had got themselves into a very pretty muddle with the French government if the report just received here can be relied upon. It is to the effect that the warship Esmeraida, so well known in connection with the Itata pursuit, and which, with the Amazon, Aconguaga and Cochran has been threatening to bombard Coquimbo, fired twice on the French corvette Volta near Coquimbo bay. The French admiral will demand an apology. It is most probable that the insurgents will hasten to make it, as they cannot afford to antagonize so powerful

a nation.

We have also received intelligence here of the narrow escape from capture of the tor-pedo cruiser Lynch. After the detection of the plot to destroy her and the Condell in this port by dynamite, she proceeded at once toward Coquimbo, as word had been received by Balmaceda that his fees were planning a combined attack upon that port. The Lynch was relied upon to annoy the congressional fleet as much as possible and draw them of the coast. She has evidently carried out her orders to the letter.

Hit the Powder Magazine.

NEW YORK, July 23.-The ship Coringa of Windsor, N. S., arrived here yesterday from Pisagua. Chill, whence she salled on April 26. Captain Dodge, her commander, said that he lay in the harbor of Pisagua for ninety days. The captain said that when the bombardment of Pisagua took place in March last the first gun fired on the city was sighted by a former resident of the place. He aimed for the powder magazine in the center of the city and the projectile An explosion followed killed several hundred people and threw down buildings all around. Ships lying near the shore had their masts blown away by the

violence of the explosion. PURE STREAM OF GOLD.

Reports of a Dazzling Discovery in Central America.

GRANADA, Nicaragua, July 23.—The famous placer mines of Prinzapolka have again started the gold fever throughout Central America. Gold nuggets weighing from six to thirty-eight pounds, twenty-two carats fine, were lately found there. A Nicaraguan discovered a nugget weighing eighteen pounds which he sold at Leon for 2,800 pesos. Senor Cabezas, who has just come from the mines, has with him rich specimens of native gold. He says there are numerous pockets listributed in all directions, obviously caused by a volcanic upheaval of the lower strata, throwing the gold mineral to the surface. The excessive heat melted the gold, causing t to flow over the ground like a stream of lava. He states that this district, which is near Bluefields, is destined to become as celbrated as the Bonanza mines of California. He is about to send 112 libres of gold to the United States mint to be converted into Uncle Sam's eagles. Other miners propose doing the same thing. It appears that the land environing Prinzapolka, for nearly thirty leagues in circumference is a rich primeval pasture, where numerous wild cattle graze. This breed of cattle originated from choic stock brought to Jamaica from England and taken to the Mosquite coast by the Marcon who, escaping West Indian slavery sought and found a safe refuge here

Accidentally Killed His Daughter. La Pere, Mich., July 23.-News has eached here from Deerfield township, ten niles north of here, of a terrible accident Asa Williams, a well-known farmer in that township, went out in the field, accompanied by his family. The children had wanted a bird's wing for their bats and Williams took is shotgun along. He was walking before the children and in some unaccountable manner the gun was discharged, instantly killing his twelve-year-old daughter and painfully wounding a younger child. The coroner's jury pronounced the tragedy accidental.

father and mother are almost frantic with

Highest of all in Leavening Power .- Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

griof.

