THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, } ss
County of Douglas, }

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending July 19, 1890, was as follows:

Sunday, July 13	22,550
Monday, July 14	18,880
Tuesday, July 15	19,170
Wednesday, July 16	19,135
Thursday, July 17	19,137
Friday, July 18	19,163
Saturday, July 19	19,731
Average	20,079

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 19th day of July, A. D. 1890.
(SEAL.) N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, } ss
County of Douglas, }

George B. Tzschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, that the actual average daily circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the month of July, 1889, 18,738 copies; for August, 1889, 19,041 copies; for September, 1889, 18,791 copies; for October, 1889, 19,027 copies; for November, 1889, 19,310 copies; for December, 1889, 19,048 copies; for January, 1890, 19,355 copies; for February, 1890, 19,361 copies; for March, 1890, 20,815 copies; for April, 1890, 20,564 copies; for May, 1890, 20,189 copies; for June, 1890, 20,531 copies.

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

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

THE tension on the political buttonhole is increasing every hour in Lincoln.

EXPERIENCE again demonstrates that cold water and caloric cannot float even the skeleton of a newspaper.

DR. MERCER'S arrival in Lincoln was rather vigorously announced, but his lightning rods were securely grounded.

THE manner in which the troops are disposing of Apache murderers prevents any dispute as to their treatment in the future.

JUDGING by the frantic appeal for harmony, the Farmers' Alliance wedge seriously endangers the political solidity of the south.

IT will take a fraction over seven million dollars to cultivate idleness among the Indians during the present fiscal year.

THE work of giving expression to the suppressed vote of the south goes merrily on. Two more shotgun representatives have been ousted.

WYOMING will make her formal bow as a state tomorrow, and salute her older sisters with a lurid display of pyrotechnics and patriotic caloric.

COLONEL SOBIESKI should not be mistaken for Doctor Slominski—although both bear a striking resemblance to each other in name and in fame.

WITH rifles and revolvers to punctuate and emphasize the speeches of stumpers, it may be said that the political campaign in Kentucky is wide open.

THAT one hundred thousand majority in Texas is dwindling with a vengeance. Nine able bodied murderers were sentenced in a bunch to be executed at Paris next fall.

IT takes four hundred and fifty barrels of beer per week to supply the demand in Deadwood alone, and furnish foaming beakers of proof that prohibition prohibits—in a horn.

A VIENNA banker, convicted of fraud and embezzlement, was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude and loss of all titles and estate. Financial Napoleonism does not appear in high favor in the Austrian capital.

BETWEEN the real estate speculators, Sunday closing agitators and site contentions, the world's fair project is rapidly degenerating into a mercenary side show. There is too much wind and too little work on the shore of Lake Michigan.

THE fact that democratic papers refer in complimentary terms to the independent candidate for congress in the Third district is pretty strong proof that the democratic whale is arranging its internal apparatus for the swallowing act. Mr. Kemm deserves a better fate.

As good an authority as the Denver *Times* pronounces the *Republican* of that city "the most infamous and contemptible liar and slanderer in the known world." This inherited malady explains the frequent assertions of the *Republican* that Denver's population equals that of Omaha.

THE consequences of an extravagant inflation of the currency are now being keenly felt in Uraguay. In order to withdraw from circulation the depreciated national bank notes, the government contemplates the creation of an internal debt at ten per cent interest. Contraction, at whatever cost it must be effected, must always precede a readjustment of metallic and paper values to the ratio existing before inflation.

The *Globe-Democrat* tersely states a partial truth in the intimation that St. John is preaching in Nebraska and drawing on the democratic campaign fund. He is certainly doing service as an assistant democrat and shouting for reform at one hundred dollars per reform and expenses, but the sinews of war are drawn from the prohibition campaign fund. If he has not yet been compensated for his work in electing Cleveland, it is time for the beneficiaries to go down into their jeans and pay their political debts.

A CRITICAL JUNCTURE.

For the first time in its history, the republican party of Nebraska is confronted with imminent danger. For more than twenty years the nomination of a candidate at a state convention has been equivalent to an election. This year, however, success will depend upon the make-up of the ticket. Unless the candidates nominated by the convention are men of irreproachable character, free from corporate control and possess an unassailable record, the party's supremacy in this state will be imperiled.

The gravity of the situation demands that personal ambition shall be made subordinate to the ultimate triumph of republicanism.

To go headlong into the campaign under leadership tainted by railroadism would simply be courting disaster. It would be suicidal for the republican convention to bid defiance to public sentiment and ignore the formidable revolt among republican farmers. The causes of discontent are well known. Compliance with the demands of the producers, touching the vital question of the hour, can alone save the republican party from defeat in November. But platform platitudes and high-sounding promises of reform will not serve the purpose. The republican party must nominate men whose careers have been in accord with the principles it advocates and the reforms it proposes to inaugurate.

Its standard bearer must be a man who has nothing to explain away in his public record and upon whom no corporation holds a mortgage. Above all things, the republican party cannot afford to nominate the present board of transportation which has aroused such intense resentment among the producers of Nebraska. To renominate the whole board would be a foolhardy provocation of a political landslide that would bury the entire ticket.

INHOSPITALITY TO THE COLONELS.

I am sorry that any newspaper in Omaha should be discourteous and so far forget the hospitality due to strangers in our city as to attack the gentlemen who have come here to save our boys and save our homes without any recompense.

This sad and solemn protest from one of the exhorters at the prohibition camp comes with rather bad grace in view of the utter lack of good breeding which the colonels, imported from Kentucky, Missouri, Illinois and California, have exhibited towards citizens of Omaha and Nebraska.

What kind of a reception would any man from Nebraska receive in Missouri, Kentucky or California if he ventured to vilify, slander and blackguard the people of those states, and denounce their cities as modern Sodoms and Gomorrahs?

What courtesy or hospitality do we owe to the swash-bucklers who abuse the hospitality of our city and people by the most shameless misrepresentation?

How can any man who has a grain of local pride in him listen to such blatherskites, and tacitly endorse the calumnies they utter about Omaha and Nebraska? If these colonels come here "without pay" to save "our boys," they should exhibit some respect for veracity and stop slandering the state in which "our boys" were born and raised and "the homes" in which they live. It seems to us that "our boys" can be saved without the help of jim-jam colonels and horrible examples. We might as well talk about saving "our girls" by importing repentant Magdalens to point the way to a life of morality and purity.

WOULD IT PROMOTE COMMERCE?

The policy of ship subsidies which it is proposed this government shall enter upon and maintain for a fixed period would undoubtedly stimulate ship building. The liberal bounty provided for in the bill that has passed the senate and is now in the house would pay a good interest upon the cost of constructing vessels and there is every reason to suppose that a large amount of capital would at once seek investment in this way. A government guaranty of five or six per cent interest on capital invested for a period of ten years, to be reduced very slightly thereafter for a period of nine years, offers an inducement that could hardly fail to insure a boom in shipbuilding. At the end of nineteen years the government would have about repaid the first cost of the vessels, and only by the most inefficient or extravagant management could the owners in the meantime fail to at least get back their capital out of the business. That subsidies would stimulate shipbuilding is therefore altogether probable.

But would commerce be thereby promoted? This is the really important question, for unless there is reasonable ground for expecting an improvement in our foreign trade by reason of our having our own means of transportation we should not use the public money in encouraging ship building. Of course the advocates of subsidy insist that the creation of transportation lines of our own is an indispensable prerequisite to the enlargement of our commerce, and this idea has been encouraged by the countries whose trade we are especially anxious to secure. When under the administration of President Arthur a commission visited South America to investigate and report upon trade relations, it was everywhere told that the great need of the United States was adequate means of direct transportation. A similar view was expressed quite generally by the southern delegates in the Pan-American conference. These intelligent gentlemen did not think it the proper thing for them to recommend a subsidy policy for this government, but they were nearly all of the opinion that lines of commodious and rapid steamers sailing under the American flag would very materially help in improving our trade with the countries they represented.

These opinions are entitled to respectful consideration, but it must be obvious to any one who will take a practical view of the matter that direct communication could not of itself have any material influence in enlarging our commerce with the South American countries. Its value would depend wholly upon our ability to offer our products to the countries of South America on terms as favorable as those of the European countries, with which we must compete for their trade. Manifestly the question of first importance to the merchants of South America is not whether the goods they want will be shipped in vessels carrying the American, English or German flag, but where they can obtain them at the most advantageous prices and upon the most accommodating terms. It is not a matter of sentiment that will control in this business, but one of convenience and profit. Not only is the South American merchant practical, but he has very practical advisers in the shrewd and experienced agents of European countries, in whom he has learned to repose confidence.

The establishment of steamship lines may be a factor in the problem of enlarging our foreign commerce, but it is by no means the most important. The country is not entirely without experience in this particular. From 1867 to 1877 the government paid subsidies amounting to over six million dollars to the Pacific Mail steamship company and to the line between the United States and Brazil, but there is no evidence that our commerce was in the least degree benefited. Building vessels will amount to very little in promoting trade so long as we maintain a tariff policy that puts us at a disadvantage in competition with European countries.

A CHECK TO IRRIGATION.

The action of the United States senate in amending the sundry civil appropriation bill by striking out the item of seven hundred and twenty thousand dollars voted by the house for the irrigation survey, and also in adopting an amendment to the bill repealing so much of the act of 1888 as provides for the selection and location of reservoirs and canals upon the public lands and the reservation of irrigable lands may be accepted as conclusive against any appropriation by the present congress directly in the interest of irrigation. Such a result was foreshadowed when an attack was made in the senate upon the chief of the geological survey, Major Powell, charging that the moneys appropriated had been wasted. The determination of certain senators to curtail the powers of the geological bureau or to punish its chief is largely responsible for the action of the senate.

There was a very vigorous fight made by Senator Reagan and a few others for the house appropriation. The Texas senator, in opposing the amendment to repeal so much of the act of 1888 as provides for the selection and location of reservoirs and canals upon the public lands, declared that the proposal had been inspired by land speculators and stated that he had personal knowledge of the presence in Washington of the representatives of land syndicates laboring for the repeal of the act of 1888. "When we talk of public sentiment," said Mr. Reagan, "we ought to have the sentiment of the cultivators of the soil, and not of land speculators who combine their influence, activity and wealth to make members of congress believe that their own interests and their own feelings are those of the people." Senator Allison opposed any appropriation being made in the direction of continuing the irrigation survey. He said if the survey were continued it would cost more than twenty million dollars and would involve new and untold problems of government, setting states at war with each other and involving the control of all the interior waters by the government of the United States. He was firmly convinced that an immediate stop should be put to the survey.

The house may insist upon its appropriation for continuing the irrigation survey, but in view of the stand taken by the appropriations committee of the senate and approved by that body, the chances are against any money being appropriated by this congress for prosecuting the survey, and it may safely be concluded that this important enterprise must wait until such indefinite time as there is a congress more favorably disposed toward it. The course taken will certainly be a very great disappointment to the people of the west who have made such a valiant and hopeful fight for irrigation.

GENERAL MANAGER CLARK of the Missouri Pacific puts an end to the talk of the company extending north from Omaha to Dakota. He declares that the company has no such intention, and that Omaha will remain the northern terminus of the Missouri Pacific system. This decision narrows the question of a Dakota road to two propositions—the construction of an independent line, or the extension of the Elkhorn or Omaha & St. Paul roads to the Dakota boundary. Under existing conditions the construction of an independent line by local capitalists is not at all probable. While counties and precincts along the road would undoubtedly liberally aid such a line, moneyed men cannot be induced to take hold of a project which would eventually be swallowed by some one of the trunk lines. It is evident, therefore, that the desired connection with South Dakota must be had through the extension of the Elkhorn or Omaha roads. Circumstances favor the latter road, and there is a strong probability that one of its branches will be extended to Yankton at an early day. Various influences are working to this end, and the organized shippers and business men of Omaha should bring all posible pressure to bear on the company to expedite the work.

THE discovery of asphaltum beds on the Ute reservation, and the importance of that mineral as an article of commerce induced the interior department to take steps looking to the extinguishment of the Indian title. A new bill has been framed to meet the objections raised by President Harrison in a recent veto, and prompt action is expected in congress. It provides that the coal, asphaltum or mineral land shall be disposed of at public auction, in lots not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres to one purchaser, at a price not less than ten dollars per acre, the proceeds to go to the fund for the education and civilization of the Uncompaghre Utes. Experiments with the asphaltum referred to prove it to equal the Trinidad article. If favorable action is had from congress on this bill, the productive industries of Utah will receive a profitable boost from the development of these beds.

THE efforts of the board of public works to curb the pole evil meets the hearty approval of every property owner. There is no doubt the rights and privileges granted to the franchised corporations have been grossly abused. In the business section the convenience of property owners and merchants have been ignored, sidewalks torn up and poles placed wherever the companies willed. The raft of masts flanking every street and crowding alleys is so great that measures should be taken at once to check and regulate the evil. The right to erect poles and string wires certainly does not carry with it the right to place hideous double braces in front of stores and residences.

THERE must be no steps backward in the management of the public schools. The people insist that if a change of superintendents is to be made, a man should be chosen whose experience and reputation as an educator will be a guaranty that the present high standard and discipline will be maintained.

Mr. BLOSS may be a fair manager of schools in a city of forty thousand population, but when it comes to superintending the schools of a city of one hundred and thirty-five thousand people, his ability is an unknown quantity.

SELF-ELECTED regenerators of the world in these parts are traveling over barren paths in their efforts to induce labor unions to abandon their principles and wreck themselves on the rocks of politics.

A TWENTY-TWO per cent increase in bank clearings is strong evidence of midsummer activity in Omaha business circles.

IN ACTUAL and projected improvements, Omaha holds it own with any city of equal population in the west.

THE usefulness of the public schools must not be impaired to satisfy private revenges.

Some Redeeming Qualities.

Chicago Tribune.

Indiscriminate abuse of aldermen should not be encouraged. They have their good points. An alderman counts as much in a census as anybody.

Even Figures Can't Stand It.

Chicago News.

Mr. Carlisle says that the treasury surplus has been exhausted, and Mr. Cannon says it hasn't. Even figures lose their reputation for truth and veracity when they get into politics.

Money-Making Meddlers.

Phelps County Herald.

* That disreputable money-making meddler, the Voice of New York, is being severely scored by the prohibition papers of Nebraska, who resent its interference in the present fight. The Lincoln Herald declares it to be "the epitome of intolerant and unjust bigotry, a one sided, undeveloped, half-blind and wholly deaf personification of fanaticism."

Pensioning the World.

Philadelphia Record.

One of the interesting features of social life in Germany is the number of people in that country who draw pensions from the United States government. In the Strasburg district alone there are more than fifty persons drawing United States pensions. Spending, as we do, half the national revenue in pensions, there is scarcely a nook or corner of the globe where the government bounty does not penetrate.

Honorable Business Men.

Grand Island Independent.

After reading the list of the officials of the Nebraska State Business Men's and Bankers' association, any man who has any personal acquaintance with the gentlemen, who will denounce it as a "whisky organization" is nothing short of a knave, as the list comprises some of the most prominent and honorable business men in Nebraska, as well as some of the most consistent and earnest temperance men, who have labored years in the interests of promoting temperance in this state.

The Purpose of the Law.

Baltimore American.

The National Election law in no wise interferes with the local affairs of the states. It is intended to insure to all American citizens the right to cast their votes in all national elections free from intimidation and outrage and have them honestly counted, and to secure to all citizens representation in congress in place of the partial system which now prevails in certain districts, and which places the public affairs of entire communities in the hands of small oligarchies, whose interest it is to suppress the sentiments of those who do not agree with them. It is also intended to remedy the manifest inequality which now exists between the north and the south, by which a representative from the latter section counts for two and a half times as much as his brother representative from the north.

Amid All the Clashing.

Blair Pilot.

The moulders and manipulators of state politics seem to be content with a consideration of the one question, who shall be governor? But amid all the clashing of contending interests, the braying of trumpets and the shying of castors into the ring, the Pilot is still of the opinion that the veteran republican wheelhorse, General Thayer, is just a few points nearer the goal than any of his competitors. He has the confidence and support of the old soldier element beyond a doubt, as none of the candidates have ever shown anywhere near the devotion to their interests that Governor Thayer has. The anti-monopoly element ought surely to trust him in preference to any other man so far mentioned as a gubernatorial candidate, for the reason that he is the only one of them that has taken a square-toed position on freight rates or has made demands for a reduction thereof. Many delegations elected specially in some other interest are said to hold Thayer for second choice when their man is sufficiently complimented. We mention these things, not as expressing a preference, because we believe the preference of a straight republican paper should be indicated only by the nominating convention, but as indicating rather what seems at this writing to be the most probable result. With numerous excellent men in the field, the outlook is yet decidedly favorable to General Thayer's nomination.

A HOME NECESSITY.

Luxuries become conveniences and conveniences become necessaries as civilization advances. When the first encyclopædia was published it was a luxury for the rich. The original edition of the Britannica, prepared with vast labor and expense, was sold at $6 a volume or $150 for the set. Appleton's cost $120, and as a set could not be complete without the annuals to date, the expense was in a few years greater than that of the Britannica. It was a heavy tax on all except the very rich but the incalculable usefulness to all literary workers and others who desired available information that $3,000,000 has been sent out of this country for the Britannica.

Since the publication of the Britannica investigations have discovered so many new facts and changed old ones that it can no longer be trusted to contain a complete summary of practical knowledge. In its original form it was not enough for this country since a great deal of its information consisted of details about obscure British places and its treatment of American topics was very superficial.

No new compilation of a full encyclopædic nature has been made recently except that which THE BEE has secured for its subscribers. The publishers of this Americanized Encyclopædia Britannica have preserved all the valuable features of the original, which was unquestionably the greatest work of the kind ever made, and have remodeled it to suit the latest researches and particularly to satisfy American buyers who wish but one encyclopædia.

An encyclopædia has become necessary in all educated families. There has been for years a demand for a work which would supply all that the Britannica did, with additions to date, at a price which would enable families of moderate means to purchase.

To use the Encyclopædia Britannica as a basis for an improved and cheaper work is quite as honorable as to print and sell copies of Dickens, Scott, Victor Hugo or Dumas. It is part of the world's stock of knowledge open to the American public. Cooper, Longfellow and Whittier have been reprinted in England in the same way.

The publishers of the Americanized Encyclopædia Britannica have employed the best talent and the highest knowledge to edit, amend and fill out the work. To bring an instance home it may be stated that they requested, when the revision was in progress, that THE BEE designate the best authority in Omaha to write a history of the city. Other cities were looked after with the same care and liberality.

Soon after the announcement of the undertaking THE BEE investigated it thoroughly, and decided that the work could be made a great boon to subscribers. Papers like the Chicago Herald, St. Paul Pioneer Press, San Francisco Examiner and Denver Republican were glad after the same examination to enter into an arrangement for exclusive control of the work. The publishers admitted only the leading and best paper in each city. THE BEE, the leading paper of Omaha, controls the work in Nebraska and western Iowa. It can only be obtained in that territory only through THE BEE. After the enormous value of the Americanized Encyclopædia Britannica became known there was a rush of papers for the privilege. But only the best were admitted and it is natural that the inferior papers show their resentment by finding fault with the use of the Britannica's material.

The copy for this addition was all made up originally. Five volumes of the Americanized are issued and the other five will be out inside of four months.

THE BEE refers to the opinions of many leading professional and literary workers in Omaha who have examined the work. THE BEE also invites everybody to compare it, topic by topic, with the English edition.

The Americanized Encyclopædia Britannica is a magnificent and valuable possession for every household. It presents for the first time a complete referenced library at a price and on terms within reach of every family that owns a home.

THE SLOCUMB LAW.

The following is a synopsis of the Nebraska high license local option law:

Section 1 provides that the county board of each county may grant license for the sale of malt, spirituous and vinous liquors, if deemed expedient, upon the application by petition of thirty of the resident freeholders of the town if the county is under township organization. The county board shall not have authority to issue any license for the sale of liquors in any city or incorporated village or within two miles of the same.

Section 2 provides for the filing of the application and for publication of the application for at least two weeks before the granting of the license.

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

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

Sections 8, 9 and 10 make it an offense, punishable by a fine of $25, for any licensed liquor dealer to sell intoxicating liquor to minors or Indians.

Section 11 provides that any person selling liquor without a license shall be fined not less than $100 nor more than $500 for each offense; and section 12 provides for the trial of such offenders.

Section 13 makes it an offense, punishable by a fine of $100 and a forfeiture of license, for any licensed liquor vender to sell adulterated liquor.

Section 14 makes it an offense punishable by a fine of $100 for any person to sell or give away any liquor on Sunday, or on the day of any general or special election.

Sections 15 to 23 inclusive, define the liability of saloon keepers for damages sustained by any one in consequence of the traffic and provide the steps necessary to collect such claims.

Section 24 relates to the issuance of druggists' permits.

The local option feature of the law is contained in section 25, the salient part of which reads.

"The corporate authorities of all cities and villages shall have power to license, regulate and prohibit the selling or giving away of any intoxicating, malt, spirituous and vinous liquors, within the limits of such city or village. This section also fixes the amount of the license fee, which shall not be less than $500 in villages and cities having less than 10,000 inhabitants nor less than $1,000 in cities having a population of more than 10,000.

Sections 26 and 27 relate to druggists' registers and penalties for violation of the rules governing the same.

Section 28 makes drunkenness an offense punishable by a fine of $10 and costs or imprisonment not exceeding thirty days.

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

GREAT MEN.

Fizzer is the name of a candidate for governor of Arkansas.

Emperor William is like Frederick the Great in one thing. He like white horses.

Chauncey Depew, who lately has seen Queen Victoria for the first time, thinks "she is a wonderful woman" because "her face lights up when she smiles."

Francis Murphy, during five months' work in Iowa, secured 27,000 signatures to the pledge; and this is not taking into account the pledge he obtained from a charming widow to become his wife.

W. Jennings Demorest is the prohibition candidate for mayor of New York. His ticket will be cut on the bias, ruffled and tucked, and gored at the polls.

Lord Tennyson, though his health has improved recently, is said to be much broken by age and illness, and matches his physical decrepitude by a very obvious mental slowness.

Colonel Ethan Allen of New York announces in very stentorian tones that "Cuba must be ours." The impetuous colonel is a descendant of the famous and fiery old Ticonderoga Allen, and the chances are that if congress doesn't take steps pretty soon to annex Cuba he will go down and capture it.

Colonel Bob Ingersoll said the other day to a reporter of the Rochester Union: "I believe in protecting what are called the infant industries, but after those 'infants' get to be six feet high and wear No. 12 boots it is about time to stop rocking the cradle, especially when the infant tells you that if you stop rocking he will get out of the cradle and kick your head off."

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

Iowa.

A new savings bank has been organized at Des Moines.

The bookkeepers of Des Moines have organized an association.

Charles Schultz of Keokuk has two fig trees in his yard. One has 240 and the other 250 figs, which will soon be ripe.

The announcement that Judge Lenehan of Dubuque had decided to retire from the district bench and was therefore not a candidate for renomination and re-election was unauthorized.

While bathing in the Mississippi at Burlington a boy found a curious coin of a very ancient pattern which local savants think is a relic of the De Soto expedition up the river in 1643.

The Iowa Veterans' association will be the guests of the Benton County Veterans' association at their memorial reunion at Vinton, August 27 and 28. General Gibson will be the orator.

The young son of Marshal Ragan of Washington made himself famous the other day by jumping from the top of the house with an umbrella parachute. The umbrella turned and held on his head, breaking his nose and jaw and knocking out several teeth.

While John Balton, a seventy-year-old Independence farmer, was driving a reaper the seat gave way and threw him in front of the sickle. A large piece of his skull was cut out, exposing his brain, and long gashes were made in his arm, chest and thigh. He cannot recover.

Boone boasts of the oldest married couple in the state. They are Stephen and Sarah Cummins, aged respectively ninety-four and ninety years, who have been married over sixty-eight years. Both enjoy good health and bid fair to live to celebrate their centennial anniversaries.

There is within the corporation limits of Bentonsport what seems to be a natural gas escapement and it is so strong that a person walking over it will detect it as readily as to pass an open gas jet in a building. The funds over a large area and so far all efforts to locate the vent have been unsuccessful. An expert will be employed to test the gas and discover the source of the flow.

The Two Dakotas.

Union county has a cash balance in the treasury of $13,000.

Census Supervisor Dodds estimates the population of North Dakota at 180,000.

C. B. Anderson, cashier of a bank at Caledonia, tooted on a comet so long that he died from exhaustion.

The bullion output of the "belt" mines of the Black Hills for the first two weeks of July amounted to $40,000.

During the past quarter the auditor of La Moure county paid county on 113,000 gopher scalps, amounting to over $2,000.

The two Eckhart boys, convicted of complicity in the murder of their father at Faulkton, have been taken to the Plankinton reform school.

Neil Johnson, a fifteen-year-old Bell Rapids boy, challenges any boy under sixteen years of age in South Dakota to run a 100-yard foot race for $25 a side and the championship of the state.

The Black Hills are just now overrun with a very tough lot of men as the result of the railroads in course of construction. Thieving, burglary and highway robbery are common occurrences.

The farmers and business men of North Dakota have formed a mutual organization to protect themselves from the enforcement of fraudulent and illegal contracts and the foreclosure of mortgages without cause by unprincipled men. The order will be known as the Independent Order of Mutual Protectors and will consist of an unlimited number of branch unions in all parts of the state. The order is strictly non-political.

The other day the body of an unknown man was found in the Heart river near Mandan, and buried without being identified. From the description given of the body the warden of the Bismarck penitentiary believes it to have been that of Wolf, the prisoner who escaped about two weeks ago with Franks. It is thought that he committed suicide, fearing that he was about to be captured. Wolf was sent up for a lifeterm for murder.

The representative of a Pierre syndicate is looking over the coal regions in the vicinity of Coal Harbor with the purpose of selecting a site for a mine. It is proposed to purchase four sections of land in the best location possible and begin operations at once. The coal will be transported to Pierre and other lower river points by means of a line of barges on the Missouri. This is the first step towards developing the vast coal regions of North Dakota.

Lightning played a queer freak at Tower City the other day. Charles Spink was sitting in his kitchen reading a newspaper, while his wife was preparing supper. Suddenly an electric bolt descended through the roof, passing through the paper he was holding in his hands and striking one of his little toes. It then followed the limb to above the ankle, where it penetrated, taking a downward course and coming out of the sole of the foot, leaving a large hole. Both feet were paralyzed but the doctors think he will fully recover.

A somewhat novel civil suit has been commenced in the Sioux Falls courts, and although the amount of money involved is small the case is attracting considerable attention, especially among would-be benedicts. In December, 1888, Justice Stickney performed a marriage ceremony for Frank G. Dearing and Frank, being financially embarrassed at the time, to use a vulgarism, stood the justice off for his fee, amounting to $3.95. The justice now thinks sufficient time has elapsed for Frank to have liquidated and has brought suit for the amount, with interest.

COLD FACTS.

Population Driven Away from Kansas and Business Stagnated.

SALINA, Kan., July 19.—To the Editor of THE BEE: Your able defense of high license should do much to prevent your state from having the incubus of prohibition fastened upon her. The arguments are unanswerable, but prohibitionists will not listen to argument. They have not listened to arguments in Kansas, but the stern logic of facts is now staring them in the face. With a city here that ought to be growing, we are losing population every day. Men are selling off at half price their effects and leaving this locality and the state daily. If asked why they are leaving, their uniform reply is that they cannot stand prohibition. They say that they see no immediate hopes that the people of the state will or can throw off the yoke of intolerance and fanaticism and that business is so dull and laborers so scarce that they see no prospect for business or success in anything that they might undertake.

The taxes in cities and towns are increasing daily. In this city they reach the neat little figure of about 6 per cent. Nine-tenths of our industrious and enterprising German population would leave this city if they could get 75 cents on the dollar for their property. A real estate sale is unknown at this time. There is not a building going up in this city. Mechanics are leaving as fast as they can and those that remain have nothing to do. There seems no prospect for business in this section of the state. The wheat crop this year is one of the best ever harvested in this part of the state. The trouble is that prohibition has been fastened upon the state by political party influence, and one of the most corrupt political rings that ever existed is doing all it can do to prevent the people from having a vote upon the question of resubmission.

Any state is to be pitied that has prohibition foisted upon it through partisan political influence. The people of Nebraska, if they could appreciate the situation in Kansas, would never allow prohibition to carry at the polls. It should be remembered that those who leave Kansas to advocate prohibition in Nebraska are not the honored men of this state nor their representatives. They are those who make it a business of agitating what they believe to be moral reforms. Many of them belong to that class who have succeeded in having colleges built by the people of cities in this state for which the people are in many instances yet indebted and are yet taxed to support. This class do no labor, produce nothing and care less how business men, farmers and laborers get along, so that the schools and projects of moral reform are contributed to.

These are cold truths and facts. Kansas today should show an increase of population for the last ten years of 150 per cent, while she only shows, by the recent census, an increase of 86 per cent. The state of Nebraska shows 106 per cent, an excess over Kansas of 100 per cent. Nebraska has had liberal laws, Kansas has been ruled by intolerance and fanaticism. This section has not received a good German or Swede immigrant for years. If they come to look at the country they leave saying: "I like your country, but I cannot stand prohibition." These are object lessons, but the intolerant won't see them. But I must close. If you had a list of business men to whom you could write you could have these statements verified by nine out of ten. Anti-prohibitionists here hope and pray that Nebraska may be saved from prohibition and sumptuary laws. The people of Nebraska owe it to themselves to defeat prohibition and not only to themselves but to the great country that we call the United States of America as well. Yours, N. D. TOBEY.

THE OMAHA LAND BILL.

Text of the Measure Which Has Been Introduced by Mr. Dorsey.

Following is the bill introduced by Mr. Dorsey extending the time of payment to purchasers of land of the Omaha tribe of Indians in Nebraska, and for other purposes:

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, that the secretary of the interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to extend the time of payments of the purchase money due for land sold on the Omaha Indian reservation under the sales made by virtue of "an act to provide for the sale of a part of the reservation of the Omaha tribe of Indians in the state of Nebraska, and for no other purposes," approved August 7, 1882, as follows: The time for the first payment is hereby extended until December 1, 1894, the second payment to become due in one year thereafter and the third payment to be due and payable in one year from the time fixed for the second payment: Provided, That the interest on said payments shall be paid annually at the time said payments of interests are due; and the secretary of the treasury shall retain in the treasury all moneys heretofore and that may hereafter be paid as principal under the act approved August 7, 1882, and shall pay over five per centum thereof annually to the secretary of the interior, to be expended by him annually for the benefit of said Indians as prescribed in section three of said act, and the secretary of the treasury shall pay all interest that has been paid on land sold under said act to the secretary of the interior, to be by him paid over to said tribe, to be distributed to the members thereof pro rata by the agent of said tribe, and all interest hereafter coming into the treasury shall be paid over and distributed to said tribe annually in like manner. And provided, That the said act of August 7, 1882 except as changed or modified by this act, shall remain in full force and effect.

SEC. 2. That any entryman who has taken less than 160 acres of land on this reservation and has made payments on the same according to law may purchase at the appraised price and upon the conditions prescribed in the act of August 7, 1882, such additional lands lying contiguous to the lands included in his original entry as he may desire: Provided, That the land so purchased, together with the land included in his original entry, shall in no case exceed 160 acres: And provided further, That no forfeiture shall be deemed to have been incurred on account of the failure to make the payments on said lands that were due July first, eighteen hundred and ninety, under the act of August 7, 1882, and acts amendatory thereof.

Republican State Convention.

The republican electors of the state of Nebraska are requested to send delegates from their several counties to meet in convention in the city of Lincoln, Wednesday, July 23, at 6 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for the following state offices:

Governor.
Lieutenant Governor.
Secretary of State.
Auditor of Public Accounts.
State Treasurer.
Attorney General.
Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings.
Superintendent of Public Instruction.

And the transaction of such other business as may come before the convention.

THE APPORTIONMENT.

The several counties are entitled to representation as follows, being based upon the vote cast for Hon. George H. Hastings, presidential elector in 1888, giving one delegate-at-large to each county, and one for each 100 votes and the major fraction thereof:

COUNTIES.	DEL.	COUNTIES.	DEL.
Adams	14	Kearney	8
Arthur	1	Keya Paha	5
Antelope	10	Keith	3
Burt	3	Kimball	2
Butler	8	Knox	8
Blaine	2	Lancaster	33
Boone	9	Lincoln	7
Box Butte	6	Logan	2
Brown	5	Loup	2
Buffalo	16	Madison	10
Butler	11	McPherson	1
Burt	12	Merrick	9
Cass	21	Nance	5
Cedar	5	Nemaha	11
Chase	6	Nuckolls	9
Cheyenne	6	Otoe	15
Cherry	5	Pawnee	10
Clay	15	Perkins	5
Colfax	7	Pierce	4
Cuming	8	Phelps	9
Custer	21	Platte	13
Dakota	6	Polk	7
Dawes	9	Red Willow	9
Dawson	8	Richardson	15
Deuel	3	Rock	4
Dixon	7	Saline	15
Dodge	18	Sarpy	5
Douglas	60	Saunders	15
Dundy	5	Scott's Bluff	3
Fillmore	14	Seward	15
Franklin	7	Sheridan	3
Frontier	8	Sherman	6
Furnas	10	Sioux	3
Gage	25	Stanton	4
Garfield	5	Thayer	10
Gosper	5	Thomas	2
Grant	2	Thurston	2
Greeley	4	Valley	7
Hall	14	Washington	10
Hamilton	15	Wayne	5
Harlan	8	Webster	10
Hayes	4	Wheeler	3
Hitchcock	7	York	19
Holt	14	Unorganized Ter	1
Howard	7		
Hooker	1		
Jefferson	15	Total	819
Johnson	9		

It is recommended that no proxies be admitted to the convention, and that the delegates present be authorized to cast the full vote of the delegation.

L. D. RICHARDS, Chairman.
WALT M. SEELEY, Secretary.

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 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 trans fer 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 ... 400,000
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