PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

OFFICES. Omaha, The Bee Building.
South Omaha, corner N and 26th Streets.
Council Binds. 12 Pearl Street.
Chicago Office. 317 Chamber of Commerce.
New York, Rooms 13, 14 and 15. Tribune Building
Washington. 513 Fourteenth Street.

CORRESPONDENCE. All communications relating to news and interial matter should be addressed to the Ed

BUSINESS LETTERS. All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Boe Publishing Company, Omaha. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY. SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Ss.
County of Houghas, Ss.
George B. Traschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of The Dally Res for the week ending June 18, 1822, was as follows: Sunday, June 12.
Monday, June 13.
Tuesday, June 14.
Wednesday, June 15.
Thursday, June 16.
Friday, June 16.
Friday, June 18.
Saturday, June 18.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 18th day of June, A. D., 1852. N. P. FEILA, SEAL. Notary Public. Average Circulation for May, 24,381 "Some good western man" was not in

Average

24.048

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

it at all. WILL Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Dana "get together" now?

MR. CLEVELAND evidently did not go to Buzzard's Bay to eat crow.

ONE by one the great mercantile houses are gravitating up town. TAMMANY will be heard from, not in

June but November. The tiger is not whipped, but sullen. CLEVELAND is not the democratic Moses. Moses never ran for a second

term and never got left, SIGNOR CRISPI is on top again in Italy. The noble signor seems to have

a crisp eye out for the main chance. ANY man with money who reads the signs of the times correctly will gather In all the Omaha realty he can buy this

STEVENSON was the headsman of the Cleveland administration. Now the people will be the headsman of the Stevenson campaign.

THE democratic convention was insolent to the New York delegation, and New York will be avenged for that insolence in November.

THE protectionist democrat will never vote for a free trade candidate and an ultra free trade platform. It is the death of the democratic party.

By ALL means let all Omahans cele-

brate the Fourth of July. This is a celebration year for America and Omaha should be as loyal as any other THESE are big days for the Folsom

family. "Uncle Ben" sold his lot in Omaha for \$100,000 and nephew Grover was nominated by the democrats on the next day.

LEADERS of all labor organizations and fraternal societies of every kind should attend the meeting to perfect preliminary arrangements for a grand Fourth of July celebration.

MANUFACTURING makes a city and it looks as if Omaha were not as ambitious for factories proportionately as tome of the smaller Nebraska cities. We need and must have more factories.

THE calamity which befell the Dallas artillery near Dennison, Texas, will be deeply regetted by the many friends of the company in this city. The young Texans made a good impression upon the people of Omaha.

WHAT a horrible nightmare that convention will be in the slumbers of participants, with its bitter strife, its leaking roof, its quarrel on the platform, its hideous yelling and all-night session! The very circumstances were ominous.

NEW YORK insulted in the choice for president, the western states hissed in their appeals for silver and the people of America asked to give up their markets for England's good: Did ever the democratic party present to the country a sorrier spectacle or more egregious blunders?

BUCK KILGORE, having kicked down a baize door and attempted to defeat Sherman's statue at Washington, has made a third grasp for fame by attempting to make a pantomime speech in congress, waiving his arms and saying nothing. This was probably the ablest effort of his life.

THERE are two distinguished men of Des Moines now in deep mourning. Both are wiser men today. Each took in his mouth more than he could chew. One indulged a laudable ambition and his party laughed at him: the other fed an appetite for revenge, but finally fell outside the breastworks.

UNDOUBTEDLY there will be no more interesting event in Om tha this year than the visit in August of the Shriners and Knights Templar. Several thousand of these distinguished members of the Masonic fraternity will be here, and it is most desirable that they be, generously entertained. The hospitality extended to these visitors will do more to extend the reputation of Omaha for liberality in matters of this kind than anything else of the year, and the opportunity to improve our good name in this respect must not be lost. The demand it will make upon our people is not large and it should be met promptly and cheer-

THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE. Grover Cleveland is for the third time the candidate of the democratic party for president of the United States. Although without a single vote in the convention from his own state and relentlessly fought by its delegation, the expresident secured the nomination on the first ballot with votes to spare. It was a victory of which Mr. Cleveland may pardonably feel proud, and which reflects credit upon the energy, skill and devotion of his friends. Whitney and Dickinson and Vilas have repaid Cleveland for the honors he bestowed on them when from comparative political obscurity he elevated them to cabinet positions. There are others whose devotion has imposed obligations on him which is all probability he will never be able to repay.

It is perhaps unnecessary to consider minutely the several explanations of this result of one of the most inharmonious political conventions in the history of the country. The intelligent student of politics will readily find one of them in the fact that the democracy has no leader whose apparent availability is equal to that of Mr. Cleveland. It has abler men, as Carlisle for example, but they are not in the right section of the country to be available as presidential candidates, and it could not be convincingly claimed in behalf of any northern democrat that he would be more popular anywhere than Cleveland. It was urged by the friends of the ex-president that if he could not carry any of the doubtful states, including New York, no other democrat could do so, and the supporters of other candidates were unable to demonstrate that this position was not sound and tenable.

The course of Hill had made him impossible, and none of the other men talked of inspired confidence. Then there was a very general disposition to rebuke the arrogance of Tammany and the methods which that element of the New York democracy had adopted. This was plainly manifested throughout the proceedings of the conventien. It is rather creditable to the representatives of the democracy that they refused to countenance the course of the Hill faction. Mr. Cleveland, moreover, stands pre-eminent in the regard of democrats as the exponent of the idea of tariff reform-an idea that is by no means original with him, and which neither he nor any other democrat has ever clearly defined or giver practical application. It was the very, general view among democrats that the logic of the situation demanded the nomination of Cleveland.

No well informed man will pretend that Grover Cleveland is stronger before the country now than he was four years ago. There is not a valid reason for assuming that he can carry any state in 1892 that he lost in 1888. On the contrary there is reason to believe that the list of democratic states in the last presidential election will be reduced two or three in the election this year. The policy of which Mr. Cleveland is the most conspicuous representative was freshly submitted to the people in 1888 and was overwhelming rejected. In view of the progress and increased prosperity of the country it cannot reasonably be supposed to have grown in popular favor since that time. The business of the country is moving forward peacefully and prosperously, and there is no demand and no good reason for a change that would unsettle and disturb every department of trade and industry. Therefore the meaningless ery of tariff reform, as made by the democratic party, will have less influence with the great body of intelligent voters this year than it did four

vears ago. The same conditions that gave the electoral vote of New York to the republican presidential candidates in 1888 still prevail, but they are intensified. The democratic factional conflict in that state has made wounds that will not heal. Cleveland is wealer in New York now than he was four years ago when he received the nomination and there is no probability that he will make any material gain as the campaign progresses. It is an absurd claim that he can carry any western or northwestern state, and if there is any debatable silver state it will be more likely to go repubican than democratic.

CLEVELAND AND HIS ENEMIES. The reluctance of the majority in the Chicago convention to take the anti-Cleveland men at their word seems very strange, in view of the fact that Tammany never has violated its plodges. It would be impossible to point to a single instance in which Tammany has been faise to its professions of fealty or opposition to the candidates of the democratic party. In this case it very clearly makes known its antagonism to Mr. Cleveland. The speeches of Mr. De Witt, Mr. Cockran, Mr. Fellows and others bristle with points indicative of this antagonism. It is significant that the opposition of the anti-Cleveland men in the state of New York to the candidate of the party is not wholly based upon considerations of expediency. They hate Mr. Cleveland bitterly, and they did not hesitate to give expression to that hatred in the conven-When men like Bourke Cockran, W. C. DeWitt, John R. Fellows, Generat Sickies and others who wield a powerful influence in the state of New York are united in an expression of antagonism to the nominee of their party it is safe to conclude that they mean something. No democratic candidate has ever carried the Empire state without the active aid of the forces which these men represent. A united party is absolutely necessary to democratic success in that state, and even when the dem-

ocracy is united it is fair fighting ground. It would be difficult to exaggerate the intensity of the antagonism of Tammany toward Grover Cleveland. It is founded upon something more than the defeat of the Hill forces in the convention. If Cleveland and Hill had been rival candidates under ordinary conditions, the winner would have been cordially supported by the loser and the rivalry would have been lost sight of as soon as the choice was made. But in this case the successful candidate and his supporters in his own state have made war

not have been made by the Cleveland men upon the republican party than they have made upon the friends of Senator Hill. They have denounced the Hill men in terms that could not have been expected to produce any other feeling than the savage rescutment shown at Chicago. They organized themselves as the only regular representatives of the democracy of New York and held a state convention of their own at which they elected delegates to the national convention and adopted resolutions expressive of their contempt of the men who then held and still hold in their hands the democratic machinery of their

If the Tammany men were something more or less than human they might forget during this campaign that they have been treated as a pack of political thugs fit only to be cast out and ignored by the element of the party which assumes to represent all that is truly good in politics. But the utterances of the Hill men at Chicago prove that they are by no means disposed to submit quietly and take the medicine offered them with professions of delight. Their speakers did not hesitate to say that the opponents of Cleveland in New York would put him to death at the polls. Every one of the Hill speakers breathed threatenings and slaughter. It is significant, too, that the threats were made when it was plainly apparent that Cleveland would be nominated and that Hill was entirely out of the race.

No democratic candidate for the presidency was ever confronted by a more certain prospect of defeat at the hands of his own party than Grover Cleveland is now. The republicans have reason to be perfectly satisfied with the outlook.

A DISORDERLY CONVENTION.

The democratic national convention at Chicago was perfectly in line with the traditions of the party, and did not belie the predictions of those who said that it would be stormy. In the whole history of the democratic party there has never been a convention in which there was shown a more bitter antagonism than was shown at Chicago. The hostility of the factions was not controlled by considerations of policy, but was given full sway without regard to consequences.

The republican convention at Minneapolis presents a striking contrast to the Chicago convention in many respects, but chiefly in regard to the behavior of the delegates. At Chicago a man who cheered for Cleveland was in danger of being assaulted, and the opponents of the ex-president ran the same risk when they gave expression to their feelings. At Minneapolis a man could say what he pleased without placing himself in danger of personal injury. The scenes of disorder at Chicago as described by the correspondents who witnessed them were simply riotous. Enthusiasm is always permissible, but the demonstrations of factional feeling at Chicago went beyond the bounds of reason. Any man who cheered for Hill or Cleveland here

was in danger of being assaulted. Republican conventions have always been decorous and decent and free from the feeling which finds expression in riots and personal encounters. There is a difference between the elements which compose the two parties. History proves that republican conventions can do their work without disturbances, while the democrats always need strong police force to preserve order.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM. The platform promulgated at Chicago covers a wide range of subjects. It will be sufficient at this time to consider only those which will constitute the leading issues in the impending campaign. The tariff plank, apart from its platitudes regarding the objects of taxation, is essentially a plea for free trade, and this is not concealed by the pretense of a desire to protect the interests of labor. In the unqualified denunciation of the tariff policy under which, during the past quarter of a century, the nation has made the most remarkable material progress in the world's history, there is shown the real sentiment of the democratic party regarding the system of American protection. The course of the majority in the present house of representatives in attacking the tariff in the interest of free trade is heartily commended, and the promise is held out to the country that, if successful in obtaining control of the legislative departments of the government, the democratic party will

repeal the present tariff law. It does not propose, be it understood to revise the law with a view to correcting any defects that may exist in it, and remedying any inequalities incident to it, but to wipe it out altogether. Whether it would give the country in place of it some such measure as the Mills bill or whether the democracy has any intelligent and practicable plan to substitute for the present tariff, the platform does not state. The tariff plank contains several assertions which are contrary to well known facts, and the falsifying of which there will be ample opportunity hereafter to show. Reciprocity is denounced as a sham, in face of the fact that it has enabled us to regain old markets and open new ones for our meats and breadstuffs and to increase our foreign commerce \$75,000,000 within a year.

On the question of silver coinage, which proved to be quite as knotty and perplexing as had been expected, the platform is likely to be confusing to the average democratic mind, and doubtless was intended to be. The act of 1890 is denounced as a cowardly makeshift, when everybody knows that it was a compromise to avert free coinage and was the best that could be done at the time to check the movement in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver. It has added largely to the currency of the country and thus far has had no evil effects, but it has not accomplished what was hoped for in raising the price of silver. That is not the fault of the law, but of the increased production of

silver. The demand that gold and silver shall be coined on equal torms means that the profit which now goes to the government from the coinage of silver shall be taken upon Hill and Tammany hall. A more by the producer of that metal, which

bitter and aggressive onslaught could would be no more just than would be the payment by the government to the farmer or any other class of a profit in excess of the market price of their products. All parties agree that both gold and silver should be used as money and that they should be kept at a parity, but this condition could not be maintained with the free and unlimited comage of silver, and that is the policy which a large majority of the democratic party want, let them coafuse and becloud the question as they will. As to the adjustment of a ratio through international agreement, that is just what the republican administration is endeavoring to do, and as yet it has received no epcouragement from any free silver demo-

crat in congress. The American system of protection with reciprocity and the question of free silver coinage will be the issues of the campaign, and the republican party is prepared to give them the fullest possible discussion before the people.

SIGNS OF IMPROVEMENT. The signs of an active revival of the prosperity of Omaha are to be met with on every hand. There is developing a greater interest in real estate, agents generally reporting that within the past few weeks the inquiries have been more numerous than at any previous time for a year. Naturally the market has grown firmer and the feeling of confidence in the future has strengthened. "he indications are that a considerable amount of the idle capital in the banks of Omaha will before long find investment in this direction, as well as in making improvements and establishing enterprises which will be a source of permanent benefit to the city.

It is not to be doubted that this reawakening of the spirit of enterprise among our own people, the better disposition of outside capital to look to Omaha for safe and profitable investment and the improved faith in the future material progress of this city which these things evidence are to be ascribed very largely to the wise action of the people in giving their approval to the Nebraska Central project. The assurance that within the next few years from \$6,000,000 to \$5,000,000 will be expended in carrying out this project, and that when completed Omaha will have railroad facilities surpassed by no other western city, and permanent improvements of great value, naturally induces capital to avail itself of the very favorable opportunity that now offers for real estate investment that will certainly bring large returns in the near future. Its effect must also be to conduce to expansion in nearly all departments of enterprise. The packing interests, especially, which will be given access to a much larger_territory for supplies than they now have, are already projecting a material extension of their capacity.

Having declared their determination to be relieved from the restrictions 1mposed by a monopoly, the people of Omaha see their way clear to the attainment of the progress and prosperity which this city should realize by reason of its location in the center of one of the most productive portions of the country, and with confidence restored are already beginning to renew the enterprise which in former years gave this city a vigorous and substantial growth unsurpassed by any other city in the

WHATEVER may be the merits of the Education and the taxpavers of South Omaha as to the tax levy proposed for school purposes, it is certainly a good sign that the demand for educational advantages in that community is more than keeping pace with the growth of the income from fines and licenses. Heretofore the revenue from this source has supported the schools and no tax for this purpose has ever been levied since the corporation was created. The school fund from this source this year will be \$35,000, and there is now in the treasury \$6,000 available for the same purpose, and yet the demand for new school buildings has become so great that the outlay for education is no longer to be limited to the income from licenses. By whatever means the money is raised, South Omaha is to be congratulated upon the conditions which require more schools. Progress in that direction should keep pace with her rapid growth in population.

EXPRESSIONS that come to THE BEE regarding the proposed celebration of the coming Fourth of July are uniformly favorable. Everybody appears to real ize that this is a peculiarly auspicious time for having such a commemoration of the anniversary of the declaration of American independence as this section of the country has never held, and there is special fitness in having it in Omaha. This city will that day entertain thousands of visitors from every part of the country, and the opportunity is therefore most favorable for showing to the whole nation that in this western city the patriotism of the people is as vital and ardent as in any other section of the republic. Such a celebration as THE BEE has suggested would attract here thousands of the people of Nebraska and Iowa other than those who will be drawn to the city by political considerations. There is time to arrange a magnificent demonstration if the matter is taken hold of at once and energetically pushed.

THE nomination of Hon. A. E. Stevenson of Illinois, for vice president by the Chicago convention did not strengthen the tipket. Mr. Stevenson is a lawyer of good ability, who has served a term in congress, was first assistant postmaster general in the Cleveland administration and is popular with the Illinois domocrats. He was probably chosen at the suggestion of Senator Palmer, but his selection will not materially affect the result in Illinois. That state is safely republican this year. On the other hand, there are a great many democrats in Indiana who will not forgive the summary turning down of Mr. Gray, and it will not be at all surprising if some of these are found in the republican ranks next November. At any rate the treatment of Gray will very materially reduce the enthusiasm of Indiana democrats for the Chicago ticket and it is pretty safe to say takes that state out of the doubtful list.

John Shervin's name is still occasionally mentioned as a good one to head the demo

Somebody has mentioned J. D. Calhoun in the same breath with the democratic gubernatorial nomination.

POINTS ON NEBRASKA POLITICS.

cratic state ticket.

Honry St. Raynor of Sidney is mentioned n connection with the state senatorial nomination in his district.

Joe Bartley of Atkinson is said to believe that he has a cinch on the republican nomination for state treasurer.

W. S. Frost talks of again making the race for the legislature from Washington and Burt counties on the republican ticket.

Judge E. J. Hainer of Aurora is being industriously boomed by his friends for the republican nomination for congress in the

W. D. Matthews of O'Neill, ex-banker, editor and whisky cure proprietor, will be a candidate for a seat in the state senate on the republican ticket.

The recent convention of the Custer county independents instructed for Weaver for president, Watson for vice president, Van Wyck for governor, Kem for congress and Sam N. Wolbach, the Grand Island mer-

chant who has been honored by the democracy by election to the legislature three times, is now being boomed for the gubernatorial nomination. The Farmers Alliance of Lincoln tries to

poke fun at Prof. Andrews, the republican candidate for congress in the Fifth district, because he is a Presbyterian, but it makes a dismal failure in the attempt at humor. Fremont wants to have one of her citizens

in congress, so the democrats thereabouts are booming W. H. Munger for the nomination. The Columbus Telegram speaks of Munger as "a worthy colleague to co-operate with Bryan and McKeighan." The Nebraska City Press announces that

"It is now generally known that Hon, John C. Watson will not accept a nomination for congress," and it expresses the fond hope that he may meet Bryan on the stump in joint debate during the campaign. The West Point Progress says that with Senator Keiper as the democratic candi-

date for congress it is doubtful whether the independents will make any nomination in the Third district," Perhaps Editor O'Sullivan will expect Poynter to withdraw from the race in case Keiper carries off the honors in the democratic convention.

Tobias Caster's selection as the member of the democratic national committee from Nebraska leads the Grand Island Independent to say: "Mr. Castor, the railroad attorney, will be a nice man to be swallowed by the alliances when the question of fusion with the democracy comes up. The democrats are in the hands of the railroads as much as ever.

John C. Santee, who has been a little of everything, is now on the democratic side of the fence. He sees "only one road leading out of the democratic wilderness; nominate Sam Wolbach or John E. Shervin for governor and H. E. Bonesteel for lieutenant governor and the people will respond with their votes-brains and business." John has almost always been unfortunate in the role of a political sign post.

There seems to be considerable of a factional fight under the surface in the third party and the Nebraska Alliance lifts up the crust a little. It asserts that "some of our friends have desired to use our columns to boom' their respective candidates for governor and to 'kill off' others. This we have not permitted;" and then the editor very kindly adds: "We are willing to trust the people to select their standard bearers without dictation from us."

The nomination of Whitelaw Reid recalls old times to the mind of J. D. Stine of the Superior Journal. "Looking back across the years," says Mr. Stine, "to a day when in Xenia, O., we climbed a rickety old staircase to call upon and congratulate this same man on his recent graduation with high honor from Miami university and his venture as editor of the Xenia News and found him shoving a hand roller over the forms on an old hand press and Preston B. Plumb nulling the lever, how little we or anyone else thought that the events of 1893 would record the death of one as the most illustrious senator of a state that then had no existence, while the other stood before the nation for the next to the highest position on the ticket of a party that was hen but emerging from the ruins of another that had gone down for want of moral courage to meet and crush out a great national crime. But such is history unfolded in the lives of two poor young men who with lofty aims started in life firmly fixed in right principlesand courageous in fighting for the

HUMOROUS HUMMERS.

Philadelphia Record: "What kind of a collar would be best for John L Sullivan?" asked little Tommy. "I don't know; what kind would?" pepiled little Tommy's papa. "Why, cholera morbus." murmured little Tommy. And his proud father patted him on the head, and quite agreed with him.

Puck: William File—The little darling! I wonder what she is doing at the present moment. Ten o'clock. I suppose she is helping her mother attend to her little houselible daties and preparing herself to be a model (Subsides into a state of visionary blisafui-

mess.)
The Little Darling (40 a. m.)—Say, mom, what have you saved for my breakfast? I wish you would bring it up here? I'm too tired to get up yet. Shut the kitchen door, too; the smell of the washing nauseates me. When you get through with the wash call me. How I wish I was rich!

Evening Sun; The sea gives up its dead, as far as the cats and dogs are concerned. Texas Siftings: When a man dies and leaves

a nice young widow with pictty of money, and you see her waiking out with the executor on Sunday afternoon, a change is imminent. Washington Star: "Charley Thwiggins! How dare you?" "You said you'd be a sister to me, didn't

you?"
"Yes."
"Well, I always kiss my sister whenever I
feet like it."

Tid Bits: "So you enjoyed your visit to the zoological gardens, did you?" inquired a young man of his adored one's little sister.
"Oh. yes! And do you know, we saw a camel there that screwe I its mouth and eyes around awiully; and sister said it looked exactly like you when you are reciting poetry at evening parties."

Washington Star: "How old you come out of that game of poker?" asked one rapid youth of another. "I don't know yet. When I started I had \$7.59. When I gult I had \$20 in due bills and no cash, and I'm waiting for de-velopments." OSCULATION IN THE EAST.

Boston Courie In Boston when they osculate
It's just a sacchic hush,
No louder than the mingling of
Four dainty bits of plush. At Hartford when the lablals meet

A gentle swish is heard, Like sound that pulses from the grain When by a zephyr stirred. But when in Bangor they collide In hip-caress you hear A sound quite like a clapboard dropped Upon an iron pier.

New York Weekly: Couldn't Stand It.— Favored Walter—I'm goin' to leave here w'en my week is up. Regular Guest—Eh? You get good pay, don't you? "Yes. You the same's everywhere." "And tips besides?" "A good many" "Then what is the matter?" "They don't allow no time for goin' out to meals. I have to eat here."

THINK THE TICKET IS WEAK

Comments of Washington Citizens on the

Democratic Nominees. SOMETHING ABOUT THE ILLINOIS MAN

Not Entirely in Harmony with the Views of Cleveland on Civil Service Reform-Much Sympathy Expressed for Grav.

> WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE,) 513 FOURTHENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 23.

"Poor Gray! What a sacrifice of Indiana's favorite democratic son," was the exclamation of democrats and republicans alike when the result of the convention's work upon the vice presidency became known at 6 o'clock this evening. There had been such a determined fight for Gray by his Hoosier friends that it was supposed for a while he would get the crumb, notwithstanding the fact that it has been stated a number of times in Bar specials that Mr. Cleveland would not accept

Mr. Stevenson was a very ordinary machine politician while he beheaded fourth class postmasters under President Cleve-laud, violating the civil service law, and the "stuffed propnet" sat as the soul of reform in the white house. The nomination will not come to Mr. Stevenson with any degree of eclat. It was refused by Governor Boies of lows and would have been refused by Gray had there been anything else for the gov ernor to do. Illinois is hopelessly republican and since Stevenson represents no element of strength outside of his own state, where he is unknown, it is thought that the party managers in the convention came to the conclusion to throw the second place away.

Don't Like the Platform. There is a good deal of criticism on the platform which was adopted, although most lemograts are not desirous of having their expressions of disapproval published resentative Holman of Indiana, however, was outspoken in his denunciation. "It is," said no, "marked by more timidity than anything the democratic party has done for years. It is as weak as a combination of years. It is as weak as a combination of timidity and slush could make it."

The conservative men of the party on the tariff question are not at all pleased with the plank relating to that issue, and they con-sider that the convention would have done more wisely if the original report of the committee had been adopted. The republicans are particularly well pleased with this plank, and Representative Dingley of Maine said that this alone would insure the success of the republican ticket. declaration of the convention "This

tariff," said he, "draws more distinctly between "draws two parties on this issue than ever before. This is the first time that the democratic party has placed itself on record as favoring free trade. It is well known up in New England that the democrats in conventions and speechmaking in those states have been persistent in declar-it the democratic party was always ing that for a tariff which would equalize the dif ferences between the prices of labor paid in this country and in Europe. This was also the republican position, but now that the democrats have declared for free trade they can no longer make this claim and they will probably lose Connecticut on this alone. Of course the term 'free trade' to us through the English nomenclature, and t does not mean absolutely no tariff at all, but only a tariff on articles not produced i the country. This is therefore a tariff for revenue only, which England now has, and this was endorsed by the democrats yester day from a democratic standpoint, therefore believe that the platform tically, as it will cost the party Connecticut. without making any compensatory gain elsewhere.' Not a Cheer Nor a Smile.

Like a wet branket Mr. Cleveland's nomi nation fell upon the democrats in Washington. There was not a cheer nor a smile of joy. Almost every active partison democrat here from any part of the country was op-posed to Mr. Cleveland's nomination for man reasons. Firstly, they did not and do not believe that he could defeat President Harrison. Secondly, he has been president once. They know him. He has been tried, and proved a failure. He discovered the second of the secon played an abnormal ingratitude and had no on of personal sacriff Old leaders were turned down, deaf ear was given to all advices. This was arbitrariness such as had never before been witnessed in the presidential office. He was nobody's president, and lived for himself He forgot those who made him, and kept up

some of his early friendships.

These were the expressions made by the leading democrats of the country now in Washington today, and a dejected lot of men they are. Mr. Cleveland's nomination is en tirely satisfactory to the republicans. He it was President Harrison most desired as his opponent. With Cleveland, the president was and is confident that there will be a fair and square fight between issues, not nen, open test of the two great principles the two platforms have left which as a bar between these parties. It will be the present republican American system of protection and reciprocbetween these ity upon the one side and *free trade upon the other. The "tariff reform" of the Cleveland school, such as is described in the platform adopted at Chicago, is free trade,

denounces the republican protective tariff as

a fraud and declares that the "federal gov-

ornment has no constitutional power to im-

For Free Trade Direct.

This is, by the president and his colabor ers, construed to be a declaration for free trade direct, and that it cannot be distorted into anything else. Having out so boldly for free trade is here conceded that it will come mainly a campaign upon the part of the democrats to break down our system of protection to home industries. Certainly this decidedly involves the question of maintaining our commercial remprocity, for without ing our commercial remprocity, for without a protective tariff reciprocity would be impossible. Secretary Foster expressed himself to The Bee correspondent in this language today: "Mr. Cleveland is the strongest and weakest candidate the democrats could have named. He is strong with his party because he most clearly and fairly represents the cardinal principles of his party. He is a free trader, and believes in a golden standard. He is weak because any man who stands? He is woak because any man who stands squarely upon democratic principles is weak before the country. A strong democrat is an artful dodger. The free coinage advo-cates will cordially hate Cleveland because he would not go near so far as we have and not one fourth as far as we will go in recognizing silver."

It is a serious question among the demo-crats here, who will take charge of Mr. Cleveland's campaign. All of the old managers are opposed to him personally and they dislike him upon general grounds. It is said that not a capable democratic politician can be found to take the responsibility of that

Miscellaneous Fourth Assistant, Postmaster General

Rathbone wants the republicans and patrons of the Hartwell postoffice, Buffalo county, to forward a petition to the department stating who they want appointed postmaster, Senators Paddock and Manderson have succeeded in inducing the senate committee on appropriations to appropriate \$15,000 for on appropriations to appropriate \$1 the work of extending the demand for core and other agricultural products in foreign countries. The amount nitherto appropriated has been quite limited -\$3,500. large increase and it is thought will be sufficient to promote the desired object They have also succeeded in getting the committee to set aside \$5,000 to collect further information as to the best methods of promoting agriculture and irrigation in

arid states.
T. C. Field was today appointed postmaster at Joyce, Chickasaw county, Ia., and C. Myers at Nordland, Worth county, Ia. Today Secretary Noble has decided in favor of James Cnafer in the contest of Dowling against Chafer, from Watertown, S. D. C. W. Merriam of Waterloo, Ia., is at the

Ebbitt. Adjutant General Kelton will be placed on the retired list of the army tomorrow,
Hon, Charles T. McCoy and Banker McChesney of Aberdeen, S. D., are here, the latter seeking the position of comptroller of the currency.

The Missouri Reform. Kansas City Journal.

The new Missouri has little respect for some of the hide-bound traditions which the old Missouri is trying to force on it. That is why so many of the younger democrats are going to vote for Warner and victory in the

A Good Reason.

Springfield Republican.

"Will New York democrats vote for Clove-

iand?" asked a Hoosier of General Daniel Sickles. "No." "Why?" And in replying: "Because he is a d-d mugwump," the old war hero put his remaining foot in it in true

Murphy style. Out of the Frying-Pan. St. Joseph News. Statistics prove that more suicides occur in winter than in summer. This may be accounted for by the fact that man is afraid

to take the chances of exchanging a tempera-

ture of ninety in the shade to one that is out

of reach of the ther mometer.

Popular Even in Paris.

New York Commercial Advertiser. Who would have thought of Prince Bisparck as a popular idol in France! And yet the absurd rancor of the young kaiser toward the creator of the German empira, his grandfather's chancellor and his own po litical tutor, is speedily making him popular even in Paris.

So Self-Sacrificing. Cedar Rapids Gazette,

According to the Register, Clarkson is ionorable, open, fair, fearless and courageous. for office. He has had three offices thrust upon him, all of which he deserted at the earliest opportunity. As a promoter of selfabnegation Clarkson has no equal. Insist on dealer. If he does not have it, send direct to the factory for sample. Do not allow dis-honest parties to sell you something "just as good." Take only the genuine. "J. S. C." in big letters on every wrapper.

Not a Protective Tariff. San Francisco Chronicle.

The Mexicans are gradually learning how to impose a customs tax, and if not interfered with will, probably, in the course of a few years, be able to intelligently protect their particular industries. At present, they low high duties indiscriminately, and thought-less critics call the result a protective tariff, but it bears no more resemblance to a pro-tection measure than black does to white, A high tariff made to fall alike on competing and noncompeting articles is as much "a tariff for revenue only" as that levied by England. There is only a difference in detail

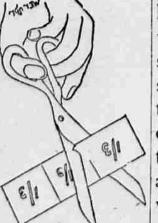
Still Cutting a. 1/3 off-- On a lot of 2 and 3 piece suits and lon pant suits for boys, and beginning Saturday

Still Cutting

a 1/3 off--On a lot of 2 and 3 piece suits andlong

The Chicago platform frankly

pant suits for boys, and



Saturday, we'll give a beautiful silk belt with every boys' suit purchased, no matter if it's a third off suit or any kind, as long as the belts last. Ladies' and children's blouse waists at half price to close. For the men we

have some awfully low priced hot weather coats and vests as well as making sweeping reductions on all kinds of summer suits. A stock of straw hats at 50c

Browning, King&Co

From now till July . 4 our store will be open | S. W. Cor 15th & DouglasSt 日とは定ちてはのまいいいい