

THE DAILY BEE

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY. SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss. George B. Tschack, secretary of the Bee Publishing Company...

OMAHA belongs to the people these days. THE issue this year is clear. It is English against American markets.

THE Chicago platform exclaims: "The democratic party believes in home rule." But not in home markets.

THE county board is again republican and the pap-distributing kaleidoscope has made another bewildering turn.

COME one, come all, who wish to see the great convention. Omaha will greet you and when you ask for bread we will not give you a rock.

THE Feudibles of Washington are telling the home people what a great time they had at Omaha. They don't mention their Council Bluffs experience.

DR. TALMAGE is in London and is attracting his usual crowds. In spite of the sneers of many intelligent people Talmage continues to draw like a dentist.

WE are surprised to observe that the Rocky Mountain News of Denver is still printed on white paper. We looked for a complete silver caution long before this time.

CHAMPION JOHN L. SULLIVAN says he is tired of Boston because the people there talk too much. Strange to say, we, too, have observed the same peculiarity in the Hub.

THE victory of an Omaha girl in winning one of the Vassar college scholarships is not surprising, although a distinct credit to this city. Omaha schools and pupils are among the very best in America.

DURING the rebellion General Harrison and Whitelaw Reid were on the battlefield making the history of the war, one with his sword and the other with his pen. Where were Cleveland and Stevenson?

CHAIRMAN DICKIE of the prohibition national committee says that the party is not a religious organization, as many people suppose, but a political party. It seems to be considered necessary to make this statement frequently.

IF, as reported, Hamlin Garland, Edward Everett Hale and Edward Hellamy are to be delegates to the people's party convention, it behooves Omaha to see that they are well entertained. They are men of brains, however erratic, and should be received as such.

SENATOR QUAY has preserved his usual silence, to which democratic papers have pointed with glee. Now he has made an utterance of a most emphatic and alarming nature to the lately laughing ones. He said: "I will bet \$10,000 that Mr. Harrison will be elected." Enough said.

THE most flagrant and abusive cartoon issued this season was that of Puck on Mr. Blaine, which came to the public on the day of Emmons Blaine's funeral. Friends and foes of Blaine will vote this act of Puck an indication of a spirit of brutality and fendishness not pleasant to contemplate. If the plate was made before the death of Emmons Blaine it ought to have been destroyed. There can be no excuse for such an act of diabolism.

IT is a dull day when announcement is not made of one or more large building projects in Omaha. The period of stagnation has come to an end and the natural enterprise and energy of our citizens, which has received fresh encouragement from the Nebraska Central movement, is now showing itself once more. As the spirit of progress is contagious, it is reasonable to expect still larger and more conspicuous results in the same direction.

THE platform of the democracy, speaking on foreign relations, bursts out: "The democratic party is the only party that has ever given the country a foreign policy consistent and vigorous, compelling respect abroad and inspiring confidence at home." When one remembers the nation-wide laughter at Bayard's insane frothings and "demands" in that ridiculous Mexican Cutting episode and the indignation at the cowardly manner in which he tried to sneak out of the fisheries controversy, we begin to realize what great humorists those plank-makers were.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

The organization of the republican national committee will undoubtedly be satisfactory to the party at large. From what is said of Hon. W. J. Campbell of Illinois, the chairman of the committee, by those who have knowledge of his qualifications for managing a political campaign, his selection was manifestly wise. It was judicious, also, to take a man from Illinois, the home of the democratic candidate for vice president. Of course there is not the slightest probability of that state being carried by the democrats next November, but they will make a vigorous fight there, and it is well to have the man who is to conduct the republican campaign familiar with Illinois politics.

Equally judicious was the selection of Hon. Tom Carter of Montana for secretary of the committee. He is very popular in his own state, which is generally placed on the doubtful list, and he is a thoroughly capable politician. Mr. Carter exhibited rare tact and judgment in the work he did for President Harrison at Minneapolis, showing himself so possessed of exceptional skill and ability in political management. He will undoubtedly, as secretary of the committee, give stronger evidence of his exceptional qualifications. The selection of Mr. De Young, editor of the San Francisco Chronicle, as vice chairman was wise and will have a good effect upon the coast states.

The unanimity with which these officers were chosen evidences complete harmony in the committee and gives assurance that the campaign will be conducted by the men selected for that important task without any bickerings or misunderstandings which might interfere with a vigorous and aggressive management. The fact is recognized that the republican party has before it a contest which, as was said by Mr. Fessett of New York, will put to the test the mettle of every republican, and that in order to win the party must be united and harmonious. Especially is it important and necessary that there be no disaffection or serious disagreements in the national committee, and it will be gratifying to all republicans to know that there are none and that the promise is that all the members of the committee will work zealously and heartily for the party's success. The influence of this upon the party throughout the country will be good, inspiring it with zeal and confidence. The signs are propitious, the conditions are favorable to republican victory, but in order to achieve victory the party must be harmonious, vigilant and aggressive.

THE IMPRISONED ANARCHISTS.

Representatives of many labor unions and other organizations in Chicago are making a united effort to secure the pardon of Oscar Neebe, Michael Schwab and Samuel Fielden, the anarchists who are in the penitentiary at Joliet for participation in the Haymarket riot, which took place in Chicago on May 4, 1886. It is not necessary to dwell upon the nature of the crime for which these men were imprisoned. The public passed judgment upon their case long ago. There never has been any doubt of their guilt and the interests of social order require that they shall pay the full penalty imposed by the law. But even if it admitted that they have been sufficiently punished and that the penitence which they profess is genuine, it is very unfortunate that the labor organizations should have been induced to take measures looking to their release. No doubt those who are concerned in this movement constitute only a small fraction of the organized bodies of which they are members, but in so far as they are proceeding in the name of labor unions they are doing harm to the interests of all workingmen.

Through no fault of the great peace-loving masses embraced by these unions they have become associated in the minds of many people with anarchistic notions and turbulent proceedings. Such men as Neebe and Schwab and Fielden have done immeasurable injury to the workingmen of America by creating the impression in some quarters that they are representatives of the ideas and purposes of the labor organizations. The rights and privileges of the workingmen cannot be protected nor can their interests in any way be subserved by the championship of men who have no respect for law and order. On the contrary, they are sure to suffer by any action which identifies them, even remotely, with such men. They need the best public sentiment on their side and are sure to have it if they frown upon every movement that threatens social disorder.

Let the workingmen refrain from interesting themselves in behalf of the imprisoned anarchists; or at least let them take care to do nothing in that direction in the name of organized labor.

THE PROHIBITION CONVENTION.

The national convention of the prohibition party will meet in Cincinnati today. Representation in this convention is based on the vote polled by the party in the different states instead of on the number of congressmen and senators—a plan which it is proposed shall be adopted hereafter for republican conventions. The number of delegates in the prohibition convention, if all attend, will be 1,001, and it is expected that everybody who has a right to a seat will be present.

This will be the sixth convention of the prohibition party to nominate presidential candidates. In the last five presidential elections the vote of the party was as follows: 1872..... 5,607 1876..... 9,757 1880..... 9,678 1884..... 150,623 1888..... 249,945 This shows a considerable growth in the prohibition vote during the past twelve years, though not so great as the party expected. The leaders are figuring on polling 1,000,000 votes this year, but the result will doubtless show that this is an extravagant expectation. According to the advice from Cincinnati the suggestion that the prohibition party should amalgamate with the people's party is not likely to receive serious consideration. It is also said that there will be no difficulty in finding men willing to accept the nomination for the

presidency, there being several who are vigorously cultivating a boom. With regard to the platform, it is stated that the silver issue will probably cause trouble and doubtless there will be a compromise of views and a straddle. The taking of prohibition into politics has not been helpful to the cause. It is worthy of note that since 1881 only two states, North and South Dakota, have placed prohibition in their constitutions, while during this period thirteen states have voted on prohibitory amendments to their constitutions and rejected them, namely: New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Nebraska, Oregon, Washington, Tennessee, West Virginia, Mississippi and Texas. In all of these states except Michigan the majority against prohibition was large and decisive. High license and restriction have very generally followed the defeat of prohibition, uniformly with results that have been satisfactory to the people and have vindicated the wisdom of their adoption.

While the prohibition vote in the country at large has realized a considerable growth in the last eight years, in the larger states the vote has not increased in late years, and wherever high license prevails the effect is to reduce the prohibition vote for the reason that that system, when properly enforced, appeals to the support of intelligent and practical people. Prohibition, on the other hand, has failed of its purpose wherever it has been adopted and has also been a drawback to the material prosperity of the states having it. Nevertheless we shall, as usual, be told by the platform of the Cincinnati convention that prohibition has been everywhere an unqualified success.

A CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION.

The platform adopted by the democratic party at Chicago says: "We declare it to be the fundamental principle of the democratic party that the federal government has no constitutional power to impose or collect tariff duties, except for the purposes of revenue only, and we demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of the government, honestly and economically administered."

This is the first time in all its history that the democratic party has taken this ground. Never before has it dared to deny the authority of the constitution for the imposition of tariff duties. In many democratic national conventions there have been free traders who desired to have such a declaration made, but they have always hitherto been in the minority and the party has never until now made an attack upon the republican tariff position upon the ground that it is not constitutional.

It is interesting to note that the demagogues of today have gone back many years for their tariff plank. The nullification convention that assembled at Columbia, S. C., November 19, 1832, passed an ordinance repudiating the tariff legislation then in force in the United States, and this action virtually put South Carolina out of the union. Less than a month later President Jackson issued his proclamation against nullification, in which he said: "A convention assembled in the state of South Carolina has passed an ordinance by which they declare that the several acts and parts of acts of the congress of the United States, purporting to be laws for the imposing of duties and imposts on the importation of foreign commodities, and now having actual effect and operation within the United States, and more especially two acts for the same purpose passed on the 22nd of May, 1828, and on the 14th of July, 1832, are unauthorized by the constitution of the United States and violate the true meaning and intent thereof, and are null and void and no law, etc., etc. Jackson's proclamation against the nullification declared by the South Carolina democrats is one of the solid rocks upon which his enduring fame rests. The democrats of our day often call themselves Jacksonians and try to bolster up their weak cause by using his name. But they have now once more proclaimed the same false doctrine that aroused the ire of Old Hickory when nullification was rampant in South Carolina sixty years ago.

There is another interesting fact to be noted in connection with the new democratic tariff plank. It is a repetition of a clause in the confederate constitution, which declares that no duties nor taxes on foreign importations shall be laid to promote or foster any industry. The democracy of this day is looking backward for its inspiration. It is living in a past age. It finds its precedents in nullification and rebellion. For many years it has juggled with the tariff, and now at the close of the nineteenth century it has reached the conclusion that was reached long ago by the nullifiers and confederates, namely, that protection is a violation of the constitution of the United States. The democrats have never failed to blunder in framing their platforms, but this is the first time they have ever gone back to nullification and the confederate constitution for a tariff plank.

The folly of giving the contract for furniture for the new city hall to outsiders instead of favoring home manufacturers is now apparent. The furniture sent by the Ketchum company is said to be by no means up to the quality demanded by the contract and it is probable that the council will reject it. There was a strong sentiment against the making of this contract, and it is now evident that the city will suffer annoyance and delay as the penalty for going away from home for furniture that could have been obtained here.

The bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy was reported to the house of representatives on Monday and is now on the calendar. This gives promise of action on the measure at the present session. There is a very general desire on the part of the business interests of the country for the enactment of a national bankruptcy law, and both parties in congress ought to be disposed to regard this wish. The fact should be recognized that a great change has taken place within a few years in the view of commercial circles as to the necessity for such legislation. The former law

was so wretchedly bad in its operation that there was naturally created a widespread prejudice against a national bankruptcy law, but this feeling has largely disappeared, and in the west especially, where the prejudice was strongest, the sentiment is general among business men that there ought to be a uniform system of bankruptcy. The existence of almost as many systems as there are states cannot be in the interest of justice, and since it is practically impossible to secure uniformity in state laws it is necessary to have a national law. As there is nothing political in this matter, and it is something which the business interests of the country are almost unanimous in asking for, there does not appear to be any good reason why congress should not dispose of it at once.

The fate of the anti-options bill in the senate is still somewhat uncertain, although it is the opinion of Senator Vest that it will pass. It appears that the committee having the measure in charge is divided on it, a majority being opposed to it, probably on constitutional grounds, and that two reports on it will be made to the senate, one for and the other against. A final vote of the committee on the bill is expected to be had tomorrow, and in that case the measure will be reported to the senate this week. It will doubtless receive very full discussion, and this is to be desired, especially by the friends of the bill, on whose side the weight of argument rests. So far as the constitutional objection is concerned it does not appear to have much strength, but it will be interesting to observe what can be made out of it. The agricultural producers of the country are nearly unanimous in demanding this legislation, which they profoundly believe to be necessary to the protection of their interests, and both parties in congress would do well to respect their wish.

The fact that exports of produce from the United States for June are proceeding at an average gain of 25 per cent over the heavy shipments of May is a favorable indication, and this with the excellent crop prospects and the increased business in nearly all lines of manufacture will tend to strengthen public confidence in the prosperity of the country and stimulate business in every branch. There is some disturbance and uncertainty in the iron trade, but in all other lines the outlook continues good.

The delegation from the Irish National league which will sail this week for Ireland to bear a message from America to the fighting factions will find that it is a big undertaking to make peace between two warring factions. They will tell their warring Irishmen that their countrymen in America will withhold all aid for the cause of liberty on the old soil unless the quarreling is stopped. Possibly this may have a temporary effect.

HENRY M. STANLEY is conducting his campaign for parliament in the regular English style. He goes about in a cart accompanied by his wife, and both address the people. Mr. Stanley tries to catch votes by introducing his wife as a descendant of Oliver Cromwell, and the scheme appears to work very well. It does not seem a dignified way to gain favor with himself.

Who Paid the Chicago Bill?

If over an office sought the man, it is in Cleveland's case.

A Terrible Threat. New York Sun. Mr. John Lawrence Sullivan may or may not have given utterance to the glorious sentiment, "Give me just one swish at the man in the moon and I'll bet a thousand there won't be any moon left." His crystals crystallize rapidly about the great man of the world. But the man in the moon is the great out of the way, if he wants to keep his record and his halo.

Away with the Code.

There is a melancholy consolation for the party of the "no" vote in De Mores and Mayor in the thought that it may have the effect of bringing the duel into discredit in France and of thus putting an end to the barbarous custom which disgraces an otherwise civilized country. Certainly so conspicuous a failure of the duel as the means of righting wrongs should open the eyes of the French people and bring about the remedy.

BEFORE TAKING.

Senator Ransom of North Carolina: One thing is certain, Cleveland cannot carry North Carolina.

Robert B. Roosevelt of New York: Cleveland's nomination sets New York outside of democratic hopes.

Henry Waterston: The democracy at the convention will walk through a slaughterhouse to an open grave.

Senator Brice of Ohio: I tell you frankly there is not a thinking democrat in Chicago tonight who doesn't fully realize that Mr. Cleveland cannot be elected president of the United States this year.

New York Sun, June 5: Is Grover Cleveland to be a party leader in the democratic party? The democracy might just as well disband at once as issue these claimant's bonds for defeat every four years.

Senator Sherman of Ohio: The democratic state committee of Indiana: The old soldiers will flock in squads, arms, in platoons and companies, to help give Cleveland such a thrashing that he will stay licked for all time.

Lieutenant Governor Sheehan of New York: The democratic party is committing suicide. It is bull-headed enough to go on and nominate a man who cannot possibly carry New York, and without New York we cannot possibly win.

Senator Voorhees of Indiana: It would be folly of the worst type for this convention to attempt to force down the throats of the New York delegates a nominee whom they protest against, who has not a single delegate from his own state.

Governor Flower of New York: From my knowledge of the temper of the democrats of New York state, I can not see how Cleveland cannot carry New York if he should be nominated for president by the democratic national convention.

POINTS ON NEBRASKA POLITICS.

Hahn of Hastings has a boom for the republicana nomination for the state senate.

The Farmers Alliance of Lincoln thinks some Nebraska man ought to be chosen for temporary chairman of the Omaha convention.

It is said the democratic bosses of the Fifth district are tired of McKelchick and will try to put up a straight bourbon in opposition to the congressman.

Interest in independent circles will be divided tomorrow between the progress of preparations for the national convention and the result of the state delegate convention, which meets at Lincoln.

The Norfolk News says the independents of the Third district have put up their strongest man for congress, but it advises the republicans that John R. Hayes is the man who can easily knock out Poyator.

Many of the politicians of the Second district don't know who compose the congressional central committee. There are only three men on the committee—Fred W. Gray of Douglas, Donna Alberry of Washington and Henry Gottsch of Sarpy. These gentlemen will soon be "getting together."

There's some politics as well as lots of truth in the following item from the Lincoln Journal: "Whenever the Omaha World-Herald handles some startling intelligence that does not appear in its contemporaries the stuff may be marked a fake without further investigation. The Gresham business is the latest exhibition of this fake bait."

Douglas county politicians can refresh their memories as to the make-up of the county central committee by reading this list, headed by Chairman D. H. Mercer: First ward, J. W. Honza, Jonathan Edwards, William Umpherson; Second, W. Alstead, Fred Hoya, T. L. Van Dorn; Third, S. B. Cole, W. C. Barton, C. E. Groves; Fourth, T. K. Sudborough, Thomas Creigh, E. Dunn; Fifth, J. M. Cousman, John Wallace, John Jenkins; Sixth, C. Axford, F. E. Bailey, B. C. Smith; Seventh, G. W. Sabine, H. E. Cochran, S. McLeod; Eighth, Thomas Cracker, Charles Landenberg, George Mulhauser; Ninth, Charles Pratt, John L. Carr, Henry Livsey; South Omaha, B. McCullough, James Austie, J. E. Hart, W. S. Cook; East Omaha, W. Sidner, E. L. McFadden; West Omaha, H. C. Barron, R. C. Patterson; Valley, J. H. Ingsum; William Horrons; Florence, F. S. Tucker, S. Claycomb; Union, George Wetmore, Peter Hiller; Elkhorn, G. R. Williams, Omar Whittey; McAdie, P. M. A. G. Anderson; Clontarf, August Peterson, John Karling; Douglas, C. W. Sterns, J. H. Fletcher; Chicago, H. A. Duffer, F. A. Fry; Jefferson, H. C. Timme, John Klinker.

The republican state central committee will meet in Omaha tomorrow. There is a possibility that the session will be a protracted one, as Chairman Mercer says there is a scheme on foot to adjourn from day to day until after the Fourth of July and thus give the members of the committee an opportunity to attend the independent convention. Some of the committee members think they would be able to secure a valuable pointer or two from their independent brethren. The committee is composed as follows: Dr. S. D. Mercer, chairman, Omaha; Walt M. Sooly, secretary, Bennett; U. B. Balcombe, secretary, Omaha; J. R. Sutherland, secretary, Tekamah; W. E. Bechtel, treasurer, Omaha; T. C. Callahan, Fred J. A. Cline, Mioder, J. R. Hays, Norfolk; T. J. Majors, Peru; W. A. McAllister, Columbus; C. C. McNish, Wisner; E. R. Sizer, Lincoln; Thomas Swobe, Omaha; John C. Watson, Nebraska City; L. H. Woods, Violet; Peter Younger, Jr., Geneva; J. A. Davies, Plattsmouth; P. J. Hall, Memphis; W. F. Bechtel, Omaha; George M. O'Brien, Omaha; W. H. Neucham, Bloomfield; Loran Clark, Albion; D. Alberry, Blair; L. C. Chapman, Atkinson; L. A. Dorrington, Chadron; M. E. Getter, Ord; M. A. Brown, Kearney; A. C. Lederman, Grand Island; Louis B. Haskell, Stromsburg; F. G. Simmons, Seward; C. W. Pierce, Waverly; M. B. Davis, Beatrice; G. J. Carpenter, Fairbury; L. S. Backus, Harvard; R. A. Simpson, Blue Hill; W. E. Andrews, Hastings; W. W. Brown, Culbertson; H. M. Grimes, North Platte.

MIDSUMMER SNAP SHOTS.

Durham (N. C.) Globe: Country cured sausage will be received in large quantities by the management on subscription.

Brooklyn Life: "Who is it that possesses all knowledge?" asked the Sunday school teacher. "My brother James," replied a diminutive pupil. "He's just home from college."

Philadelphia Record: They were in the party. "Did you see the woman, do you know her name?" asked the reporter. "Yes, she is the woman who showed that she did by turning down the light."

Dorchester Beacon: "I should call the photographer a friend of his race." "For what reason?" "Because he always tries to make people look pleasant who do business with him."

Washington Star: "I went to the play last night," said Farmer Bogosh, "and I tell you it was a mighty fine play. 'How did you know, Sias?' said his wife. 'Because he kept a lie in every one's mouth in a while. What, how without there?'"

A MATTER OF TASTE. Detroit Free Press. There's the long waltzed girl. And she's the head of the waltz at all; There's the fat waltzed girl; Her hair was waltzed girl. Is the out-of-sight girl of them all.

Somerville Journal: When a young man is lying awake at midnight he can always think of plenty of replies that he might have made to the witty sallies of the charming young widow who was talking to him at the party the evening before.

Jeweller's Review: "That's a pretty case of convergent strabismus over yonder." "I think it's rather a bad case of squint."

Detroit Free Press: "You were always a fault finder," growled the wife. "No, I wasn't," responded the husband, meekly. "I found you."

Biinghamton Republican: The boy on the farm approaches his turning period when the hayrack grindstone is brought out for use.

Wife out all night. Husband asleep. But we drink. SULPHO-SALINE. In the morning.

When you wake up in the morning with a dry throat and offensive breath, nothing affords such prompt relief as a refreshing appetizing drink of SULPHO-SALINE—a mild saline aperient and diuretic. It is bottled only by the Excelsior Springs Company at

Excelsior Springs Missouri. Richardson Drug Co., Agents, Omaha, Neb.

STRANGE ACTIONS OF FOX

Brental Wife Murderer Either Insane or a Most Accomplished Actor.

ROARS AND SNAPS LIKE A WILD BEAST. Prisoner Held in His Seat by Jailor Miller With a Handgauge About the Neck—Shorn of His Mane.

It has been a long time since a genuine sensational case has held the boards in the criminal division of the district court. Today there is one on trial which is sensational, in the extreme, and as a result it draws a packed house.

The title is simply the state against Nicholas Fox. This conveys but little information, though the facts furnish a gaping crowd any amount of sensational food. The prisoners at the bar is a wife murderer and a would-be suicide. The tragedy was committed in a small cottage at Twenty-seventh and Egan streets, South Omaha, on the morning of December 22, 1891. The victim was Charity Fox. Early in the morning of that day Fox fired a bullet into his wife's body, from the effects of which she died a few hours later.

This morning, when taken into court, Fox appeared more like some huge animal than human being. He is over six feet in height, weighing 300 pounds. His shoulders are stooped and carry a large head covered with a heavy shock of unkempt black hair. To add to his vicious and ferocious appearance, he has a beard of several weeks growth, which stands out in every direction. Fox looks like a wild animal, playing the insane dog's and today when removed from the steel cage in the jail he howled, yelled and beat the floor of the cell. He was not allowed over to court twice, but leg irons were put on him, and in this condition he was led into the court room.

Then he took in the surroundings and with a loud groan settled into a chair. His mane later he commenced to rave, but was quickly brought to time by Sheriff Bennett and Jailor Miller, who together with a long towel that had been twisted about the murderer's throat.

Believed of His Hair. After the afternoon session Fox presented an improved appearance as he sat in the court room. During the noon recess a couple of lusty jailers threw him to the floor, bound his hands and feet, and then shaved his head and beard. The process did not have the same effect upon Fox that the shaving is alleged to have had on Sauson of old, for it deprived him of much of his strength, as Sheriff Bennett and Jailor Miller will testify.

The work of securing the jury went bravely on and the selection of a jury of twelve men good and true had been secured who will hear the testimony, after which they will deliberate and determine whether Nicholas Fox is guilty of the foul crime of murder.

This morning the attorneys will state the case to the jury, after which the testimony will begin. County Attorney Mahoney will produce the revolver from which the fatal ball was fired and with which Fox attempted to take his own life. The state will also produce the independent convention. Some of the committee members think they would be able to secure a valuable pointer or two from their independent brethren. The committee is composed as follows: Dr. S. D. Mercer, chairman, Omaha; Walt M. Sooly, secretary, Bennett; U. B. Balcombe, secretary, Omaha; J. R. Sutherland, secretary, Tekamah; W. E. Bechtel, treasurer, Omaha; T. C. Callahan, Fred J. A. Cline, Mioder, J. R. Hays, Norfolk; T. J. Majors, Peru; W. A. McAllister, Columbus; C. C. McNish, Wisner; E. R. Sizer, Lincoln; Thomas Swobe, Omaha; John C. Watson, Nebraska City; L. H. Woods, Violet; Peter Younger, Jr., Geneva; J. A. Davies, Plattsmouth; P. J. Hall, Memphis; W. F. Bechtel, Omaha; George M. O'Brien, Omaha; W. H. Neucham, Bloomfield; Loran Clark, Albion; D. Alberry, Blair; L. C. Chapman, Atkinson; L. A. Dorrington, Chadron; M. E. Getter, Ord; M. A. Brown, Kearney; A. C. Lederman, Grand Island; Louis B. Haskell, Stromsburg; F. G. Simmons, Seward; C. W. Pierce, Waverly; M. B. Davis, Beatrice; G. J. Carpenter, Fairbury; L. S. Backus, Harvard; R. A. Simpson, Blue Hill; W. E. Andrews, Hastings; W. W. Brown, Culbertson; H. M. Grimes, North Platte.

Just before the adjournment of court last evening a score of oppositions of parties residing at Valparaiso, Ind., were opened. It was in this locality that Fox resided for many years prior to his removal to South Omaha. W. J. Henry has testified that he knew Fox for many years, and that when excited he would slap his head and declare that an iron band was cutting into his brain. Henry will also testify that Fox was insane; that he worked for him in the capacity of a coal driller, and that at one time when sent for a horse power fourteen miles away he forgot what he went after.

H. C. Cook, a physician, in a deposition, has volunteered the testimony that Fox was a maniac for a number of years while residing in Indiana. When a young man he was struck on the head by a blunderbuss, and after that his mind was not right. Another doctor, D. J. Loring, who resides in Indiana, has sworn in a deposition that he treated Fox for melancholy, and during all of the time the murderer was laboring under the opinion that his wife was untrue.

John Bailew knew Fox from the time he was 15 years of age. During these early days the young man would frequently say to the people who were in his company, "What a Christy man I had in my head." Bailew is sure that Fox is an insane man.

Thomas G. Miller had known Fox for years, in fact, from the time when he was a lad. Even when Fox was a boy he smoked two cigars a day and frequently drank a quart of liquor between sunrise and sunset. Miller was afraid of Fox, so he said, for he regarded him as a bad man, one who would not hesitate to take a human life.

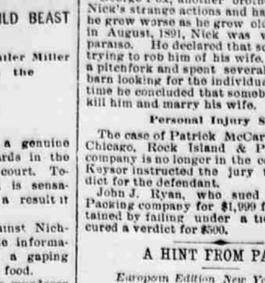
Then follows a lot of testimony that shows that Fox came from a family afflicted with insanity. Some committed suicide, some had been cured, while others had died in mad houses.

Noticed by His Family.

In a deposition, John Fox, a brother, has

A HINT FROM PARIS.

European Edition New York Herald.



Wishes to speak through the Register of the beneficial results he has received from a regular use of Ayer's Pills. He says: "I was feeling sick and tired and my stomach seemed all out of order. I tried a number of remedies, but none seemed to give me relief until I was induced to try the old reliable Ayer's Pills. I have taken only one box, but I feel like a new man. I think they are the most pleasant and easy to take of anything I ever used, being so finely sugar-coated that even a child will take them. I urge upon all who are

In Need of a laxative to try Ayer's Pills."—Boothbay (Me.), Register.

and I began to use them, and soon noticed an improvement. Encouraged by this, I kept on till I took two boxes, when the sores disappeared and I have never troubled since."—H. Chipman, Real Estate Agent, Roskoe, Va.

"I suffered for years from stomach and kidney troubles, causing very severe pains in various parts of the body. None of the remedies I tried afforded me any relief until I began taking Ayer's Pills, and was cured."—Wm. Gifford, Notary Public, Five Lakes, Mich.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by Druggists Every where.

Ayer's Pills

Every Dose Effective

Noticed by His Family. In a deposition, John Fox, a brother, has

BROWNING, KING & CO.

Largest Manufacturers and Retailers of Clothing in the World.

Summer Days

Are not more than half enjoyed unless you are coolly dressed. We're selling now all our summer coats and vests at half price; brown, black, blue serges, all colors mohairs and fancy flannels. Single and double linen duck vests, in checks, plaids, stripes, at half price. The season is now on and we've only a small lot left, so we want to close them out because we never carry anything over to next year; half price now. We're making a great reduction in straw hats, too.

Browning, King & Co

From now till July 4, our store will be open 1/2 S.W. Cor 15th & Douglas Sts every day till 9 p.m. Saturdays till 10 p.m.