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Pally and Sunday, One Year.

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Three Months

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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

Etate of Nebraska,
County of Douglas.
George B. Tzschuck, secretary of THE BEE Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual e reminition of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending July 23, 1892, was as follows:

Average ..... GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presumee this 23rd day of July, 1892. N. P. Filel.
Notary Public. Average Circulation for June 25,802

24,029

but he is probably not sawing wood. VAIN ambition is consuming a few

ANDREW CANEGIE is saying nothing

little political leaders hereabouts just now. JERRY SIMPSON expresses sorrow that Frick was not killed. That is just

about Jerry's size. WHO are the democrats going to nominate for congress in this district? Why this lack of self-sacrificing patriots?

ETNA and cholera are quieting down. Now, if Allen Root would let up proportionately everybody would sleep better.

AGAIN are we commanded to indulge In the fond delusive hope that 1892 will witness some street paving in this city. A POOR fellow tried to sleep in a

third-story window of an Omaha hotel

last night. He hasn't done anything SENATOR CAMERON'S attack on Justice

dog days. INGALLS is in Europe loading himself for the campaign. And when he returns his discharge will knock a great hole in

the democracy's camp. IT is perfectly proper to say "Nebraska politics are." There are more brands of politics in this state than can be contained in any singular number.

THE queen and Salisbury are trying to down Gladstone and the liberals in a royal game of freeze-out. But they cannot do it, for the G. O. M. holds all

THE stability of the Omaha Athletic club was never more apparent than it is today. It is an organization embodying the best principles of manly sports and It deserves success.

THE New York Sun's favorite argument every day is "Cleveland and the democratic party are dead wrong, but Stevenson is O. K. Down with the force bill and negro domination."

JAMES W. HYATT, ex-treasurer of the United States, told a great fish story the other day and was immediately proposed as a democratic candidate for governor of Connecticut. The nomination was perfectly logical under the circumstances.

IT WOULD be interesting to know Holman's constituents. If they were not the most narrow-minded, stingy, mean, selfish, ignorant, opinionated and disagreeable people living they would not continually reelect such a nuisance and tiresome growler as Holman.

THE best place on earth just now is home; not a fashionable summer resort where starch and misery reign, but your own cottage where there is coolness and pleasure produced by the abandonment of superfluous clothes and the liberty of doing as you please.

THE movement to increase the number of students at West Point is wise. This great institution is probably doing better work now than ever before and independent of its military features the education is one of the best and more young men ought to receive its benefits.

GENERAL GEORGE A. SHERIDAN, the eloquent tariff orator, has spent the past year in Europe and is filled full of striking facts and figures. He makes the assertion that one English farmer out of thirty-eight is a pauper. How does that sound to the comfortable farmer of this country?

MRS. LEASE and Mrs. Diggs, the two women warriors of the people's party of Kansas, have been fighing recently, but declare that they have now buried the hatchet. It is not learned what the cause of the quarrel was, but it probably arose from Mr. Lease's chickens getting over into Mr. Diggs' yard.

BUSINESS is quiet, but those who complain of this should remember that in midsommer trade is always and everywhere quiet, so that the experience of Omaha is not exceptional. If the reports of the commercial agencies are to be accepted as trustworthy, this city is doing a fair share of trade for this season of the year. The delay in public improvements has unfavorably affected the business of retail merchants, but there is now favorable promise that improvements will be pushed forward, so that retailers are warranted in looking for a more active trade in the near future. There is nothing discouraging in the condition of Omaha's business at la vorable.

BLOW FOR BLOW.

The attitude of a portion of the Canadian press in relation to the demand of the United States for a fulfillment of treaty obligations on the part of unwise and impolitic. If intended as a bluff it will certainly fail of its purpose. A charitable view of it is that it is due to a narrow apprehension of the situation

The suggestion that it is the duty of the Dominion government to return blow for blow is ridiculous. In what respect could that government retaliate upon the United States with results that would compensate for the loss of the valuable privileges that are accorded to the Canadian people? Is it not obviously absurd to assume that Canada, which under present conditions is not able to retain its population, and for years has made little material progress, against this country without great damage to every interest?

In the ten years from 1881 to 1891 Canada spent \$3,000,000 to secure about 900,000 immigrants, yet in that period her population increased less than half a million. She did not keep all the immigrants she paid for and she did not retain the natural increase of population. Her own people came to the United States by tens of thousands and are still coming. Any attempt on her part to inaugurate a policy of retaliation against the United States would increase the movement and the next two years would witness a larger emigration from the Dominion to this country than has taken place in the last ten. Of course, his could not happen without a damaging effect upon all the industrial and material interests of the Dominion. The resources of government revenue being thus reduced, the debt, which increased \$100,000,000 in the last ten years, would grow still more rapidly. In short, a commercial conflict between the Dominion and the United States would inevitably result disastrously to all Canadian interests, and while at the same time it might prove somewhat troublesome and inconvenient to a portion of our own people it could not possibly have any such damaging effect upon this country as upon Canada.

The blow for blow which some of the more hot-headed Canadian papers counsel would fall with hardly perceptible effect upon the American people, and then only upon a small part of them, while it would be felt with great severity by every Canadian interest and by the whole people of the Dominion. We do not believe that the sober judgment Shiras may be charitably attributed to of the Canadians will approve entering the joint effect of green apples and the into such a conflict. They may be reluctant to concede the justice of the American demands, but they will ultimately be compelled to do so rather than enter into a contest the effects of which would certainly be greatly to their disadvantage.

> A WHOLESOME REBUKE. Mr. Powderly has written a letter to

the Journal of the Knights of Lubor which shows how little sympathy the workingmen, if he fairly represents their views, have with the efforts that are being made by the democratic press to create a sentiment against the republican party on account of the troubles at Homestead. "Partisan papers." he says, "are endeavoring to make political capital out of the terrible scenes which took place at Homestead the other day. The democratic papers are vehement in their denunciation of the republican party for enacting a tariff law under which protection was afforded to manufacturers. There is no love for workingmen in the hearts of these editors; a desire to serve party interests alone actuates them." He then proceeds to show that the democrats have not at any time when the tariff was under discussion in congress taken the ground that the workingman should share in the profits of the employer. He never was considered at all by the opponents of protection, and not a word did they ever say in his behalf. "The Pinkertons," says Mr. Powderly, "existed before the Mills bill was introduced in congress, and that institution continues to flourish now that the McKinley bill is in force. Whether the tariff went up or down disputes between employer and

employed would continue." Of course, this sheds no new light upon the subject, for all enlightened and sensible people have taken the same view, but it is rather significant that Mr. Powderly, representing more than any other man the views and sentiments of the laboring masses, should so squarely and emphatically repudiate the idea that politics or administrative policy had anything to do with the difficulty at Homestead. His rebuke to the democratic demagogues ought to do some good. It will not be likely to diminish the number of their lies, but it may lessen the number of their

listeners in the ranks of labor. OUR FOREIGN COMMERCE. It is shown by the report of the bureau of statistics for the past fiscal year that although the merchandise imports of the entire country were less by \$17,000,-000 than for the preceding fiscal year the imports at New York were within about \$1,000,000 of last year's tota'. while at Philadelphia and Boston the imports slightly exceeded those of the last fiscal year. A slight decline is shown at the ports of Baltimore, New Orleans, San Francisco, and at some others of less importance, the imports of New Orleans being less by about \$1,000 .-000 than for the previous year, Baltimore by \$7,000,000 and San Francisco by \$3,000,000. At the southern ports the imports were about \$8,000,000 less than in the previous year, but the imports at New Orleans, which had in the preceding fiscal year been hardly equal to those of Baltimore, exceeded those of the latter port by \$5,000,000, while an increase was shown at Galveston and

some other minor ports. On the Pacific coast the imports were about \$5,000,000 behind those of the previous year. Of the total of \$827,800,000 of merchandise imports for the year New York had \$536,500,000, Boston \$71,700,000, Philadelphia \$60,000,000 and San Francisco \$47,100,000.

The exports aggregated \$1,030,300,000 present, and the outlook is entirely as compared with \$884,400,000 last year. New York's share of this was \$413,000,-

000 against \$346,500,000 last year; New Orleans, \$131,200,000 as compared with \$109,100,000; Baltimore, \$98,800,000 as compared with \$64,400,000; Boston, \$87,-100,000 as compared with \$77,000,0 0; the Dominion government is essentially | Philadelphia, \$58,500,000 as compared with \$33,600,000; San Francisco, \$40,700,-000 as compared with \$40,100,000, and Galveston, \$35,300,000 as compared with \$33,700,000. The total increase in exports from southern ports was a little less than \$40,000,000.

The Pacific coast exports show slight increases over those of the preceding year, amounting in the aggregate to more than \$3,000,000. At three ports, New York, Philadelphia and San Francisco, the imports exceeded the exports. The exports of southern ports continue to greatly exceed imports, owing chiefly to the foreign demand for American cotton and the comparatively small demand in the south for European procould carry on a war of retaliation ducts. The total southern exports are about three times as great as the imports.

The figures presented show that the United States is carrying on an enormous foreign trade, which is increasing rapidly every year.

COMPETITION IN THE SUGAR MARKET. It is evident that the sugar trust, like all other combinations of capitalists for the purpose of controlling the market and keeping up the prices of commodities, is destined to meet with formidable opposition that will sooner or later defeat its plans. The rapid growth of the beet sugar interest in Nebraska and the establishment of two large refineries in this state, which are entirely independent of the trust, is one step in the direct'on indicated, but there are other and far more important forces at work which may prove to be powerful opponents of the great sugar combine. An association of Cuban sugar planters has been formed which will establish an extensive refining business in the United States. It is expected that large refineries will be built in Philadelphia and New York, backed by all the capital that will be required to make them successful. A representative of the Cuban sugar men, who is now in this country, is quoted as saying that the new combination, although it has only one-third as much capital as the sugar trust, will be able to make as much sugar as the latter and compete with it

in the market. There is at present no combination of capital more powerful than the sugar trust. It remains to be seen whether the Cuban producers who propose to establish refineries in this country will sell out to the trust or not. It is highly probable that they will do so unless they can see the way clear to the building up of a business by which they can make more money than the trust will pay them to get out of the way. The fact that the greater part of

the capital of the Cubans will be raised in this country affords some reason for suspicion that American speculators will control the enterprise and that they will turn over the new refinertes to the old combine as soon as they can find it profitable to do so. The only real promise of relief from the monopoly lies in the growth of the smaller refineries, some of which have already assumed considerable proportions.

THE IRRIGATION QUESTION. The prospect of legislation at the present session of congress for the irrigation and reclamation of arid lands is not so favorable as could be desired. Bills for this purpose have been introduced into both houses of congress and the subject has received a great deal of discussion, but it appears to present difliculties which the congressional mind cannot easily cope with, to say nothing of the prejudices which stand in the way of a wise and practical solution of the problem. A thorough and comprehensive investigation of the question is certainly to be desired, but it would seem that after all that has been said on every side of it there ought to be a very full and intelligent understanding of what is necessary. Yet the fact is that congress seems to be as far from comprehending the situation and its demands as it has ever been.

As was said by Senator Warren of Wyoming in a speech in the United States senate a few days ago, irrigation and reclamation of land is almost a life and death matter with the residents of the arid states. The development of the vast mining interests of the country depends, in a great measure, said the senator, upon the ability of those employed therein to obtain the necessities of life at reasonable prices. Referring to the objection to the reclamation of the arid lands that such an increase in the productive capacity of the west must result in injury to the dwellers of the older portion of the country by unduly increasing agricultural productions, Senator Warren forcefully said: "This is the same spirit which has sought to retard the progress of invention and of development throughout the history of civilization. Opposition manifested toward the spread of irrigation and reclamation of the arid lands is of the same kind that originally denounced the reaper, the sewing machine and other labor-saving devices when they were first introduced. Objections to the reclamation of arid lands," continued the senator, "are not only untenable from an economic standpoint, but they are not founded on justice and fair dealing." The great fact to be borne in mind is, that there now remains of the public domain scarcely any available land capable of producing crops without irrigation and the expenditure of large sums of money before any return can be received from the land. The settler upon the public domain today is obliged to comply with the same laws and regulations as the homesteader who, a few years ago, entered land worth ten to fifty times as much per acre. A family, said Senator Warren, cannot support themselves now and prove up upon a homestead until some provision for water and irrigation is made, "There is no equity in this. The government owes

to what shall be done with the vast area that can be refidered available for settlement by irrigation presses for answer. One of two ways must be adopted. Either the government must provide for the reclamation of the arid lands or they will have to be ceded to the states to be reclaimed under conditions which will insure that result. There are very few advocates of the first of these plans, the general visit being that the true policy is to cede the lands to the states and require their to institute and carry out a thorough system of irrigation, the government retaining such control of the sources of whiter supply as to prevent conflicts between states or the monopolizing of the water supply by private corporations. A practical solution of this question is certainly possible, and it would seem that it could be as well reached at this session of congress as at some future time.

A GAIN FOR THE PACKING INTEREST. It is good news not only to those directly interested in the packing interests at South Omaha, but to this whole community, that the differential rate heretofore enforced by the Santa Fe Railroad company on packing house products has been abolished, and that the local packers are thereby placed on an equal footing with Kansas City in respect to rates to southern points. The South Omaha packers have done a large southern business in competition with Kansas City, but their profits have been reduced by high freight charges. They will now do more business and at better

margins of profit. The cut on live stock rates from Indian Territory, which was inaugurated a few weeks ago by the Rock Island, by which the cost of transporting southern cattle to this market was reduced from \$20 to \$12.50 per car, was a distinct gain for South Omaha. The Santa Fe and the Missouri Pacific followed the example of the Rock Island, as was expected, and now the South Omaha packers are beginning to realize substantial benefits from the reduction. These improvements in railroad rates will decidedly stimulate the packing business, which was steadily and rapidly growing even under the disadvantages imposed by high rates of transportation.

AN ARTICLE in the Engineering Monthly by G. E. Curtis of the Smithsonian Institution entitled "Facts About Rainmaking" is a very thorough explosion of the theory of General Dryenforth and others who claim to be able to make rain to order. The writer says: "Examined in detail, with all the circumstances both of the operators and of the weather recorded, it is evident that the experiments have utterly failed to demonstrate that explosions can develop a storm or produce a measurable rain. But another appropriation has been made for the government experiments under Dryenforth's supervision and the work will be continued. The real business, however, is being done by the private rainmakers, the "professors" who are making contracts with western farmers at so many thousand dollars per shower. These men are wise in their generation. They know that in the nature of things it is bound to rain sooner or later in any given locality. Leaving cause and effect out of consideration entirely, they are sure to win in the game of chance which they are playing. When they fail they lose nothing; when they succeed-that is, when they happen to be operating where the rain falls-they win the amount stipulated. It is a great busi-

COMPTROLLER OLSEN is credited with the suggestion that whatever amount may be left in the city hall fund be used in purchasing oil portraits of city officials. The idea is to hang these portraits in the council chamber. Without considering the merits of this proposition, THE BEE recommends that the matter be turned to the wall until it is fully shown that any portion of the city hall fund will be left unused when the building is completed. Such a happy outcome would of course be extraordinary and might call for hilarious celebration.

OMAHA will give hospitable entertainment to the Shriners and Knights Templar who will visit the city next month. That is now practically assured. All the funds necessary for this purpose have not yet been secured, but no doubt is entertained that a sufficient sum will be subscribed. The proper entertainment of the Masonic visitors is dictated by considerations both of duty and interest. They are people who know how to appreciate hospitality and whose good opinion is worth having.

Stating a Fact. New York Commercial, The republican party came into existence to save the national honor, and its usefulness is unimpaired.

A Suspicion Confirmed. Chicago News. Mr. Adial E. Stevenson has come back to Chicago after his long and successful journey to confirm his suspicion that he had been

The Crop Calls for Help. Chicago Tribune. There is a great demand for harvest hands in the northwest. Ten thousand men could find employment of good wages. The roads leading to the great wheat belt are offering

every inducement in the way of low fares

for workingmen to visit the northwest. The Situation Summed Up. Colonel John A. Coentrill in New York Herald.

The presidential situation at this time may be summed up thus: Mr. Cieveland is not as strong in the state of New York as he was four years ago: Mr. Harrison is stronger, and the business interests of the country well sustain him. As goes New York country will sustain him. As goes New York so goes the presidency.

A Poor Breed of Watchdog.

Kansas City Star. Mr. Holman of Indiana is fighting the appropriation for the World's fair with characteristic persistency. The great objector fails apparently to grasp the fact that one of the essential qualifications of a good watchdog is an ability to discriminate between thieves and the friends of the household which it is his duty to guard.

Calamity and Crops.

New York Advertiser Alas and atack! 'Hero's awful news for equity in this. The government owes it to the youngest sons of the nation that they be given some of the benefits accorded to their fathers."

The fact being admitted that the public lands outside of the arid domain are practically exhausted, the question as

west, and the sullen purple tinges of the Cleveland rainbow of distress have melted into the sanguineous red which tells of hope.

Discovery Day.

New York Tribune. President Harrison by a proclamation issued Friday calls for the observance of October 21, this year, as the 400th anniversary of Columbus' great discovery. With characteristic tactfulness Mr. Harrison directs attention to the importance of this holiday, and emphasizes the part which the schools should take in the demonstration. The proclamation is more than a merely formal announcement. It is a compact state neut of the vital meaning of Discoverer's day, marked n all of the president's papers and ad-

Fomented by Democratic Anarchists. Globe-Dem wrat.

The miscreaut who shot Frick may never have voted the democratic ticket, but the anarchist element of the democratic party, jed by such men as Painer in the senate, and urged on by newspapers in New York, Chicago, St. Louis and other large cities, is reponsible for him. For this crime the democracy will less the senate, and other large cities, is democracy will lose thousands of votes in every northern and western state.

SEASIDE REALITS AND RREEZES.

Richfield Springs is crowded to suffoca-Cape May is brimtul of young women this

year, and they are pretty young women, Pretty Miss Nellie Sands of New York is smashing hearts at Narragansett Pier. She plays first fiddle in the orchestra of fashion,

robed in an "airy costume and a winning Miss Letitia Poulteney Peret, one of Philadelphia's society pets, at present is sway-ing the scepter as queen of the bevy of maidens who are passing the summer at Atlantic City.

The brunette beauty of Richfield is Miss Kate Ranney of New York. Miss Ranney is magnificent, tail, straight, full figured and as stately as a queen. Miss Bessie Balley illustrates another type of pretty girl. She is petite, but not siender, with a well shaped hend poised on a shapely neck. Her most striking beauty lies in her great lustrous blue eyes and small sensitive mouth. Asbury Park, the Mecca of the fashions.

bly plous, is troubled with a surplus of young women and a painful scarcity of young men. For six long weary days the young ladies have to exist in the company of each other, but on the sixth night, Saturday, my what a change. The late train brings the men, and from that moment until Monday morning, when they return to work, they are fairly honized by the young ladies.

Talk about bathing dresses! That worn by Miss Mae Maggerly, a New York girl, at At lantic City, was a stunner. Picture a girl a venus, breasting the heaviest of the curling breakers, clad in a garb of bright red, made more conspicuous by its trimmings of white braid. A cap on the Turkish order, with a tassel hanging from its falling peak of same color, crowns what is considered the most flashy robe on the strand.

"At a fashionable seasnore gathering last ek a lady guest appeared in a demi-trait toilet of olack summer satin; the tight-fitting bodice was entirely cut away from the sheu ders to below the bust, the line curving upwards to the seams beneath the arms. The opening thus made on throat and chest was filled in with cream white silk, covered with a very rich and dericate design in cut jet, a teep arrangement of white silk covering the muttoning sleeve on its close portion from wrist to elbow, this also worked with the et design. Worn with this ladylike costume was a white chip bonnet, trimmed with cream-white lace and jet aigrettes, the coronet brim bound with black velvet. The parasol cover was of black Venetian lace in one piece, and the lining of white silk. The wearer of the above toilet looked very distinguished among a group of elegantly very gayly dressed women.

WHERE THE FUN COMES IN.

Philadeiphia Record: "Old Skinflint is an awful hard man to get money out of." "Yes, I've heard he never pays even a compil-

Lowell Courier: High church steep'es are going out of fashion. It is proper that they should, as they have long been a vane dis-

Yonkers Statesman: "If I want you I'll wire you." is what the florist said to the short-stemmed rose.

"You know you owe m a living, "said the young man.
"Porhaps I do." answered the world; "but
you can't collect it if you are too lazy to hustie around and prove your claim."

Siftings: It is the wise young man who pur-chases his summer suit before buying pools on his favorite horse. FOR THE SUMMER.

Detroit Free Press A word or two
A "How d'y' do?"
A smile, a bow,
And then, somebow, One scarcely can remember One scarcely can remember What words are sa'd. What hopes are fed. What moon light played. With man and and maid, Beneath the star, Before they are Engaged—until September.

Somerville Journal: Instead of having "God Bless Our Home" hung on the wall, it might be more practical just now to have a framed motto reading; "Do not sit down on the adhesive fly-paper."

Philadelphia Record: "Maria, do you think that young man of yours is square?" "No but I like him best when he's not." "Why, what do you mean?" "Well, you see, I'm fondest of him when he gets 'round each even-

Boston Courier: Bellows-Now, if you were in my shees what do you think you would do? Breeze (examining them)-Well, I certainly think I should get another pair. Philadelphia Times: Whatever may be the case in ordinary matters, it is certainly true that figures do not lie when in a bathing suit.

Washington Post: "Listen to Our Wail of Owe" would be a very proper title for the platform of the Omaha convention. Lowell Courier: The reason why southern planters are unable to hold their cotton is that it is sure to be admitted to bale.

Philadelphia Ledger: The report as to the formation of a paint trust is not a highly corored rumor after all.

SOLUTION OF THE TARIFF PROBLEM.

Sam Walter Foss in Yanke: Blade, He is here with his load of statistics
From every locality gleaned.
With his belileose characteristics,
The tariff discourser, the flend:
He is here with his facts and his folios,
His schedules and entalogues blind,
And he opens his wordy imbroglios,
And imperils the peace of mankind.

He comes now, the facilely fluent,
His lasso of logic unrolled,
To pull back the wandering truant
Who has carelessly strayed from the fold.
In his sophistry mull covered thinly
His dogmatic arrows are huried;
He fluents the long bill of McKinley
In the face of a floundering world.

There's a look of supreme devastation
Whorever his footsteps are steered,
And a general depopulation
The strual that he has appeared.
On free trade or revenue only
His various changes are rung,
But the nopulous places grow lonely
That list to the filt of his lung

On wool and steel rails and plg Iron
From morning to night does he bawl,
Till we wish some Nunddean dion
Would eat him, statisties and all.
The Old Man of the Sea to the scamen
Was not any worse in his way
Than this talkative, tarif-mad demon
Who tortures the men of today.

There are millions. I know, would not care if
This question were settled to stay,
And I have a way that the tariff
Can be settled forever and aye;
The state must have revenue, say you.
Then fine every man who is heard
To talk on the tariff, I pray you,
Some ninety-niue dollars a word.

WOODBURY'S FACIAL SOAP

CAMPAIGN CLATTER.

That wild and weird noise coming from the south is nothing alarming. It is simply Hon. Thomas Majors engaged in the act of

gnashing his teeth. Mr. Majors captured the delegates from his own county yesterday, but there were several other conventions neld that selected delegations to the state convention which the Peru statesman does not own. Cass county declared for Lawson Sheldon, and Tom was "sure of Cass."

General Van Wyck made a flying trip to Omaha last night.

He slighted from a motor train at Six teenth and Farnam streets and held a conference with D. Clem Deaver on the corner. Soon he was joined by five newspaper

He said he wouldn't ride in THE BEE ele vator this trip. He believed THE BEE had made a mistake in quoting a fellow named Ager. He didn't know any such man. Didn't Tue Bes mean

Agee! The hot weather was making corn curl a little, but there was still moisture at the roots of the plants.

When he said that Burrows was "the meanest man God ever let live," he didn't nean it for publication. He never meant to mention such people in public. He rather hoped Tom Majors would be

nominated for governor. It was too hot for anybody to campaign just now.

After a few other remarks bearing on th same subject the general shook hands with Tom Orr of the Union Pacific, who invited him to "come down and forage on the enemy." Then he bade the boys good evening and said he was going to return to his Otoe county farm. He had only come to Omaha for a rest.

Colonel Jay Burrows can no longer boast of his mortgaged farm in Gage county. On Monday Mr. Burrows made a pitgrimage from Lincoln to Beatrice, and upon arrival in the capital of Gage he at once bied himself to the clerk's office, where he filed a release of the mortgage which has enthralled him. Although Mr. Burrows is out of the newspaper business he seems to be able to make a dollar or two in spite of his arduous duties as a letter writer.

But if reports are to be believed Mr. Burrows had still another object in view when he visited Beatrice. The Gage county delegation to the independent state convention is instructed for Van Wyck. After he had seen his mortgage release properly recorded Mr. Burrows went out to see delegates, and when he saw them he began to talk "har mony." Harmony was the essential thing to secure success for the independents in the coming campaign. There was only one brand of harmony that would do, and that was the anti-Van Wyck kind, Mr. Burrows tried to make this plain to the delegates, but some of them were too mulish to suit the harmonizer. It is believed that Mr. Burrows' endeavor to kill two birds with one stone on the trip proved an ignominious failure.

The nomination of Dr. Keiper for congress by the Third district democrats is said to have caused a good deat of bitter feeling among the bourbons in different parts of the district. Keiper is too much of a free silver man and anti-monopolist to suit the Dodge county crowd. He has been in the legislature for three terms and has always returned the railroad passes sent him. As a consequence he is referred to as a "crank" by a portion of his own party associates. The doctor is a polished gentleman and has traveled extensively in this country and in Europe, but he will stay at home when the next congress assembles and will not visit Washington to see Congressman Meiklejohn take his seat.

Peter Youngers, jr., of Genoa spent yeste day in Omaha, and it is quietly hinted that he has set the pins for securing the Douglas county delegation to favor his candidacy for state treasurer. Mr. Youngers has a brother in Omaha who is helping the boom along.

"There is a prevailing and growing opinion that the republican nominee for governor will hail from Omaha, that is if the republicans of that city can agree upon a candidate who can command the confidence of the party," says the Kearney Hub. "The preponderance of sentiment in Omaha apparently runs to Crounse. He will have a strong lead for the nomination, and the fact that he hails from Omaha will not count against him -not this year. There is no anti-Omaha sentiment now," The Kearney Hub is printed in a county which Tom Majors

Beatrice republicans are making extensive preparations to receive Governor McKinley August 2. The railroads will make reduced rates and it is expected that a great gather-

ing of people will assemble to hear the emi nent advocate of protection.

Mr. R. E. Doran, editor of the Valparaiso Visitor, said yesterday that politicians were becoming quite active down at his neck of the woods. Mr. Doran has long been a republican and gives it as his opinion that Tom Majors will not be able to muster much strongth in the convention and would never be elected if nominated. Mr. Doran says that the temper of the farmers in his locality has undergone some change the past year and that there are not a few of them who have become a little bit tired of the independent party, or rather of some of the would be independent leaders. He says that f the republicans are careful to put up e good strong republican who possesses the confidence of the farmers, that he will be elected. Mr. Doran thinks that Powers would prove to be a stronger man with the independents than Van Wyck this fall.

FUN IN A MINING CAMP.

Bloody Duel, a Fire and a Lively Saloon Fight.

CREEDE, Colo., July 26.-Yesterday at Batchelor City, Mike Donnelly and W. M. Gerstinger had a dispute over mining affairs which ended in both men drawing their revolvers and shooting. Gerslinger received three bullets and was afterwards beaten with the revolver by Donnelly, Donnelly was hit twice by Gerslinger's builets. Both men, although seriously wounded, will re-

During the fight Kid McCoy, a prisoner in the jail, watched the proceedings through the barred windows of his cell. Becoming excited and wishing to get nearer to the affray, he set fire to the building in an enaffray, he set fire to the building in an en-deavor to escape. His plan was frustrated, however, for the fire was quickly extin-

Another fight occurred between John Rogan and John Ryan. Ryan was hit over the head with a beer glass and his skull

SEVERAL WILL BE KILLED.

Desperate Fight With an Outlaw to Come Off Today.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 26 .- Johnson Sloan, ex-postmaster and outlaw, who is under indictment in Putnam county for robbing the mails and who killed a deputy who tried to arrest him and rode into Cookville, terrorized the town, and drove away the postmaster and sheriff, is now intrenched in his house defying arrest. United States Marshal C. B. Harrison, a brother of President Harrison, is there organizing a posse to capture him today. No one doubts that several will

Cashier Arrested for Embezzlement. BUFFALO, N. Y., July 26,-Cashier Frank C. Foster has been arrested on a charge of embezzlement preferred by the president of the Buffalo Ice company, in whose employ he was for two years, during which he is accused of stealing \$0,000 or \$10,000 and faisifying accounts to cover his peculations.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

The republican electors of the state of Ne braska are requested to send delegates from their several counties to meet in convention at the city of Lincoln, August 4, 1832, at 10 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for the following state Governor:

Lieutenant governor; Secretary of state; Auditor of public accounts: Treasurer: Superintendent of public instruction;

Attorney general; Commissioner of public lands and buildings: Eight presidential electors: And to transact such other business as may

come before the convention. THE APPORTIONMENT, The several countles are entitled to reprasentation as follows, being basel upon the vote cast for George H. Hastings for attorney general in 189), giving one delegate-at-large to each county and one for each 100 votes and

Counties. Del		Del.	Counties.	Del
Adams l	Furnas	7	Otoe	14
Antelope		25	Pawnee	1
Banner.	Garffeld	2	Perkins	
Blaine	Gosper	3	Pierce	
Boone	Grant.	. 2	Phelps	
Boyd	Greeley	3	Platte	. 4
Box Butte	Hall	12	Polk	
Brown	Hamilton	11	Red Willow	W
Buffalo 1			Richardson	
Butler 16			Rock	
Burt 1	Hitchcock	. 5	Saline	21
Cass 2		1	Sarpy	
Cedar		11	Saunders	
Chase		- 6	Scotts Blu	
Cheyenne		. 14	Seward	10
Cherry	Johnson	. 11	Sheridan	2000
Clay 1			Sherman	
Colfax		. 4	Sloux	
Cuming 1	Keith	. 1	Stanton	
Custer 1	Kimball	. 9	Thayer	19
Dakota		. 8	Thomas	
Dawes 16		. 58	Thurston	
Dawson		T 15	Valley	5
Deael		- 9	Washingto	
Dixon	Loup		Wayne	
Dodge 18		. 9	Webster	10
Douglas 9		7	Wheeler	
Dundy	McPherson		York	
Fillmore 13				*** 40
Franklin	Nemaha		Total	0.00
Frontier	Nuckolls		T-0.001	10000

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

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S. D. MERCER, Chairman. WALT M. SEELY. Secretaries. U. B. BALCOMBE, J. R. SUTHERLAND,

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