OFFICES. Omaha, The Ree Building.
South Omaha, corner N and 25th Streets.
Council Buffs, 12 Pearl Street.
Chicago Office, 317 Chamber of Commerce.
New York, Rooma 13, 14 and 15, Tribune Building?
Washington, 518 Fourteenth Street.

All communications relating to news editorial matter should be addressed to the itorial Department. BUSINESS LETTERS.

All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company, Omaha. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company. THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska.

County of Douglas.

George B. Tsschuck, secretary of THE BEE Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual creulation of THE DALLY BEE for the week ending July 30, 18-2, was as follows: Average GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 30th day of July, 1892. N. P. Figs.

Notary Public.

Average Circulation for June 25,802.

court in Omaha just now. QUEEN VICTORIA does not like Mr.

Gladstone and we understand that he returns her affection.

must not conceal the fact that the paving contracts are in a worse box than IT WAS certainly an inscrutable act of Providence which compelled this coun-

try to endure another day of this congress. IF CANADA won't reciprocate, we shall show her how to retaliate. And there

is lots of difference, as Canada is finding out by sad experience. VAST asphalt works are being established by French manufacturers at Long

Island City. This is another fearful

robbery by the McKinley tariff. No one ever supposed, before Congressman Watson told it, that any member of the house drank anything stronger than weak tea. Tisis an awful

shock. THE Century dictionary, a pretty fair authority, defines free trade as a tariff for revenue. And yet we are now told that the democratic party is not a free trade party.

THAT Wilmington, Del., editor who has been appointed minister to Persia is certainly a brave man. Most of us would prefer to wait for the cholera instead of rushing forward to embrace it.

EMPEROR WILLIAM has fallen out with Caprivi and may retire him with Bismarck. It is pretty hard to satisfy the young monarch and we fear he may be finally brought to finding fault with himself.

EX-PRESIDENT ADAMS of Cornell has accepted the presidency of Wisconsin university. He is an able man and will be much more at home and successful in the west where he made such great renown as president of Michigan univer-

MR. WATSON of Georgia has told congress some wonderful facts, and congress is simply paralyzed with astonishment. This can be attributed to the fact that some of the members are not in the house long enough to know what is going on.

THE New York Central will have on exhibition at the World's fair a fac simile of the first railroad train ever run in America. To find fac similes of the passengers on that train that road need use only the New York congressmen who voted against the World's fair appropriation.

THE World's fair people seem to be on top in congress just now. The other side has filibustered away its day of grace and now that the appropriation day has expired the W. F. fotks can filibuster until the malcontents are compelled to give in. For the government must have money to run itself.

IT WILL not be possible for Chicago to retain permanently all the people who have flocked there during the last two years of the World's fair building. The fever will be allayed when the exposition is at an end. And Omaha will of necessity receive many people who thus leave Chicago, many of whom have been here before. So that it need not surprise us to hear of a great increase of population for Omaha and other western cities in 1894 and the greatest increase will be in that city which promises most employment for the workingmen. Omaha should prepare to be that

IN OMAHA, as in every other city, increased business activity and growth in population are infallibly indicated by increased demands upon the postal service. Postmaster Clarkson has just been authorized by the Postoffice department to appoint five more carriers to meet the growing requirements of the service here. While this is not a large addition to the force it is interesting to note that at a comparatively dull season of the year the business of the postoffice is constantly increasing. The number of carriers and subcarriers is now seventy-four, whereas there were only fortyfive carriers connected with the office two years ago. Such a rapid increase as this can only mean that there has been a correspondingly rapid growth in the business of the office, resulting from increased population and a general expansion of trade and other interests employing the mails.

NO BOODLE CAMPA'GN.

More than two weeksago Dr. Mercer requested THE BEE in a letter over his own name to announce his withdrawal from the gubernatorial canvass, coupled port he had received.

this announcement as a positive declinaof the race and delegates chosen to con-This was the condition in Omaha and

forty-eight hours. And now some of the venal followers, corporation managers Douglas county convention.

This is nothing more nor less than an a piece of stupendous folly THE BEE | business is ruinous. enters an earnest remonstrance.

Dr. Mercer had a right to be a candidate for governor, and if he had subhis nomination at the hands of the His candidacy was not considered at the party caucuses or primaries. There has THERE is a great deal of contempt of that could be construed as a demand for bearer. A large majority of the delegates elected are committed to Judge Crounse in response to the prevailing sentiment. Any attempt to change THE excitement over the primaries will be ascribed to mercenary motives

or pressure from corporate influences. This is not a year for boodle campaigning. The republican party cannot hope to succeed by a wholesale purchase of delegates or of voters. Dr. Mercer disgrace to himself.

A VICTORY FOR GRAIN GAMBLERS. The decision of the senate to postpone action on the anti-option bill until the next session is a distinct victory for the gambiers in food products. They are assured, perhaps, at least another year of unrestricted operations, and at any rate they will be permitted to manipulate the present year's crop without let or hindrance. They have reason to congratulate themselves upon having brought

the senate to a compliance with their

wishes.

It is believed that a majority of the members of the senate are in favor of legislation to put a stop to speculation in the food products of the country, and if such is the case they ought to have insisted upon action on the measure at this session, but the evident determination of the opponents of the bill to keep up an endless talk against it appears to have led to the conclusion that it would be the friends of the bill were less courage- wildcat schemes affoat; borrowing and us and tenacious than its enemies. One thing has been accomplished as

the result of the proposed legislation,

and that is the very thorough discussion of the system of speculation by "options" and "futures." The contributions to this method of gambling are very extensive and complete, and the advocates of the suppression of this speculation, so far as It is illegitimate, have no reason to regret the controversy. A candid comparison of the arguments must convince unprejudiced people that there is no adequate defense for the provailing system of gambling in food products, and that inevitably either the producers or the consumers suffer from the effects of it. It is a practice that takes no account whatever of supply and demand, and any system of dealing which disregards this law cannot be beneficial. All the ingenuity of lawyers, assisted by the shrewd speculators themselves, in finding specious reasons in defense of specu lation by options and futures did not succeed in showing that it is anything else than an unmixed evil. As to the plea that to do away with this speculation would revolutionize the business of the country, it is manifestly absurd. Wfly should gambling be essential to business in this country and not in others? If it were proposed to put a stop to all dealing for future delivery there would be ground for this plea, but that is not the intention. It is not designed to interfere with genuine transactions for future delivery, but only such as are unmistakably illegitimate, and there can be no difficulty in determining

what these are. The position of the supporters of anti-option legislation is stronger now than it was when the discussion began. The arguments they have presented have not been successfully answered by the opposition, and the latter has undoubtedly done the very best it could. The postponement of action on the anti-option bill will not weaken the position of its supporters, but should rather strengthen it, and it is a safe prediction that the measure will pass at the next session of the senate.

A TRANSPORTATION PROBLEM. The grain producers as well as the grain shippers of the west have some interest in the long waterway that connects the great lakes with the sea. For many years the Erie canal has been a powerful factor in the regulation of rates of transportation from Lake Erie to the eastern markets, and upon its maintenance has depended to a great degree the competition which has controlled freight rates from the west to the cast.

It is not good news to the grain growers and shippers of the west that traffic on the Eric canal is in a serious state of decine. The business on that important waterway has failen off greatly of late, and this year, according to creditable reports from Buffalo, it is in a worse condition than ever before. It does not appear to be due entirely to the ratiroad competition that the boat-

men have become discouraged. It would be cheaper to carry freight by water stances; but it appears that it is now impossible for the canal boats to carry with a grateful expression for the sup- full loads of grain on account of a lack of water in the canal. One of the boatmen says that if the depth of water could be increased to about seven feet there would be a profit in the canal tion and governed themselves accord- business, because that would enable the ingly. Dr. Mercer was considered out | boats to carry larger loads, and thus their profits would be increased. But ventions have been either directly or | there seems to be little likelihood that indirectly pledged to other candidates. | the canal will be improved. There is a strong feeling in the state of New York Douglas county up to within the past | against such an expenditure of money as

this would require. Some idea of the straits to which the and fool friends of Dr. Mercer are canal men are reduced may be had from trying to get him endorsed by the the fact that one of the oldest boatmen reports that his expenses for two boats on his last round trip exceeded his earnattempt to open a boodle campaign in lings by \$10.50. A few of the more shrowd which Dr. Mercer is to be bled out of and successful boatmen have managed thousands of dollars, and the party is to to make both ends meet, but the general be led to the slaughter. Against such | testimony of the boat-owners is that the

At this distance little interest would be felt in the matter if it were not for the fact that the canal is the most immitted his name to the voters of this portant outlet for western grain. Grain county and carried the primaries in a shippers in Buffalo say that the railfair and open contest THE BEE would | roads handle grain almost as cheaply as have exerted all its influence to secure | the canal and give a more speedy service; but the fact remains that the state convention. But Dr. Mercer did | canal is chiefly responsible for low rates not see fit to ask for an erdorsement, of transportation, and upon its maintenance depends the continuance of the rates which now prevail. Railroads been no revulsion of public sentiment | have generally succeeded in meeting each other upon some scheme of comhis becoming the republican standard | bination, but the canal has always been the lowest bidder for freight across the state of New York. If it should cease to be a competitor of the railroads there would be a speedy rise in the rate of front on the part of these delegates | transportation from the lakes to the Atlantic ocean.

The western grain grower or shipper can do nothing to remedy the matter unless he should have a chance to favor the building of the proposed ship canal from Buffalo to the Hudson river. This has a reputation at stake which would project contemplates the enlargement be tarnished by permitting himself to be of the Eric canal to sufficient propordragged into a boodle campaign that is tions to admit ships, and in case it sure to end in disaster to the party and | should be carried out the vessels which now carry grain from the great lake ports of the west to Buffalo would proceed through to New York without losing time or money by transshipment of their cargoes. There are some serious obstacles in the way of this project, but it is one of the possibilities of the future. The western states are deeply interested in the problem of cheap transportation to the Atlantic ocean, and the time may not be far distant when something will be done in the direction of opening the way for the great grain-carrying ships of the lakes to pass through to New York by a shorter and more practicable route than is now

WHY THE PROPLE ARE REVING.

It may safely be stated as an abstract proposition that in a period free from baormal speculation and over-borrowing the people do not consume more of the products of the country than they can pay for. During the first six months hardly possible to reach a vote at this of 1892 the volume of speculation was not session. What seems to be true is that unusual; there were remarkably few trading were conducted upon a con servative basis; collections were reported good everywhere; and yet the people consumed more of the country's products by far than they had ever done before in the same length of time.

The natural deduction from these facts is that the poverty of the people, of which so much is now heard from some sources, is a myth, and that the cry about hard times is unsupported by the present condition of the country. In the nature of things there will always be many in poverty and distress, but the people as a whole must alone be considered in trying to determine whether the present is a period of popular prosperity or not. When the masses are especially poor the contraction of their purchases immediately makes itself felt in the channels of trade. They do not buy because they cannot, and so the general volume of consumption falls off. But the increased consumption during the first six months of this year affords unquestionable proof that the masses are buying goods, and the easy money market and free collections show that they are able to pay for what they purchase,

The quantity of iron used in manufacture during the first half of this year was greatly in excess of the record of any previous six months, notwithstanding the great falling off in railroad building. The increase of iron purchased and used is estimated at half a million tons. The consumption of wool for use in manufacture is about 10 per cent greater than during any previous six months. The quantity of cotton used by spinners in the same period is shown to be greatly in excess of the record of any previous six months, and in both woolens and cottons it appears that the stocks of unsold goods on hand are smaller than usual. Clothiers report large demands for both heavy and light weight woolen goods, and mills are more fully employed than for a long time past. In cotton goods the stocks on hand unsold are not only small, but the print cloth market is reported practically bare. In the boot and shoe trade the manufacturers are supplied with orders for months ahead and are crowded with urgent demands for the delivery of goods shead of the time expected, because traders have been left short in their stocks by a more rapid distribution than they had anticipated. In the articles commonly classed as luxuries the consumption also shows a large increase over that of previous years, which means, of course, that the people are buying these articles more freely than

ever before. If it is true, as these facts seem to plainly indicate, that the power of the people to purchase and pay for the products of the various industries is now greater than ever before in the history of the country, upon what ground can it be alleged that the prosperity of the present is not secure, or that the hope of the future lies in a radical overturning of the settled and orderly system upon which the business of the country

contentment to the mind of every

A GROWING INDUSTRY, The special agent of the Treasury department who has been investigating the tin industry in the United States has submitted a report which shows that the new industry is becoming firmly established. In the three months ending with June last the production of tin and terne plates was over 8,000.000 pounds, as against 3,034,687 pounds the preceding quarter, and 2,233,000 pounds in the six months before that. It is thus shown that in a year there has been produced in the United States 13,240,830 pounds of tip and terne plate, two-thirds of which was made in the last three months

The history of no other industry in this country shows a more rapid progress than this. Prior to the passage of the tariff law of 1890 there was no tin plate industry in the United States, notwithstanding the fact that we are the largest consumers in the world of tin plates. In the twenty years from 1871 to 1891 we paid for these necessary articles to foreigners the immense sum of \$307,000,000, exclusive of freights and importers' profits, upon a total importation of 3,622,750 gross tons. Up to this time there has been invested in this industry at least \$3,000,000, and the capacity of the works already established and projected is estimated to be 243,000,000 pounds a year, more than one-third of the imports into the United States and nearly \$1,000,000 pounds in excess of the total consumption of Great Britain.

The progress of the tin industry here is causing uneasiness to the Welsh tin plate trust. Representatives of the combination who have investigated the situation in the United States report that there is reason to fear the American output will soon fall but little short of one-fifth of the entire consumption. There is obviously ground for this fear, and as evidence of the impression the report has made it is stated that the trust is using not only its regular product but its warehouse stores to crush out the American producers. Large quantities of plate have been shipped to this country at prices which are the lowest ever known. It has been presumed, says an eastern paper, that this plate is being sold at less than the actual cost of production, but if that presumption is unfounded it can only be inferred that for many years the Welsh trust has been wringing from American consumers a stupendous profit every year. If this profit be taken at only a few dollars per ton it seems safe to say that within the past two decades it has amounted to many millions of dollars.

The Welsh tin manufacturers do not concur in the democratic opinion that the tin industry cannot be carried to success in this country. On the contrary, they admit that there is no reason why it may not be built up bere to very large proportions, and they show by their conduct that they are fearful it will be. In order to accomplish this, however, the industry must have moderate protection, and this the democratic party proposes it shall not have. That party nsists upon applying free trade to tin, a policy with which the Welsh manufacturers are in hearty sympathy, but which there is reason to believe does not have the approval of a majority of the American people. Mr. Cleveland has said that the democracy is not a destructive party. There can be no question as to its desire to destroy the American tin plate industry.

ONCE in a while, so seldom that it constitutes an epoch, a democratic editor unconsciously tells the truth. The Chicago Times very clearly and unmistakably states the position of the democratic platform on the tariff in a way which republican organs should envy. And yet the Times is not a free trade paper and is opposed the tariff plank as adopted; but it has swallowed its crow and here is its remarkable declaration, which must settle forever the bourbon claim that the democracy is not pledged to free trade: "The democratic platform has declared that the tariff bill is unconstitutional. It has pronounced protection a robbery and a fraud, and it has declared for a tariff for revenue only-not qualified, as Mr. Watterson qualified it in 1888, but simply and positively a revenue that shall absolutely ignore the claims of protectionists, big or little. The object of the constitution being the general welfare, it is claimed that a tariff protecting special interests cannot be constitutional, and it having been pronounced that protection is grand larceny it is not for the democratic party to compromise by approval of petit larceny. There is to be no protection in the event of democratic success."

THE weekly trade review of R. G. Dun & Co. shows a highly gratifying state of business throughout the country, notwithstanding that it covers a period that was marked by the prevalence of excessive heat everywhere, a condition that always has a depressing effect upon trade. The report credits Omaha with an active trade and nearly every city of importance in the country kept up the prosperous pace reported the previous week in spite of the hot wave. In every branch of manufacturing there is great activity, and it is a gratifying sign of the times that in bar, sheet, plate and structural iron, with the exception of rails, the demand is unusually heavy. This means that there is a great deal of building in progress and in contemplation, which must necessarily afford employment to many mechanics and laborers. The demand for rails is light because there has been comparatively little railroad construction this year.

THE BEE prints in this issue, from its correspondents in every part of the state, a comprehensive review of the crop situation. It is as a whole a very gratifying statement. The late general rains have been highly beneficial to corn and there is now every reason to expect that the total crop will be as large as that of last year and of equally good quality. There are sections of the state, it is true, in now rests? The consciousness that the which the yield will not be up to an av-

than by land under favorable circum- of the country are moving steadily to- is estimated, exceed that of last year ward a higher pline, ought to bring and outs, barley and rye will be up to the highest standard. The outlook could not be more favorable for all grains, and it appears safe to predict that the crop year of 1892 will be one of the greatest in the history of Nebraska and it will not be surprising if it shall take the first rank.

AMERICAN wire nails cost here 11 cents per pound. English wire nails cost there II cents per pound and with the tariff added should cost here 31 cents per pound. The American workman is paid \$2.50 per day and the English workman is paid \$1 per day. What a horrible tax this is on American laborers and mechanics.

CAMPAIGN CLATTER.

Tom Majors has appounced through his organ, the Peru Gazette, that he has no more use for Omaha and Omaha republicans than he has for Alaska and the Alent Indians. He says the issue is "the state against Omaha."

Some people out in the state, however, seem to be willing to admit that Douglas county is in Nebraska. Several counties which Majors had booked as his own went back on the Nemaha county statesman and selected delegates antagonistic to the hickory

The Washington county delegation will go down to Lincoln Wednesday night solid for Crounse, and onthusiastic as well. The judge was given the unanimous support of the county convention. Antelope county, too, selected delegates Saturday favorable to Crounse. With Douglas county a unit for the judge, he will be nominated by an overwhelming majority.

The Beatrice Express endorses Crounse's record, and says: "Certainly a man possessed of all these qualifications would not only prove a strong candidate, but a good governor." Even the Lincoln papers admit the formidableness of Crounse's candidacy.

Another eleventh hour candidate has been sprung for the state auditorship. Merrick county has endorsed J. G. Holden for the nomination This makes an even dozen candidates for the job.

Lew May for congress! Yes. Why not? Lew is a dweller in the Big Second and a rattling good democrat, who has made few mistages in training with the Slaughterers or Packers of democracy. He is able, and from a republican standpoint would run as well as anybody in that defunct party. The other day Lew was the center of several enthusiastic democrats, and in his quiet dulcet tones remarked that he would piedge himself to give the people of his district fish one day in the week-Friday-without money and without price, but wanted it understood that this was no sop to get democratic voters. He also, with flerce determination in his eye, said he would remove the tariff on codfish balls if elected, which was greeted with rousing cheers. Hurran for the Nebraska fish commissioner!

The Fifth district democratic congressional convention has been called to meet at Red Cloud September 1. While McKeighan claims Red Cloud as his residence, there is no significance in the convention being held there. The straight democrats of the district are tired of McKeighan and propose to relegate him to the rear.

Jerome Schamp will be a mighty anxious man until after August 18, the date of the First district iudependent congressional convention at Nebraska City. After that he may be a disappointed politician, but should hearted old man the day succeeding the

Holt county republicans were in the endorsing business Saturday quite largely. The convention placed the seal of approval on the candidacies of Senator Paddock, Joe Bartley, Doc Matthews and Judge Kinzaid.

A. E. Cady for governor has received the approval of his home county. That makes six votes sure for him on the informal ballot.

Calhoun, the old-line democratic warhorse, is becoming quite lingallescent. He cries out with a mighty voice: "Democrats should rally on the old lines. Everywhere, The independent party is committing suicide. The hope that it might prove of value was but an iridescent dream.' The first response to Major Calhoun's

appeal comes from the democratic Arcadia Courier, which boits the ticket and says: 'We may be classed as a bolter, inasmuch as we can't nor won't support the ticket headed by Grover Cleveland. He is a politician of the Boyd stripe as exemplified in Nebraska politics, and is a man like our present governor-all for self and d-n the party. As between Grover Cleveland, the pension vetoer, and Benjamin Harrison, the union general, democratic soldiers have no choice." D. B. Carey of Dodge county is the last

man mentioned for the attorney generalship on the independent ticket. It looks as though there would be a harder fight for that office than there will be for the head of the ticket The candidates are legion. The Baronial Cinch.

New York Herald Ancient Rome, with all its power, could not have kept up the price of coal such weather as this, but the Reading can. A Political Whipsaw.

The democratic ticket is a double-ender. The civit service advocates can vote the Cleveland end while the boys whoop it up for Adiai.

How It Works. Minnerpolis Tribune.
With outing flannels selling today in Minneapolis at 4) cents per yard and shirting prints at 2% cents, the McKinley bill and the robber barons are getting in their deadly tax

Gilt-Edge Sweetness. New York Commercial.

Over seven millions of dollars paid since the McKinley tariff provided for bounties on sugar, the greater part of the sum going to Louisiana planters, is an inconvenient fact for democratic discussion when the big talks against everything republican shall begin in the southern states.

mulcting with a vengeance.

A Touching Billet Doux. Chicago Tribune. G. C. to D. B. H .-If you love me As I love you, Throw down that knife-Dear David, do! D. B. H. to G. C .-

If you love me As I love you, You'ligetyourk nife And hatchet, too.

What's the Matter with Hill? New York Advertiser. But it is plain that Mr. Hill's delay is due

to a desire to convey to his adherents in this state the fact that he is mad and disgusted. He has not opened his mouth since the Chi-cago convention save for purposes of alimentation. This is in the nature of a proclamation to his friends. He will eventually deciare for Cieveland

present is better than the past, and that the financial, usual and social interests of the country are moving steadily to-It will be somewhat equivalent to proverbial nod to the blind auctioneer. Hill tribes will not support Cleveland.

The Coming Great Effort,

It is understood that Mr. Cleveland, in his letter of acceptance, will make the greatest effort of his life trying to hedge on the tariff. How exceedingly mortifying it would be to the delegates who composed the Chicago convention it, in his anxiety to ac-complish a first class houge, he should tum-ble off the platform!

> A Rest from Crow. St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Editor Dana, bless his good heart, will be on a pligrimage to the Holy Land in September, thus avoiding the heat and burden of the campaign. None would think, howpaimer had a certain good western man by that name been in the place occupied by

EARLY AUGUST RIPPLE.

N. Y. Sun: Cop—I understand that the new onductor has been discharged? Driver—Yes. You see he use! to be an auc-loncer and he couldn't resist the temptation

Indianapolis Journal: Young Mrs. Fitts— This ice does not seem very clear. It looks as though it had dirt in it. The Iceman-On, it's clear enough, mum-It's just a little sunburnt. It allers gits that-a-ways days like this, mum.

Siftings: Cried an anarchist, addressing an assembly of his fellows: "We are engaged in a battle for—" "Heer!" yelled a boy standing in the door, who seemed to grasp the situation. Judge: Mrs. Witherby-I wish all husbands

were as solfsacrificing as mine.

Mrs. Binto-Why, what has he done now?

Mrs. Witherby-I gave him a box of cigars last week, and, do you know, the unselfish fellow insisted on giving them all away to his friends. friends.

Lowell Courier: It is now time for our annual quotation from Josh Billings, to wit

Binghamton Leader: It's strange how crowded the thoroughfare looks to the man that's chasing his straw hat down the street. Chicago Times: "Ah, there!" said the Co-iumbia to the Delaware as she slid from the ways. "I'm onto you; your place is beneath

Brooklyn Life: Wife (after returning from church—You should have been in church this morning. We had a beautiful sermon, Husband—I'll bet you can't repeat the text. Wife—Yes, I can. It was the tenth verse of the sixteenth chapter of Ezekiel: "I girded thee about with fine linen, and I covered thee with all." Husband-Huh! it is no wonder you remem-

Siftings: Gilhooly—Are you married? Gus de Smith—No. I have no wife. Gilhooly—That's a pity. I was just goidy to tender her my regards.

Truth: Ethel-George, you are like an hourglass. George—In what respect? Ethel—The more time given you, the less sand you seem to have.

New York Sun: Quericus—I wonder why she refused the seat you offered her? Cynicus—It was no doubt on account of her pretty arm. She thinks it shows to better advantage when she is hanging on the strap.

Kate Field's Wasnington: In the Matri-monial Sea: Effle-There are as tine fish in the sea as ever were caught. Blanche-Yes, but they don't do anything but watch the little ones nibble. Somerville Journal: It may be an ill wind that blows nobody good, but it would take a howling tornado to blow some people good-or make them good in any other way.

New Orleans Picayune: The man who sits down on a pic at a picnic is his own worst enemy. After the pickpocket has succeeded in get-ing his hand in he takes things easily.

Dailas News: Brightest idea of the century - the electric light. FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

Dark, emerald green toilet sets, or those tinted with yellow, are sought for by aesthetic Miss Lillian Richoffer, a Brooklyn belle, swam three miles straight on the sound, off Greenpoint, L. L. Dressing case and mirrors are draped in

ummer fabrics with small clusters of sweet clover or other wild flowers The newest idea in bridal presents is the loving cup of silver bearing to ogram with an appropriate motto. It is the thing now to have dances upon the lawn, in which the ladies are attired in

light summer toilettes and the men wear their riding breeches and flannels. Queen Victoria is fond of making omelets, and it seems she has several receipts. Her daughter-in-law, the princess of Wales, ex-

The set of ribbons used to ornament the simple summer gown, and which includes the fashionable Watteau bow, shoulder knots and girdles, requires ten yards of rib-According to a worthy authority, the women of today are no better educated than they were 400 years ago, for in those days it

was the women, not the men, who had all the education. Mrs. Carter, wife of Hon. Thomas H. chairman of the national republic committee, was once a young lady of The Dalles. She accompanied her parents to Montana, where she became Mrs. Carter. Bonbonnieres in faience imitate textiles.

The crown princess of Sweden has presented a beautiful miniature of horself, set in diamonds, to the knedive, in acknowledg-ment of the hospitality and courtesy ex-tended to the crown princess during her visit to Egypt.

A girl who attracted much attention in Boston recently, wore a red hat, red suspen-ders over flaming vellow waist, red skirt and red shoes. She was a sight for gods and men, but not for men who are troubled with

There has been started in a farm house in There has been started in a farm house in England a school of housewifery, where girls of gentle breeding, not servants, are systematically taught cooking, housework, plain sewing, the management of the dairy, the taundry and the kitchen and flower gardens. Parisian women have a dainty tashion of catching up the center seam of their long skirts half a yard from the hem and securing

it a few inches below the waist with a fancy

pin, thus reducing it to a very sensible walk-ing skirt, and showing a bit of lace-frihed petticoat besides. Queen Liliuokalani of the Sandwich Islands is an earnest patron of the temperance reform. She pays the license fee for a coffee house opened in her capital city by the Women's Christian Temperance union, and has banished wines and apirituous liquors

from her table and recep ions. The Empress Elizabeth of Austria, that accomplished horsewoman, that sovereign of a court where aristocratic prejudices are of the strongest kind, glories in her talent as a pastry cook. Her daughter, the Archduchess Valeria, boasts of having penetrated ail the secrets of the ancient and modern cuis-

The ringlish elections have brought Lady Dilke to the front of notoriety again. A few lays ago she was crying on the platform of a political meeting, and is said to hope for the complete rehabilitation of her husband. An English paper says Lady Dilke has the qualities of a heroine, including tears, and her life has been well utilized.

A BALLADE OF JESTS.

New York Sun. The merry wits of by one years
Are dead and oursed ions ago;
To dust have turned the courtly ears
They gladdened with their lively flow
Of quip and sibe on belie and besu; For them there were no deathless bays— Their fame or names we cannot know; Where are the jests of other days?

Gone are the dames and cavallers, The kings who use i to come and go,
When jesters mocked them with their fears
Or cowered beneath the surly blow;
For jesters then as now had woe
And were not overfed with praise;
At times their quies fell flat and low;
Where are the jests of other days?

The snarling critic sadly sneers
At jokelets bandled to and fro,
And every whippersnapper jeers
At fancy's oddest, brightest glow,
And relegates to realms below
Our quaint, illusive, merry lays,
And will not give us haif a show:
Where are the jests of other days.

ENVOI. Prince, to some old newsdealer go; Of comic papers make a raise; In them your answer lies, for io! They are the jests of other days. REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

The republican electors of the state of Neraska are requested to send delegates from their several countles 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 representation as follows, being based 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 the major fraction thereof:

Counties.	Del.	Countles,	Del.	Counties.	
Adams			7	Otoe	
Antelope.		Gage	25		
Banner		Garffeld	2	Perkins	
Blaine		Gosper	3	Plerce	
Boone		Grant		Phelps	
Boyd		Greeley		Platte	
Box Butte		Hall		Polk	
Brown		Hamilton	11	Red Willo	W
Buffalo	15	Harlan		Richardso	n 1
Butler				Rock	****
Burt		Hitchcock		Saline	2
Cass				Sarpy	
Codar		Holt		Saunders.	200 1
Chase	A A	Howard		Scotts Blo	ılf
Chevenne		Jefferson		Seward	1
Cherry		Johnson.		Sheridan .	
Clay		Kearney	8	Sherman	
Colfax				Sloux	
Cuming	10		3	Stanton	
Custer	17			Thaver	1
Dakota				Thomas	
Dawes				Thurston.	
Dawson		Lincoln	9	Valley	
Deael		Logan		Washingto	
Dixon	. 8			Wayne	
Dodge				Webster	1
Douglas		Merrick	1	Wheeler	
Dundy				York	1
Fillmore.				Wind Street or St.	77
Franklin.				Total	· · · · · · 83
Frontier					

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.

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

BROWNING, KING

These are the Sizes and this is the Price:



45 suits of size.....33 28 suits of size 84 13 suits of size.....35 6 suits of size.....36 1 suit of size.37 O suit of size.....38 7 suits of size.....39 6 suits of size 40 17 suits of size42 4 suits of size 44

We've asked you to wait, and that it will pay you to have waited we'll emphatically demonstrate to you now. There are 124 suits, mostly cutaways, in this lot that we've sold all the way from \$10 to \$30 a suit. Your choice now for a five dollar bill. If you can find your size you're a lucky man, for any suit is worth twice five and lots of them are woirh 3, 4, 5 and 6 times the price. They're broken sizes and we take this as the most effective way to dispose of them and at the same time advertise us a little bit.

Browning, King&Co

tore closes at 6:36 p. m., except Satur- | S.W. Cor 15th & Douglas St