

If the democracy will continue to hug Boies, says the St. Paul Pioneer Press, and the other delusion that they can carry Iowa in a presidential contest, republicans will encourage the foolishness up to election day.—Council Bluffs Nonpareil.

BONES recently found in New Zealand are estimated to represent 500 specimens of the moa. This immense wingless bird, now extinct, seems to have been hunted and eaten by the early inhabitants of New Zealand, and is believed to have stood at least ten feet high.

AND now comes a French officer with the startling report that he has invented a machine that will throw vitrol 200 feet in a steady stream, and an exchange says that it is almost equal to the mouth of an American politician, who can project campaign lye fully as far as that.

CONTRARY to democratic expectation and hope the supreme court has pronounced the McKinley bill constitutional. Equally to democratic disappointment and dismay the people will pronounce it a well devised plan to broaden and strengthen the system of protection to home industry.

JUDGE SAMUEL M. CHAPMAN of Plattsburgh is mentioned as a probable candidate for congress from the First district. The citizens of Cass and Otee counties, regardless of political affiliations, will insist that he remain upon the bench, but in the event the republicans wisely choose him to enter the ring for congressional honors he will receive a warm endorsement at their hands.—Beatrice Republican.

MAGNESIUM LIGHTING.
A new magnesium lamp, devised by M. Dronier, burns without attention for regular periods of 24 hours. A pound of magnesium is consumed in about 100 hours, giving a light equal to that of 130 pounds of candles, 80 pounds of petroleum, or somewhat more than 100 cubic yards of gas. The advantage is offered of freedom from risk of fire. The present running expense of the lamp exceeds 30 cents an hour but with the anticipated great reduction in the cost of the metal, lighting by magnesium may be made fairly economical.

FOR years American pork and American beef have been under the ban of some of the principal governments of Europe. Under the pretense that our hogs and cattle are unhealthy, the importation of our pork was forbidden by Germany, Austria, France, and others of the most populous nations of Europe, and our export cattle were subjected to a quarantine and inspection system in Great Britain amounting almost to an exclusion. No sooner was the present secretary of agriculture inducted into office than, with naked hands and farmer-like directness and energy, he grappled these barriers against trade in our farming products, and by a rigid domestic inspection disproved the false charges against our cattle and swine, with the result that nothing American now stands more proudly erect in Europe in the consciousness of unimpeached and unimpeachable character than the American hog and the American steer.

GIRLS WHO HAVE PUSH.
There is an interesting group of bright girls at the New England Conservatory, in Boston, who represent the quality of push characteristic of the American girl. There are thirty-five of these girls, and they are being vocally educated by the Ladies' Home Journal of Philadelphia. Some time ago this magazine offered, as a stimulant to girls to get subscriptions for it, free educations at the Conservatory. The American girl is quick to see a chance, and one by one these thirty-five girls have come from all parts of the country to Boston. They receive the very best of the conservatory affords, the most desirable rooms in the building are theirs, and they have all their wants carefully looked after by a wealthy periodical. Perhaps in no other country on the face of the globe could such a thing be possible. These girls, too, the reporter was told, belong to nice families, but they preferred to earn their own musical education rather than depend on the family purse. Of course, the particular girls are unknown to the scholars at large, and to all intents and purposes are paying their own way. And they certainly are. It is said that the magazine is educating a number of other girls at Wellesley, Smith and Vassar colleges.—Boston Journal.

INCONSISTENCY.
Last night's Journal presented about as fine a spectacle in the line of inconsistent editorial writing as has been our fate to witness. Its very bright and brainy editor deflected labors and sweats through an editorial attacking the republican candidate from the Third ward because he is an employee of the B. & M. railroad company, and denounces all men who work beside him and are his fellow-workmen as "unfortunates" who are "compelled" to vote for the alleged "boss." Then the exceedingly able writer devotes some space to giving the probable democratic nominee from the Fourth ward a glorious "write-up," and praises the citizens of that ward to the skies for sending such an able man as Mr. McCallan to the council. The consistency of the Journal's course in this matter is plain to everybody. Mr. F. H. Steimker is the republican candidate for councilman from the Third ward. He is employed by a railroad corporation as a foreman in their shops. He is a man with few, if any, dissolute habits and enjoys a clean and spotless reputation. Mr. McCallan will probably be the democratic nominee from the Fourth ward. He, too, is employed by a railroad corporation as a foreman. His reputation is parallel with Mr. Steimker's. Simply because Mr. Steimker is a republican and Mr. McCallan is a democrat the Journal feels forced to draw the fine distinction. Its inconsistency is amazing.

DOES FARMING PAY?
The impoverished condition of the farmer has been a favorite theme for alliance politicians, and to listen to their tales of woe would make it appear that we have more suffering on the broad prairies of the west than the Czar has among his peasants in Russia. But these alliance politicians are only the walking delegates of the country districts. Their tale of woe and their agitation is their source of living. The Omaha Bee has started an investigation in Nebraska as to whether farming pays in that state. Correspondents have gone among the farmers to interview them and learn their exact condition. The names and places of residents of these farmers are given and in the two counties of Hamilton and Gage many farmers have testified that farming pays and pays well "where the same attention is given to it that a man gives to any other business."

As a rule every one of a score of men in Hamilton county went there with nothing within the last fifteen years. They have large farms, well stocked, all paid for, and count their net profits from \$3,000 to \$15,000. In Gage county the same story is told. Every one of these men interviewed had had some experience in farming elsewhere, in Illinois, Texas, in the east or in Europe. Their testimony is that farming pays better in Nebraska than anywhere else they have farmed, and that in the west a man can farm one-third more land with the same effort than anywhere else. If all the farmers in the west could be interviewed the result would be the same as testified to in Nebraska. It would be shown that 90 per cent of the farmers in the newer west went on their farms with nothing a few years ago, and now own them, or have them almost paid for, and horses and machinery to work them. In the city, where a man has been able to save his earnings and buy a home, he counts it the same as he would a bank account. Judge the farmers the same way, and few will be found who are not much better off than they were when they bought their farms with promises to pay.—Inter Ocean.

THE GREAT OIL TRUST GIVES UP THE GHOST.
The greatest trust of all trusts has decided to yield up the ghost and quit. The directors of the Standard Oil trust have called a meeting for the 21st of this month for the purpose of devising means to close up its immense business. Unlike the National Cordage trust and other monopolies that have made it their first business to advance prices the great coal oil trust has left the cost of its products lower than it was when individual operators had full sway. Yet it must not be assumed that the operation of this great monopoly has been otherwise than hostile to the public welfare. By its combination of the business of making and transporting refined oil and by its control of large areas of oil producing territory, and perhaps most of all, by its peculiar and not wholly honest methods of obtaining favorable discrimination in freight rates for its products it has ruined many small manufacturers and producers of oil, and has prevented hundreds of other small capitalists from engaging in business. It has created half a dozen

immense fortunes, and has prevented the accumulation of scores, it may be of hundreds, permanent competencies. Such methods are at variance with republican institutions. If this nation is to be a republic in fact as well as in name the aim of its legislation must be to secure a comfortable living to all, rather than to enable a few to become needlessly rich. It was quite as much for the purpose of giving the small capitalist a chance to engage successfully in trade or manufactures as with the intent of preventing an undue advance of cost to the consumer of goods that the anti-trust law was devised and enacted by republican policy.

Everybody remembers with what unanimity the democratic press refrained from advocacy of Sherman's anti-trust bill while it was under consideration, and with what persistence it derided it as useless after it was passed. But it has done great work. It prevented the formation of a mower and reaper trust. It so frightened the parents of the projected glass trust that their illegitimate offspring was born dead. It made an end of the southern cracker trust. It forced the cotton seed oil trust into dissolution. It gave such strength to the prosecution of the sugar trust by the authorities of the state of New York as enabled them to achieve an easy victory. And now it has forced the coal oil trust, the most powerful and the most shrewdly conducted commercial monopoly of ancient or modern times, into surrender of its illegal position. The anthracite coal trust and the National Cordage trust now are the only great monopolies existing upon American soil, and the end of these may not be distant.

DEMOCRATIC HARMONY.
It is a pleasing spectacle to the republicans to witness the high state of harmony that the local democrats have stirred up among themselves. They have become so harmonious that the mere mention of the name democrat is synonymous with harmony. For instance, there are two large, able-bodied democrats struggling with might and main to get a chance to fill the mayor's chair. They are each enthusiastic for the other, but their friends are casting harmony to the four winds and are digging out for the nomination with unrestrained fury. One of these men will be nominated, and, of course, the other fellow's friends will enthusiastically support him. The same condition of affairs exists as to the other offices. On treasurer, particularly, harmony is conspicuous. Both of the aspirants for the treasurer's office are vigorously laying wires and working up large doses of harmony for election day. The republicans are, of course, pleased with this manifestation of harmony. Nothing in the world produces republican success like democratic harmony. When the republicans are ill, a dose of democratic harmony is a sure restorative. In the face of this harmony the republicans will nominate a city ticket, and with the aid of harmony they will elect it. If they had their way, democrats would be always harmonious.

MORE PROPOSITIONS TO AMEND THE CONSTITUTION HAVE ALREADY BEEN INTRODUCED IN THE PRESENT CONGRESS THAN WERE BROUGHT BEFORE ANY TWO PRECEDING CONGRESSES SINCE THE CLOSE OF THE RECONSTRUCTION PERIOD. None of them will go beyond their present stage, however, with the possible exception of that to make senators elective by the popular vote of the state. This proposition may leave the house, but if it does the senate will kill it.

GEN. FRANCIS A. WALKER suggests the passage of a law requiring each immigrant to deposit \$100 upon his arrival in this country, which shall be returned to him at the end of three years if he then desires to become an American citizen. Such a law would undoubtedly shut out many undesirable persons, and have a general wholesome effect.

English Spavin Liniment removes all hard soft or calloused lumps and blemishes from horses, blood spavins, curbs splints, sweeney, ring bone, stifles, sprains all swollen throats, coughs etc. Save 50 cent by use of one bottle. Warranted the most wonderful blemish cure ever known. Sold by F. G. Fricke & Co druggists Plattsburgh.

Children Cry for Piteher's Castoria.
When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

The wife of Senator Davis, of Minnesota, is fond of hunting. While a mere child she was trained to handle a rifle.

Captain J. Wall Wilson, a survivor of the Kane Arctic expedition, is hale and hearty despite the loss of a toe in the ice.

The Louise Michel of the Spanish revolutionists is a Mrs. Cunningham, a woman of English parentage, but born in Chili.

Elwell Ap Barnard, of Ryedale, Wales, has written a poem to his cow. It contains 100 stanzas and some clever new rhymes.

Some opposition is manifested in the South to pensioning Mrs. Jefferson Davis. There is a fear that it would breed sectionalism.

Miss Eugenie Sellers is a young English woman who is creating quite a furore in London by her lectures on Greek statues and dramas.

Patti says that her diamonds have been greatly overestimated in value and that she has only a modest \$600,000 stock to potter along with.

John Bright once spoke of Cyrus W. Field as "the Columbus of modern times," who, by his cable, had moored the new world alongside the old.

The Czar's famous Minister, M. de Giers, is now in bad health, suffering from the painful disease that carried off the last Emperor of the French.

Max Adams, a young man well-known in Atlanta, Ga., society, has received a commission from the Khedive as a Captain in the Egyptian cavalry.

Frank R. Stockton began life in Philadelphia as an engraver. He is about fifty-seven now, and has learned to wait an hour for a word if necessary.

Grand Duke George, of Russia, who is spending the winter in Algiers, in the hope of overcoming his tendency to consumption, has rented a villa in El-Biar.

In Boston the remarkable shock of hair which Paderewski, the pianist, wears has led somebody to remark that he looks like a human chrysalis.

Eugenie, now a sufferer from gout and rheumatism, once had the foot of a Cinderella. In the days of the Second Empire she wore shoes that would fit mere children.

General James Grant Wilson's father was the poet-publisher, William Wilson, of Poughkeepsie. He was a favorite of Gen. Grant, under whom he served at Vicksburg.

The Marquis of Aylesbury's fine crop of wild oats has cost him his famous collection of live oaks known as Saverenake forest, which he has sold for the benefit of his creditors.

Johnny's Bulge on Grandpa.
Johnny is a chubby-faced youngster who for the past six years has been the light of an east side household. Johnny has a keen sense of humor, but his occasional pranks have not always met with the appreciation on the part of his mother to which he thought they were entitled. Johnny has been properly trained, and perhaps overtrained, by his fond parents, and with the perversity of children has developed a strong prejudice against saying the little prayer his mother has taught him to repeat before retiring.

Several weeks ago the little fellow made a visit to his grandparents in the country. He was led away at bedtime by his grandfather, who had instructions from home concerning the evening devotions.

But grandpa is very deaf and white-robed Johnny decided to introduce a change in the usual programme, so as he knelt by the bed he began: "Come, little boy blue, come blow up your horn. The sheep's in the meadow, the cow's in the corn," and repeated to the end that familiar jingle of the nursery.

"That's a good boy, Johnny," said the old man as he tucked him into bed, "always say your prayers, and you will grow up a good man," and Johnny winked the other eye as he chuckled over his little joke.—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

Unmolested Rich Men.
Millionaires who are being pursued by wild-eyed cranks might find food for reflection in the fact that Peter Cooper, who was a very rich man, was never molested by bomb-throwers. He was a man always accessible to the great American public and a stranger who dropped into his office, even though he carried a plethora of carpet-sack, struck no terror to his heart.

George Peabody was another gentleman abundantly blessed with the riches of this world who was not obliged to dodge the dynamite fiend, Stephen Girard was still another.

Coming down to the gentlemen who are alive and active in the world's affairs, Baron Hirsch is conspicuous as a rich man who seems to enjoy perfect immunity from cranks. The baron is worth \$100,000,000 according to popular estimate—and his expenditure in behalf of his fellow-men in a measure verify these figures—yet there has been no attempt to cut short his career. Those of our American rich men who are still alive and have endowed colleges and otherwise helped humanity have not yet been blown up. What is more, they appear to be in no danger.

Our rich men, looking about for security—no reference to commercial security might give this some thought.—N. Y. Advertiser.

Speaking in the Open Air.
Experiments have shown that a person speaking in the open air can be heard about equally as well at a distance of 100 feet in front, seventy-five at each side, and thirty behind.

Lava as Building Material.
Consul Heath says that many of the houses in Catania are built of the lava which poured forth from Mount Etna in great streams on the neighboring clay beds. This mixture of clay and lava is now mixed and used to great advantage in building.

E. G. DOVEY & SON

Cary the largest line of carpets in the county,

ALL of which we offer at lowest possible prices.

RICHEST designs in body Brussels and Mcquets.

PRETTIEST and newest designs in two ply and three ply carpets.

EVERY piece of carpeting sold on its merits. IF WE SELL YOU AN ALL WOOL CARPET YOU CAN DEPEND ON IT BEING SO.

THE cheapest grades we are showing this season will merit your attention.

SELECT your carpet now and have it made up ready for house-cleaning,

In our line of
SPRING :: GOODS,

We have the largest and best selected line of Dress Goods we have ever shown, both in woolen and wash-goods. In all the new

New Spring Shades,

AND IN BLACK.

Serges New French Cighams
Henriettas, Scotch Cigham
Bedford Cord Printed Zephers

◀E. G. DOVEY AND SON▶

DO YOU THINK
That Old Carpet

of yours has been turned for the last time, it will hardly stand another such beating as you gave it last spring besides we know you are too tender hearted to give it such another lashing. It will be a useless task as you cannot lash back its respectability. Better discard it altogether and let us sell you one of these elegant new patterns that we have just received.

Spring House Cleaning.

Will soon be upon us and you will want new carpets, curtains, linens, etc. We are head quarters for anything in this line, we can sell you hemp carpets as low as ten cents a yard, Ingrains as low as twenty-five cents and Brussels from fifty cents upward. This is a

◀NEW : DEPARTMENT▶

with us. We have handled them with samples but finding that we could sell them much cheaper by having them in stock we have discarded the former method and are now able to sell them at a very low price, will duplicate Omaha prices every time, kind and quality taken into consideration. Being all new goods we have no old designs in the line, We have just received an excellent assortment of

CURTAINS

We can sell lace curtains for 50 cents a pair upward, Irish Point curtains, Tambour muslin curtains, Swiss curtains, curtain screen in plain and fancy, table silks for draperies, Chenille Portieres. Also a fine line of window shades at the lowest prices.

LINENS. LINENS.

We have the finest line of linens ever brought to this city. Table cloths with napkins to match, Table scarfs. Burlan drapes, bleached table damask with drawn work and hem stitched by the yard, plain damask for drawn work, linen scrim, stamped linens, an elegant assortment of towels with fancy and drawn work borders, plain and fancy Huck and Turkish Towels, linen sheeting and pillow casing etc.

W.M. HEROLD & SON.