

HARRISON IN NEW YORK.

To one thing the delegates to the democratic national convention at Chicago may as well make up their minds, namely, that in the pivotal state of New York Benjamin Harrison is a strong candidate. No matter what difference of opinion with regard to the nomination may have existed among the members of his party, every republican vote in this state will be cast for the present occupant of the White House. That is a fact, and the sooner it is recognized the better for the national democracy.

From this fact follow some obvious deductions. In the first place Mr. Harrison cannot be beaten by Mr. Cleveland. That was demonstrated in 1888. In that year Mr. Cleveland had the unanimous support of the New York delegation in the democratic national convention, and throughout the campaign all the power and patronage of the federal government were wielded on his behalf. This year all the resources of the federal administration will be employed for the republican nominee; and, what is far more significant, the delegates from New York will present to the convention the name of Mr. Hill, and if Mr. Cleveland's candidacy is forced upon democratic voters, it will be against the solemn protest of his party in this state. No man of common sense will say that under such circumstances Mr. Cleveland is likely to run better in New York in 1892 than he ran in 1888.

Mr. Cleveland himself does not believe that he could beat Mr. Harrison in this state this year. Neither he nor the inner circle of his adherents would wish to secure for him the nomination if they thought that his attainment of the presidency depended upon carrying New York for him next November. They are playing a much more cautious and desperate game. They know that Mr. Harrison and the republican party are committed against free silver, and their purpose is to make the democratic national platform equally firm ground against the free coinage of the white metal, thus forcing the silver men to put up a candidate of their own, who, they assume, will be successful in most of the so-called silver states. Could this scheme be carried out, Mr. Cleveland might lose New York, and still neither of the great parties might command a majority of the presidential electors, so that the choice of president would pass to the house of representatives, in which the democrats have a very large majority. We suppose that there never was a more unscrupulous, cold-blooded calculation than this which we have outlined, for it exposes a great political party to the imminent risk of shipwreck for the bare chance of furthering the selfish interests of an unimportant individual. The people of the United States will never deliberately throw the choice of a president into the house of representatives.

It follows that neither in the open field, nor indirectly by trick and device, can Mr. Cleveland beat Mr. Harrison. With whose name, then, can the democracy hope to conjure that of Benjamin Harrison in the decisive Empire state? The events of 1888 supply the answer to that question. In that year, although the republican candidate for presidency beat Mr. Cleveland, the republican candidate for governor was defeated by Governor Hill, and by a larger majority. At that time the opposition to Governor Hill within the ranks of the democratic party was really stronger and more dangerous than it is now, for the county democracy, controlled by men avowedly or secretly his enemies, was still a powerful organization, and had an inspector in every election district in the city of New York. The county democracy is now practically defunct; and, compared with it, the special organization evoked at Syracuse has not voting substance enough to frighten babies or old women. No one alive to the results of the consolidation of the democratic vote in New York city doubts that Governor Hill would this year carry the state by a much larger majority than he carried it in 1888. If this were not evident, no intelligent democrat would wish Governor Hill nominated, and we believe he would not wish it himself. Therein he differs from Mr. Cleveland, whose sole hope of becoming president a second time is built upon a plot to wreck the democratic party in the silver states, and thus sidetrack the election into the house of representatives.

Mr. WHITNEY understands the art of pouring oil on the troubled waters. In other words, he has not been a member of the Standard Oil company all these years without acquiring a thorough knowledge of the philosophy of lubrication.

COLONEL WATTERSON thinks that "Cleveland and Stevenson are long names," and advises the boys to hurrah for Cleveland and Steve. Why not make it Grove and Steve?

A KENTUCKIAN is on the vice presidential ticket. There will be a chance for a southern man to become president by and bye. The old ark's a-moving—Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal.

Yes, when all the "befoh the wah" patriots are dead and a new generation leads, possibly northern democrats will allow a southern man to aspire to the presidency. But they don't do it now.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

AND now comes the report that Grover Cleveland has promised the southern brigadiers that if they will elect him president of these United States once more he will return to them the rebel flags that the boys in blue took away from them during the civil war, no matter what the north said or done. This alone should be enough to defeat him, and every old soldier should make it his duty to work from now till after election to defeat Grover Cleveland.

THERE is no mistaking the significance of the money plank in the republican platform. It says what it means and means what it says in the declaration that the "republican party demands the use of both gold and silver as standard money, with such restrictions and under such provisions, to be determined by legislation, as will secure the maintenance of the parity of the two metals, so that the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar, whether of silver, gold or paper, shall be at all times equal." The republican party favors the circulation of the largest quantity of gold and silver that can be kept at par, but not the coining of a single dollar under conditions that will make it worth less than 100 cents.

WAS IT A FAIR TRIAL?

After Mr. Cleveland's defeat four years ago the democratic New York World claimed that it was not a fair trial, and that the democracy should not be judged by Mr. Cleveland's administration. "It was not a fair trial," said the World, "because the democratic party neither controlled nor lay claim to having controlled the administration of Grover Cleveland." It then proceeded to show wherein Mr. Cleveland ignored his party in the selection of his cabinet, in his official appointments, in his doing "the right thing at the wrong time," by writing a free trade message just before a national election, and in many other administrative acts which were not democratic. In closing that remarkable editorial the World said: "If it had known all this before election day of 1888, then Grover Cleveland would not have been elected president, and the democracy of the United States can not be held responsible for what he has done and left undone in an office thus gained and thus administered. It was not, therefore, a fair trial." This editorial appeared in the New York World Jan. 12, 1889.

All democrats who agree with Tammany and the New York World, which is against Tammany, will have the satisfaction of knowing that Mr. Cleveland has a fair trial in November. He can not be elected under false pretenses. They know his election means just what the platform says—a tariff for revenue only.

A LANGUAGE belongs to those who know best how to use it, how to bring out all its resources, how to make it search its coffers round for the pithy or canorous phrase that suits the need, and they who can do this have been always in a pitiful minority. Let us be thankful that we too have a right to it, and have proved our right, but let us set up no claim to vulgarize it. The English of Abraham Lincoln was so good not because he learned it in Illinois, but because he learned it of Shakespeare and Milton and the bible. And how perfect it was in its homely dignity, its quiet strength, its unerring aim with which it struck once and needed to strike more! The language is alive here, and will grow. Let us do all we can with it but debase it. Good taste is one of the most powerful factors of civilization. As a people we have a larger share of it than I, at least, have found elsewhere, but as a nation we seem to lack it altogether. Our coinage is ruder than that of any country of equal pretensions, our paper money is filthy infectious, and the engraving on it, mechanically perfect as it is, makes of every bank-note a missionary of barbarism.—From "Marlowe," by James Russell Lowell, in Harper's Magazine for July.

J. V. Egenberger, Jr., was an Omaha passenger this morning.

THE NEWS CONDENSED

W. J. Campbell, of Illinois, succeeds J. S. Clarkson.

INTERESTING FOREIGN NEWS.

Also Short News Items From the State—A Batch of Spicy News Which Will be Read With Interest—Other Happenings.

Robert Shiffler, while playing ball Saturday in Philadelphia, was struck on the temple with the ball and died yesterday from the effects of the blow.

General John H. Stibbs, the chief pension examiner at Chicago, has just unearthed a large pension fraud. It appears that Dr. John S. Taylor was a surgeon in the Twenty-third Illinois volunteer infantry. He lost his health in the service of his country and in March, 1860, made an application for a pension. Two months later Dr. Taylor was adjudged insane and sent to the asylum at Jacksonville, Illinois. Since then he has been hopelessly insane and has been by turns confined as a pauper in the asylums at Dunning and Kankakee, where he now is, a man sixty-seven years of age. His wife, Mrs. Alice L. Taylor, who lives at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, and who has been prominent as a lecturer and writer on temperance, has been drawing her husband's pension of \$72 a month since 1874, not one penny of which has been spent for the benefit of the insane man. In all she has received from the government \$16,264. Mrs. Taylor invested it in securities and at the advice of District Attorney Nichol, she returned \$8,160 to be spent for the benefit of Mr. Taylor.

The reported success of Melbourne, the rain wizard, in Colorado has induced the efforts to bring him to Lincoln, or a nearby locality. Correspondence the last week culminated in an agreement by Melbourne to sprinkle five Nebraska counties with a good shower of rain. If he succeeds he is to get \$25,000, to be paid in subscriptions. The counties selected for operation are Lancaster, Seward, York, Hamilton and Fillmore, situated in a line from west to east in the order named. Details of the test have not been fully arranged, but it is to occur within a week, at a point yet to be designated in one of the counties named.

W. J. Campbell of Illinois was elected chairman of the republican national committee in place of J. S. Clarkson, who refused to be a candidate for renomination, and De Young of California was chosen vice president. Carter of Montana was elected secretary.

The republican national committee is reorganized and ready for the campaign.

The Mississippi river is reported as being higher than was ever known before, and a fuel famine is threatened at Rock Island, Davenport and other towns along the river, as all of the coal roads are under water.

Mrs. John Skillman of Phillipsburg, N. J., while playing with a flint rifle yesterday, accidentally discharged the weapon, the ball passing through the heart of her eleven-year-old daughter, killing her instantly.

A Mormon bishop named Lot Smith, who used to be a Danite chief during the overland route days, and who fled to Arizona when the government got after the polygys is reported killed by the Indians. From his ancient reputation one would judge that the Navajoes got the right man. He is generally believed to have been a major in the Mormon battalion that perpetrated the Mountain Meadow massacre.—Lincoln Journal.

The quiet little village of Central City is all broken up over a church trial wherein Hon. N. K. Persinger figured quite prominently with having too much freedom with a certain young lady. It is understood that he will be churched.

Legal Notice.

John W. Clark, Mary N. Beche and the unknown heirs or devisees of Thomas B. Gordon, deceased, will take notice that on the 19th day of May, 1892, Heinrich Deutscher herein filed his petition in the district court of Cass county, Nebraska, against said defendants, the object and prayer of which are to have declared satisfied and cancelled a mortgage on the northeast quarter of section 39, town 12, range 4, Cass county, Nebraska, executed by James D. Mitchell to John W. Clark, October 7, 1888, and recorded in book "A" of mortgages of Cass county on page 13 thereof, to annul and declare void a sheriff's certificate on said premises, issued at a sale on execution in case of Dolman & West vs. J. D. Mitchell and David Beche, district court of Cass county, Nebraska, and the sheriff's deed issued on said certificate to Maria M. Beche, date of certificate December 15th, 1888, date of deed May 6th, 1892; also to cancel and annul a quit claim deed for said premises executed November 5th, 1891, by James O. Neill to Thomas B. Gordon, and to quiet the title to said premises in the said Heinrich Deutscher. You are notified to answer said petition on or before Monday the 8th day of August, 1892. HEINRICH DEUTSCH. By his attorneys BEESON & ROOT.

6th HALF YEARLY COMPETITION

The Most Interesting Contest Ever Offered by The Canadian Agriculturist.

One thousand dollars in cash, a pair of handsome Shetland ponies, carriage and harness, and over two thousand other valuable prizes for the Agriculturist's brightest readers. Who will have them? According to the general custom for some year past the publishers of the Agriculturist now offer their sixth half yearly literary competition. This grand competition, will no doubt, be the most gigantic and successful one ever presented to the people of the United States and Canada.

One thousand dollars in cash will be paid to the person sending in the largest list of English words constructed from letters in the words "The Canadian Agriculturist."

Five Hundred dollars will be given to the second largest list.

A handsome pair of Shetland ponies, carriage and harness, will be given to the third largest list.

Over one thousand additional prizes awarded in order of merit: One grand piano, \$300 organ, \$400 piano, dinner sets, ladies' gold watches, silk dress patterns, portiere curtains, silver tea services, Tenneson's poems bound in cloth, Dickens' in 12 volumes bound in cloth etc.

As there are more than 1,000 prizes anyone who takes the trouble to prepare an ordinary good list will not fail to receive a valuable prize. This is the biggest thing in the competition line that we have ever placed before the public, and all who do not take part will miss an opportunity of a life time.

RULES—1. A letter cannot be used oftener than it appears in the words "The Canadian Agriculturist." For instance the word egg cannot be used as there is but one 'g' in the three words, 2. Words having more than one meaning but spelled the same can be used but once, 3. Names of places and persons barred, 4. Errors will not invalidate a list—the wrong words will simply not be counted.

Each list must contain one dollar to pay for six months' subscription to the Agriculturist. If two or more tie, the largest list which bears the earliest postmark will take the first prize and so on in order of merit. United States money and stamps taken at par.

The object in offering these magnificent prizes is to introduce our popular magazine into new homes in every part of the American continent.

Every competitor enclosing 30c in stamp extra will receive free, by mail, postpaid one of the Agriculturist's elegant souvenir spoons of Canada.

Prizes awarded to persons in the United States will be shipped from our New York office free of duty. All money letters should be registered.

Our former competition—We have given away over \$25,000 in prizes during the last two years, and have thousands of letters from prize winners in every state in the union and every part of Canada and New foundland. Lord Kilcoursie, A. D. C. to the Governor general of Canada writes: "I shall recommend my friends to enter your competition. M. Brandon, Vancouver, B. C. received \$1,000 in gold" and we hold his receipt for the same. A few of the prize winners: Miss J. Robinson Toronto, \$150; J. J. Brandon Fenelon Falls Ont., \$150; David Harrison Syracuse N. Y., \$55; H. Beavis, St. Louis, \$30; Jas. Bappte, West Duluth Minn., \$30; Miss Georgina Robertson Oak St., Brooklyn, \$100; Fred H. Hill 359 State at Bridgeport, Conn, and thousands of others.

Address all communication to The Agriculturist, Peterborough, Ontario.

THOUSANDS IN REWARDS

The Great Weekly Competition of The Ladies Home Journal

Which word in this advertisement spells the same backward as forward? This is a rare opportunity for every Madam, Miss, every father and son, to secure a splendid prize.

WEEKLY PRIZES—Every week throughout this great competition prizes will be distributed as follows: The first correct answer received the postmark date on each letter to be taken as the date received, at the office of the Ladies Home Magazine (each and every week during 1892) will get \$200; the second correct answer, \$100; the third \$50; fourth a beautiful silver service; fifth, five or clock silver service; and the next 50 correct answers get prizes ranging from \$25 down to \$2. Every fifth correct answer, irrespective of whether a prize winner or not will get a special prize. Competitors residing in the southern states as well as other distant points, have an equal chance with those nearer home as the postmark will be authority in every case.

RULES—Each list of answers must be accompanied by \$1 to pay for six months' subscription to one of the best home magazines in America.

REFERENCES—"The Ladies Home Magazine is well able to carry out its promises"—Peterborough (Canada) Times. "A splendid paper, and financially strong"—Hastings (Canada) Star. "Every prize winner will be sure to receive just what he is entitled to."—Norwood, (Canada) Register. Money should be sent by post office order or registered letter. Address the Ladies Home Magazine Peterborough, Canada.

Why will you cough when Shiloh's cure will give immediate relief. Price 10 cts., 50 cts. and \$1 For sale by F. G. Fricke & Co

Children Cry for Pitcher'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.

MAYER & MORGAN,

Still continue to be Headquarters

In the Clothing Business.

This is fully demonstrated by the fact that they have sold more goods this Spring than

THERE ARE THREE REASONS

FIRST

They own their goods as low as mortal man can buy them for spot cash.

SECOND

They sell them to their customers at as low prices as mortal man can sell them and make a living.

THIRD

They are Square and Honest in their Dealings.

Those Three Reasons are the Keystones of Their Success.

Now to show their appreciation of their increase of business they propose to

- give away to their customers a Handsome Book, entitled "The Columbian World's Fair Atlas of the World," to every person buying goods to the amount of \$25.00, either at one purchase or in a running account. They will give them a copy of this valuable book free of charge

CALL AND SEE THE BOOK AT

Mayer & Morgan's

The Clothing Kings.

Plattsmouth, Neb.

DON'T 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, Burlap drapes, bleached table damask with drawn work and hem stitched by the yard, plain damask for drawn work, linen serim, 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.

WM. HEROLD & SON.