

We have celebrated the Fourth and are now ready to have some manufactories located among us.

As was generally expected, Gen. Weaver was nominated by the alliance at Omaha yesterday for president.

The Kansas republicans have nominated a good ticket, and they will elect it by a majority of at least 50,000 if the wheat crop of the state turns out as well as is now expected.

The democratic platform is already having some of its planks pulled out, and before the election next November it will be in a much worse condition than the roof of their wigwam was at Chicago.

THE STUMP-TAIL MONEY PLANK. The leading democratic paper of Iowa, the Dubuque Telegraph, complains that the republicans of that state were unfair in the platform they adopted at Des Moines a few days ago. The third plank in the platform denounced the democratic party for "insisting upon the abolition of the national tax on the issues of state banks." The Telegraph protests that the Chicago platform simply recommends its repeal and the party does not even approve of the recommendation.

It is entirely immaterial whether the form of expression used in a platform is a recommendation or a demand. In either case it means simply and solely that the party standing on that plank is pledged to carry out the idea therein expressed. If the next congress or the one immediately succeeding to it should be democratic it would be bound in political honor to pass a bill repealing that tax and Mr. Cleveland, if elected, would be bound to sign it.

The only way he could escape that obligation would be for him to distinctly state in his letter of acceptance that he declines to stand on that plank of the platform. Perhaps he will, but there is hardly one chance in a thousand of his doing so. For ought that the public knows that recommendation meets with his especial favor and indorsement.

It is now forty years since General Scott was nominated for president, he being the last candidate of the whig party. It was at that time, we believe, that Horace Greeley, then the foremost editor of his party, publicly declared that he supported the ticket, but split upon the platform. That sort of support proved to be worse than open opposition, and presaged the ruin which soon overtook that party. For Mr. Greeley fairly represented a large element of it. No political organization can expect to stand when it is a house divided against itself in that kind of a way. The democracy is in a sorry fix, forced to either stand upon the platform adopted or accept the fate of self-repudiation.

There is and is not ground for the Telegraph's claim that the party does not approve the wild-cat plank. There is a very general disposition on the part of the democratic press to ignore it, and from that fact one may infer that the editors of the party at the north know enough about the calamitous effect of stump-tail money in the fifties and the first half of the sixties to appreciate the folly and peril of taking off the prohibitory tax; but they lack the courage of their convictions. The repeal of that tax would do more to demoralize the finances of the country and commercial relations than any other one imaginable stroke of congressional legislation.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

RISE IN FARM VALUES.

It has been nearly ten years since the business in Nebraska farm lands has been as encouraging as it is this spring. For a number of years there was a great rush to California, then to Colorado and Arizona, and finally to the Pacific coast northwest, with more or less diversion at intervals toward the south.

Now, however, a steady stream of emigration to Nebraska has set in, which is confined to no particular portion of the state, but embraces it all. This infusion of new "bone and sinew" is already making itself felt, although spring has been open but a short time and the Nebraska movement has little more than begun.

Good farms are in steady demand at good prices and principally for cash, and there is a perceptible increase in the market value of farms, both improved and unimproved.

Many farmers in the eastern part of the state who have sold out at good figures are going into central and western Nebraska, where they can buy cheaper and set up again with a cash surplus. And, by the way, the movement of itself is a good send-off for the more western portions of the state, for most of these farmers have lived in Nebraska many years, and their new in-

vestments are based on actual knowledge of the productiveness of this section.

And it may be added that there will never be a better year for investment in Nebraska's fertile farming lands.

That the tendency of prices will be steadily upward for the next five years is the judgment of every well-to-do and observant person. Good lands in the "corn belt" will never be worth less than at present. They are sure to be worth a great deal more, and it is the Hub's judgment that no better investment can be made during the present year than in a Nebraska farm.—Karney Hub

ENGLAND'S SYMPATHY. Cleveland would run magnificently in England.

Over there they are all for him. His free trade policy, if adopted in this country, would mean millions upon millions to British manufacturers and British workingmen.

But it would come out of the pockets of American manufacturers and out of the wages of American labor.

Long before the revolution, England resolved that America should never manufacture for herself.

During the first half of the eighteenth century the poor colonists made a feeble beginning in the fabrication of coarse woollens, linen and hats. English manufacturers complained of this to their government and parliament interfered—in what manner we shall let Adam Smith, the founder of the free trade school, relate. We extract from his Wealth of Nations, published in 1776:

"England prohibits the exportation from one province to another by water and even by land upon horseback or in a cart, of hats, of wool and woollen goods of American production, a regulation which effectually prevents the establishment of any manufacture of such commodities for distant sale, and confines the industries of her colonists in this way to such coarse and household manufactures as a private family commonly makes for its own use, or for that of some of its neighbors in the same province."

That policy was adhered to with relentless vigor by England down to the revolution.

Since that time she has watched with impotent rage and maddening envy our advance in manufactures, under the shelter of a protective tariff which rendered futile her malevolent attempts to destroy them.

Is it any wonder that her sympathy in this campaign is with the party which in effect proclaims in its platform its purpose to reduce us once more to that deplorable state of industrial vassalage from which the Revolution freed us?

Can a true American vote for the candidates of such a party?

Speaking of American vs. British trade with Canada, Consular Ryder of Quebec says: "The United States monopolizes the importation of agricultural implements, printing machinery, electrical supplies, fine papers, leather and manufactures of leather, rubber boots, shoes and belting, watch and clock movements, field and garden seeds, binders' twine, etc." A fine catalogue this of articles which testify to the surpassing skill of American mechanics and workmen.

The democrats in congress have practically passed a free coinage bill that Cleveland cannot possibly indorse.

The democrats may succeed in keeping Stevenson still, but they cannot obliterate his record as a copperhead and a repudiationist.

If the country is really in as bad a condition as the platform of the people's party represents, how does it happen to be the only country in the world which attracts foreign immigration?

The republican candidate for state auditor of Kansas is a negro; and he is rendered still more offensive to the democrats by the fact that he is the only man on the ticket who has a collegiate education.

The democrats are greatly worried because President Harrison saw fit to appoint Foster secretary of state, but Harrison goes right on about his business without consulting the democrats about the least thing.

The democrats seem to think they ought to have been consulted in regard to the appointment of the chairman of the republican national committee. Because a man was appointed who knows his duty it is giving the democrats lots of worry.

EX-GOV. ANTHONY, of Kansas, states the whole case in a few words when he says that "the republican party went down with the McKinley law on its back, and the McKinley law came up with the republican party on its back." The democrats would like to dodge this large and significant fact, but circumstances compel them to face it.

THE PEOPLE'S PARTY

Its Excuse For Being and Its Promise to the Public.

SCENES SELDOM WITNESSED.

The Convention Became a Howling Mob When the Committee Reported on Resolutions—Weaver and Field.

When the convention was assembling yesterday morning it was learned that Van Wyck's name would not be presented. He would not consent to it, and the delegation was not at all anxious to put him forward. Kansas switched back to Weaver and Georgia went out hunting for a candidate, declaring irrevocably against Gresham.

The claim that there is no north and no south in the new party doesn't apply in the Gresham fight, and not only have the southern delegates contended that Gresham cannot carry a southern state, but they have threatened freely that they would not support him themselves. And even Oregon's delegation has said with a great show of determination that if Gresham be nominated their people will vote the prohibition ticket for presidential electors.

Nothing was done yesterday morning from 10 to 12 except to make the temporary organization permanent. At the end of twenty-five minutes, as the noise was dying slowly away and the music of the martial band became audible, one of the standard bearers started around the outer aisle, bearing his banner aloft, and with one accord the others followed, while the frenzied bedlam again broke loose. Twice did the perspiring enthusiasts make the circuit of the large hall, and every one who could secure a banner of any sort, a cartoon or a flag, joined in the wild parade. Among those bearing standards were a number of women, while no less than twenty-five of the many women who have seats in the convention and take up their half of the time devoted to discussion, marched, shouted and gesticulated with arms, heads and bodies as vigorously as did any of their masculine associates. Among them were Mrs. Leese, Mrs. Emery, Mrs. Todd and other leading women in the people's party movement.

Appeals For Order Ignored. For a time it looked as if the convention was likely to continue its demonstration indefinitely, in spite of the appeals of the chair for order. A number of the cooler heads gathered around the one-legged presiding officer and sought by every device to catch the attention of the convention, and when they at last did so the clamorous carnival of disorder had continued forty minutes. It was apparently a ruse of the Greshamites to work the convention to a pitch of excitement bordering on madness, in order to spring the nomination of their hero in the midst of the enthusiasm, for as soon as order had been restored, Taubeneck, chairman of the national committee, secured at once the recognition of the chair to read a telegram from Houser, candidate for lieutenant-governor in Indiana. It said:

Gresham Will Not Decline. "I have just seen Gresham. If unanimous he will not decline." Afterwards the convention received the following from Gresham: "CHICAGO, July 4.—J. B. Weaver, Ignatius Donnelly, Ben Terrell, J. W. Hayes: I have just returned and find your dispatch of the first. I must stand by my dispatch to Mr. Orr of the second. Accept my grateful acknowledgements. [Signed] W. Q. GRESHAM."

The roll of states was then called for the presentation of candidates for the presidency and when Alabama was called, a delegate arose and nominated Gen. Weaver, of Iowa. When Colorado was reached Senator Kyle, of South Dakota, was placed in nomination.

A ballot was then taken, which resulted as follows:

Weaver	965
Kyle	25
Scattering	3
Total	1,213

The roll of states was immediately called for nominations for vice president. The names of Ben Terrell of Texas and J. C. Field, an ex-Confederate general, were presented and Field was nominated on the first ballot.

At 3 a. m. the convention adjourned sine die.

MONEY to loan on farms from 6 1-2 per cent up, on 1 to 10 years time to suit the borrower. Also loans on second mortgages. J. M. LEYDA

Plattsmouth, Neb.

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 30cts 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 Kilcourse, 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, \$1500; J. J. Brandon Fenelon Falls Ont., \$1500; David Harrison Syracuse N. Y., \$350; H. Beavis, St. Louis, \$300; Jas. Baptie, West Duluth Minn., \$300; Miss Georgina Robertson Oak St. Brooklyn, \$1000; Fred H Hill 359 State St Bridgeport, Conn, and thousands of others.

Address all communication to The Agriculturist, Petersburg, 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 o'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 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.

WM. HEROLD & SON