THE president has nominated Mr. George Shiras, Jr., of Pittsburg, for the vacancy on the supreme bench.

THE number of postoffices in the United States is 67,105, an increase for the year of 2,776. What a field that would be for Adlai Stevenson!

THE solicitude of the editor of the Evening News for the financial welfare of the editors of THE HERALD and Journal is truly pathetic. And there is a four-foot vein of humor in it, too, to the average sensible man.

STEVENSON can't dodge his record by having a few of the democratic editors say he was no more of a copperhead than Cleveland. An out and out rebel would run better than a copperhead in any northern state.

IN 1854, during the revenue tariff of 1846, there was a soup house in every ward of New York City; thousands of laborers paraded the streets in search of work; the number of paupers was greater than it ever was before or has been since. And this is the kind of a tariff that the democratic party pronounces for to-day.—Beatrice Express.

As Brother Sherman claims he can buy clothing so much cheaper in Canada than in the United States, H. C. McMaken called at this office this morning and requested us to make the Journal the following offer: Sherman to send to Windsor, Canada, and buy an all wool suit, known as middlesex, or one its equal. If Mr. McMaken cannot buy one just as good for the same price or less right here in Nebraska, he will pay Mr. Sherman for his suit and give it to him, provided Mr. Sherman will give him the suit if he can duplicate it in Nebraska. Now, Mr. Sherman, if what you say is true, you can get a suit of clothes free. Send and buy the suit and we will see who pays the tariff.

THAT the farmer has not been misled by the specious arguments of the tariff "reformers" in favor of free wool is shown by the following extract from the Texas Stockman and Farmer: "The free trade argument concerning free wool does not hang together. The theorists say to the workingman: 'A removal of the duties will make wool cheaper and give us lower priced clothing.' To the farmer they say: 'A removal of the duty will stimulate the manufacture of woolen fabrics and create such a demand for wool that sheep raisers will get higher prices for it.' There is no way of harmonizing them. If one be true the other is false. In point of actual fact, neither is true." You can't fool the American farmer, and the sooner the Cobdenite learns that the better.

CLEVELAND AND LABOR ARBITRATION.

Senator Voorhees incorporated into his speech on the Homestead riot the message of Grover Cleveland on the labor question, April 22, 1886, but he failed to state a subsequent fact much more to the point. That message was one of those commonplace generalities which seem to be specially natural to Mr. Cleveland. One would suppose from that message that a bill providing for the arbitration of labor troubles in any department of industry would meet his cordial approval. No other inference could be drawn from his language, but when, nearly a year later, a bill of that kind reached him he killed it. McPherson's Handbook of 1888 says, under head of "Labor and Arbitration Bill," that the bill which passed the house April 3 1886, and is printed in his Handbook of 1886, pages 99-100, passed the senate without division on February 28, 1887, adding, "it was presented to the president for approval March 1, and, not having been acted on by him before final adjournment, it fell."

That is Grover Cleveland's record on legislation to secure labor legislation. It will be observed that the house passed it nineteen days before the message was sent to congress. The vote in that body stood 169 for it and 30 against it. Every negative vote was cast by a democrat. The present speaker of the house, Crisp, was one of the thirty opposers of the bill. The vote for it was non-partisan, but the vote against it was wholly democratic. The senate, as already noted, did not divide on the question, which was equivalent to its unanimous passage. It will further be observed that President Cleveland did not give any reason for not signing the bill. It was a clear case of sneak. He may be expected to be called upon before the campaign is closed to rise and explain his peculiarly inconsistent and reprehensible record on labor arbitration.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

A WISE PROVISION.

Thomas A. Webb, a pearl button manufacturer, has just purchased a large property in Newark, N. J., for the erection of a new factory. Mr. Webb says that the new structure is entirely owing to the McKinley bill. "When the bill was passed," said Mr. Webb, "there were twelve or thirteen manufactories in the country, with an average of from eight to twelve operators. Now there are about sixty plants, with an average of from fifty to sixty workmen. My own business began with eight workmen, and I now employ 160. When the new factory is completed I shall have nearly 300. My orders now amount to between $150,000 and $170,000 yearly. Before the McKinley act I did well with $2,500." The wages of pearl button makers were formerly $8, $10 and $12 a week. They now earn $18, $20 and $22, according to skill, and it is the republican policy of protection that has caused this remarkable increase in wages, with only a fragmentary increase in the cost of tin, which will quickly disappear, establishing a lower rate than ever prevailed in this country, while maintaining the advance in wages.

Surely the advance in the duty upon imports was a wise provision of law.

THE silver bullion now in the treasury would if coined produce $102,055,000. According to the director of the mint it would take nearly two years and a half to coin this bullion, without doing any other coinage. The estimated stock of silver in the world outside of the United States is more than sixty times the amount of bullion in the treasury. Suppose we had the free and unlimited coinage of silver the government could not, with its present mint facilities, supply silver money to the people as rapidly as the increase of currency goes on under existing conditions. The capacity of the mint is only about $40,000,000 annually, and the addition to the currency during the fiscal year ended June 30 was $103,000,000. The people who are calling for more circulation would not find their demand met by free silver coinage.—Omaha Bee.

OUR HOME MARKET.

Michael G. Mulhall, the great statistician of free trade England, has estimated the purchases of the whole world, exclusive of the United States, in 1889, as $7,833,000,000

"Poor's Railroad Manual" shows that the railroads of the United States carried in 1889 a total freight traffic of 619,165,630 tons. It is estimated that 25 per cent of this was duplications, which would pull it down to 468,352,928 net tonnage. Thirty dollars a ton is the usual estimate of the average value of this tonnage, and that would make our home traffic worth something like $14,050,587,840. Deduct from this our exports of $892,221,357 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, and we have as the net annual value of our home market $13,158,366,283.

SOMEONE asked Lincoln during the war if God was on his side, and he answered in that shrewd, simple way of his: "It has never occurred to me even to raise the question as to whether God is on my side in this great conflict. The only thing I am anxious about is to find out where God is and get on his side." Most of the world is engaged in a struggle to get God to come over to them. What we want to do in regard to these great questions of right and wrong is simply to study and find out where God is and become his allies. I don't believe that man has a soul. I believe that man is the soul, and he has a body.—Clipping.

WITH the same brutal temper and contempt that it pronounced the war for the Union and the constitutional amendments null and void, the democratic party now denounces and opposes every attempt to secure an honest ballot in the south. In denouncing the so-called "force bill" the Chicago convention displayed thoroughly characteristic language and temper. Read the plank in question and note how the bullying insolence of slave days survives in the democratic party and speaks in its platform.—Indianola (Ia.) Herald.

A VALUABLE SUGGESTION

Another western train has been held up, but not without resistance which was ineffectual. Although the engineer and fireman are always attacked, they never seem to be armed. Yet it would be an easy matter to guard a locomotive with steam and hot water pipes in such a way as to cripple or kill anyone who mounted the footboard without permission. A stream of hot water under pressure would be more effective against train robbers than firearms in the hands of men not accustomed to their use.—Philadelphia Ledger.

GROVER and Steve ran 'cer the Hill
To get Uncle Sam's daughter;
But, mind you, on all, Jane is not full—
As yet they haven't caught her.

THE democrats are surprised at the high wages which workmen obtain in Pennsylvania iron and steel mills. On the labor question democratic talk far outranks democratic knowledge.

MR. JOHN ROSS presents the Herald this week with a pottery log cabin, surrounded with stumps, an old-fashioned woodpile, coon skins nailed to the logs, and a rabbit in the yard. It is a most complete Harrison cabin and will last for generations.—Indianola (Ia.) Herald.

THE Journal thinks because we told a few facts about Stevenson, Cleveland's running mate, that we were throwing mud. No, Bro. Sherman, we do not throw mud, but when the democrats put up such men as Adlai Stevenson we have got to tell the truth, no matter whose foot is pinched.

THE most conservative estimates put the wheat yield this year at 550,000,000 bushels and the corn yield at 700,000,000. This is a falling off from 1891 on both cereals, but that year was the only one in which the wheat crop exceeded this estimate. Apparently this is going to be a pretty fair year for the farmers.

HOW WAGES GO UP.

New York Press: In 1860 the day wages of the Mason Machine works, at Taunton, Mass., one of the largest iron mills in New England, averaged $1.05 per day of eleven hours' work, or 9.54 cents

an hour. Now they average $1.71 per day of ten hours' work, or 17.1 cents

per hour.

Attacked by Soldiers.

Last night the soldiers and citizens indulged in a small riot at Bellevue as the following will show:

"Last night James Dillion and Henry and Charles Whetstone were attacked by a number of soldiers while returning from the rifle range, where they had been drinking beer. Only a few shots were exchanged when the boys started to run, followed by the soldiers. James Whetstone, a brother of the others, hearing the shooting went up to see what was the trouble and was struck over the head with a club by a hospital steward and knocked senseless, in which condition he still remains. The steward was arrested during the night by Sheriff McCarty and Marshall Patrick on the charge of assault with intent to commit murder and is under guard awaiting a hearing, which will take place as soon as the prosecuting attorney arrives. The United States surgeon and local doctor are attending the injured man and think he will recover."

Walking For a Wager.

John Howard and wife, the pedestrians, passed through Kearney yesterday afternoon on their way east. They are walking from Seattle to Chicago on a wager of $5,000. Leaving Seattle March 30, they must reach Chicago September 15. They carry bedding and cooking utensils in a light wheelbarrow surmounted by an American flag. Mrs. Howard is dressed in men's attire. They claim that they will reach their eastern terminus August 28, and have averaged twenty miles per day.

District Court.

The Polk-O'Donahoe case which Judge Chapman has had under advisement for some time, was to-day decided. A decree was entered setting aside the conveyance from Milton D. Polk to John F. Polk and from John F. Polk to S. C. Leech and said real estate, or enough thereof as would settle the claim of M. O'Donahoe of $500, was ordered sold.

Real Estate Transfers

Following are five real estate transfers for the past week as compiled by Polk Bros., abstracters and publishers of the Daily Record:

L Holtz and wife to J Stosley n½ of se¼ 21-11-12	150.00
H Schneider and wife to J M Sutter lot 260 and part 262—Louisville	150.00
A A Davis and wife to N H. Gilmore sw¼ of se¼ 26-11-12	1,000.00
C A Manker and wife to E E Knotts lots 559-560-561—Louisville	165.00

The Injunction Dissolved.

Judge Chapman recently granted a temporary injunction, restraining the city and county from collecting taxes on the storehouse building owned by the B. & M. Yesterday the case was argued by the attorneys and this morning Judge Chapman read a lengthy decision based upon the statutes, refusing to grant a permanent injunction.

The sheriff was notified to-day to be on the look-out for a horse and buggy that was stolen at Hamburg, Ia., night before last.

NEBRASKA LEADS

The Cost of Producing Corn in Nebraska.

THE AVERAGE COST PER ACRE.

Reports From 535 Farmers Give an Average Cost of $6.45 Per Acre--While in Iowa the Average Cost is $7.78 an Acre

The assertions of the calamity howlers that a man in Nebraska cannot farm and keep out of the poorhouse may now be dropped and the question taken up: "Can corn be raised profitably?" Few have observed no doubt that corn can be raised profitably, but, in order to satisfy a general demand, Deputy Labor Commissioner Andres has obtained reports concerning the cost of producing corn and his compilation shows that the cereal is raised in Nebraska at an average cost of a fraction over $6.45 per acre, several dollars lower than the average cost in Iowa, which is the only state affording figures for comparison. The commissioner, through the courtesy of the county clerks, obtained the names of ten substantial farmers from each county and estimates were received from 585 of them. The questions asked were: Interest on value of lands at 8 cent (estimate per acre), taxes; seed; listing or planting including plowing; harrowing and rolling; cultivating; husking and cribbing; and other additional expenses?

These questions were taken as a basis for computing cost of production, the items of fertilizing, fencing, cost of crib room being excluded is not necessarily pertinent.

The deputy labor commissioner has compiled the reports, as shown below, by counties, without arriving at any conclusion or being prepared at present to make any suggestions concerning the significance of the returns, but the reports themselves contain interesting material. A report from one county was sent in containing an estimate of cost per acre at $17 85. It contained $500 for family expenses, which included pay for the family physician, midwife, horse doctor, preacher, and even the lawyer. It was indorsed by the farmer's alliance lodge, but was not considered by the labor commissioner, being the only one cast aside.

From Dodge county comes a report with an estimate of $9.35 per acre on land two miles from Fremont, land that is worth $40 per acre and has averaged 30 per acre for thirty-five years. Another from the same county gives an estimate of $7.05 per acre, forty-five bushels per acre, making the cost 15⅔ cents per bushel.

A report from Franklin county is made on a basis of allowing $2.50 per day for a man and team.

A Lincoln county man states that cobs for fuel pay for shelling. He places the profit on forty acres at $212.

Several reports contain charges for irrigation as additional cost. These charges range from 25 cents to more than $1 per acre.

A Red Willow county farmer says farmers "can raise corn very well at present prices and farming can be carried on cheaper than in the east part of the state. More can be made feeding. The country is all right."

The cost by counties, containing the highest and lowest, together with the average without fractions of a cent, gives a general cost per acre of corn production at $6.45 and 31-45 of a cent.

For the county of Cass the highest is $8.81 and the lowest 30.37, average $7.87 per acre.

TWO STATES COMPARED.

The average cost per acre in Nebraska of $6.45 compares more than favorably with the cost in Iowa of $7.78, as given by the labor commissioner of that state, although the Iowa estimate includes cost of fertilizing, cutting stalks, cost of crib room, shelling, hauling to market, fencing repairs, etc., tax on horses, but less investment on land. In Iowa the cost, less shelling and hauling to market, is $8.55, less shelling, $9.58; but including all the various items reaches an average cost of $10.33 per acre, which brings the cost per bushel at 30 cents.

On the other hand the average yield per acre for Nebraska, according to government reports, is 32.8 bushels for ten years past, and the average price has not fallen below 22 cents. According to government reports only 33 per cent of Nebraska corn is hauled to market, while 66 per cent is consumed on the farm. If the average cost of production per acre is $6.45 and the average yield is 32.8 bushels per acre the average cost of producing one bushel is a fraction over 19 cents. The cost per bushel in Iowa is given at from 23 to 30 cents, according to the items of expense incurred in production. The average yield per acre of 32.8 bushels in Nebraska is sent out from washington, but reports from Nebraska farmers show as high as 50 bushels per acre and the lowest is only 27 bushels. Although a very few farmers report that corn raising is not profitable the compilation of the labor commissioner is considered as a complete refutation of the assertion.

***

C. H. Sheldon was nominated yesterday by the republicans for governor of South Dakota.

***

Frank Pose, a young man living at Kearney, was drowned yesterday.

***

The national democratic committee met yesterday at New York city and William F. Harrity was elected chairman, in spite of Tammany.

***

The republicans of Michigan yesterday met in convention and nominated a full state ticket, with J. T. Rich for governor.

The board of education will hold a meeting to-night to open the bids for the construction of a two story, four room brick building.

PAINS IN THE BACK

Usually indicate a disorder of the Kidneys, and prompt measures should be taken to prevent serious trouble

REMEMBER Diseases can be cured in their incipiency, which if neglected, may become dangerous.

DR. J. H. McLEAN'S
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Is what you need. It will cure Liver Disorders, Kidney Weakness, Bright's Disease and Diabetes. Price $1 per bottle. Send 2-cent stamp for book of hints, how to live and cure these distressing complaints.

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PROTAGON CAPSULES,
Sure Cure for Weak Men, as proved by reports of leading physicians. State age in ordering. Price, $1. Catalogue Free.

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A CERTAIN AND POSITIVE CURE for the awful effects of early vice and the numerous evils that follow in its train.

PRIVATE, BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES speedily, completely and permanently cured.

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SYPHILIS, GONORRHŒA, GLEET, Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, Night Emissions, Decayed Faculties, Female Weakness and all delicate disorders peculiar to either sex positively cured, as well as all functional disorders that result from youthful follies or the excess of mature years.

Stricture Guaranteed permanently cured, removal complete, without cutting, caustic or dilatation. Cure effected at home by patient without a moments pain or annoyance.

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A Sure Cure The awful effects of early vice which brings organic weakness, destroying both mind and body, with all its dreaded ills, permanently cured.

Drs. Betts Address those who have imparted themselves by improper indulgence and solitary habits, which ruin both mind and body, unfitting them for business, study or marriage.

MARRIED MEN, or those entering on that happy life, aware of physical debility, quickly assisted.

☞ Send 6 cents postage for celebrated works on Chronic, Nervous and Delicate Diseases. Thousands cured. ☞ A friendly letter or call may save you future suffering and shame, and add golden years to life. ☞ No letter answered unless accompanied by 4 cents in stamps.

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THEN WIRE GAUZE OVEN DOORS MUST BE PRODUCTIVE OF GOOD MINDS.
THE BEST OF COOKS PREFER THEM TO ALL THE OLD-FASHIONED KINDS.

IF YOU WANT THE BEST
Buy the CHARTER OAK,
With the Wire Gauze Oven Doors.
☞ All Stove Dealers sell them. ☜

Recommended as the Best. IX

LE MARS, Plymouth Co., Ia., May, 1889.
I suffered from temporary sleeplessness from overwork for two years, for which I used Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic, and can recommend same as the best medicine for similar troubles.
F. BORNHORST.

MILFORD, Cal., May, 1889.
My son had a spine and nerve disease; was much benefited by the use of Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic. The daughter of a friend of mine had fits and was cured by the Tonic.
J. S. McDERMOTT.

Mr. Thos. J. Purcell, of Spokane Falls, Wash., writes from the Gonzala College, June, 1890: I had epilepsy 12 years, was treated by many physicians and took many so-called patent medicines, but of no good until I took Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic. Now, thanks to God have not had an attack since November, 1888.

FREE—A Valuable Book on Nervous Diseases sent free to any address and poor patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge.
This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., since 1876, and is now prepared under his direction by the

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Sold by Druggists ... Bottle. 6 for $5
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Subjects need fear no longer from this King of Terrors, for by a most wonderful discovery in medicine, cancer on any part of the body can be permanently cured without the use of the knife.
MRS. H. D. COLBY, 2307 Indiana Ave., Chicago, says: "Was cured of cancer of the breast in six weeks by your method of treatment." Send for treatise. Dr. H. C. Dale 253 34th St., Chicago.

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PURE RYE.

has become a household word because of its absolute purity, nutritive value, smooth taste and delicious bouquet. It is good for weak lungs and a stimulant for impaired constitutions. Unlike inferior whiskies it does not rasp or scald the throat and stomach, nor cause nausea, dizziness and headache. You may know it by the above qualities and the proprietary bottles in which it is served. Call for "Cream Pure Rye" and take no other. For sale at all first-class drinking places and drug stores

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QUICKLY, THOROUGHLY, FOREVER CURED

by a new perfected scientific method that cannot fail unless the case is beyond human aid. You feel improved the first day, feel a benefit every start, soon know yourself a king among men in body, mind and heart. Drains and losses ended. Every obstacle to happy marriage removed. Nerve force, will power, brain power and vigor failing or lost gained restored by this treatment. All sexual and weak portions of the body enlarged and strengthened.

Victims of abuse and excesses, reclaim your manhood. Sufferers from folly, overwork, ill health, restore your vigor! Don't delay a moment if in the last stages. Don't be discouraged, many cases have relapsed into hopeless despair, but we show you the most modern science and latest medical discovery.

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