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1118 to 1126 N Street,
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Largest Stock Furniture, Carpets & Hardware in the West.
SPECIAL SALE This Week On PARLOR Goods



FIVE PIECE SUIT POLISHED OAK or Birch Frame, Mahogany Finish if desired. Upholstered in Damask, \$36.00; Silk Tapestry, \$37.50; Silk Brocade, \$42.00.
FANCY MAHOGANY FINISH, Upholstered seat, Roman Chair at \$8.25.
PARLOR DIVAN, Upholstered Silk Brocade, reduced to \$17.00.

SEND FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED CIRCULAR.
RUDGE & MORRIS CO.

STATE PRINTING CONTACTS.
Jacob North & Co. and the State Journal
Get the Work
Last Saturday the state printing board, composed of Auditor Cornell, Treasurer Moserve and Secretary of State Porter, met and opened the bids for state printing. There were nine bidders, Jacob North & Co., State Journal Co., T. E. Sedgwick, Lincoln Printing Co., Woodruff-Dunlap Co., Fremont Tribune, Rees Printing Co., The Sentinel of Blue Springs and The Independent Publishing Co.
The prices stated in the bids were per page of the book bid upon, and the contracts were awarded as follows: State Journal Co., 2,000 copies of house journal at \$1; 2,000 copies of senate journal at \$1 per page, and 3,000 copies of the session laws at \$2.95 per page. To Jacob North & Co., 1,000 copies of the insurance laws at 68 cents per page; 10,000 school laws at \$2.28; per page; 4,000 copies of road laws at \$1.30; 1,000 copies of corporation laws at 68 cents; 200 building and loan laws at 54 cents; 200 banking laws at 53 cents, and 4,000 election laws at \$1.
The lowest contracts were for the printing of 2,000 copies each of the senate and house journals. Bids on this work were close. The Journal Co. bid \$1.00 per page, the Independent Publishing Co. \$1.01, and T. E. Sedgwick \$1.00 per page. The total difference in the bid of the Journal Company and the Independent on work aggregating in all about \$3.50 was a little less than \$45. The Journal Co. could bid that much lower for the reason that it uses typesetting machines.

HARDY'S COLUMN.
Sunday—Bryan—Commencement—Indians—Pittsburg Strike—Japan's Gold Standard—Tariff Provisions.
The Evangelist Sunday has left us. The charges and criticisms heaped upon him in other towns reflects a greater disgrace upon those towns than anything said by him. Cussedness wrapped in cussedness and defended by cussedness never purifies. The people of Lincoln were told more truth than was ever told them in two weeks before. Sunday not only told us not to sin but told us what sin was. There are lots of sinners who fool each other but they don't fool God. Who is it to tell us the truth and the whole truth if not the preachers? Say of Sunday, only the goaded jade will wince.
W. J. Bryan is about to start on a trip around the world. The goldbugs of Europe will cry out "satan came here also to torment us before our time." But one man ever went around the world who was better known in every land than W. J. Bryan is and that was U. S. Grant. The two have been heard of from pole to pole. This people will not suffer by comparing the two men with anything ever produced in any land or in any age.
It is commencement time and the air swells with eloquence. Greece and Rome have been built and torn down thousands of times. Demosthenes and Cicero have grown up from small boys, shocked the world and left a record to dazzle small boys. Thousands of men and women go out into the world to carve out their destiny and the ones who have had the most help will have the hardest work. If their fathers have furnished them money to help keep up a club house and Greek letter fraternity style they will find life all the harder to travel and honor all the harder to gain. But, if they have earned with their own hands and brain, every dollar they have spent in college they will find it comparatively easy work. The best scholars and the best men are made out of the poor boys with grit. The boys are hoing corn today who will lead Nebraska fifty years hence.
Another Jackson Hole row among the red skins. The Indian is the only one to blame and he and his kin are the only ones to suffer. Just as it is with the colored man of the south. He must bear all the blame and he alone gets hurt. The white man never insults a colored woman and if he should it would be the crime of crimes for the colored men to resent it. If the authorities would keep the white men off the reservations there would be no trouble. The Indians' story is more consistent than that of the white man.
Prosperity has struck Pittsburg sure, for wages in the iron works have been cut ten per cent. Four thousand-five hundred men have quit. They have trampled McKinley's picture into the dirt and gathered all their McKinley marching suits together and made a bonfire in the streets. The men claim they were promised higher wages if McKinley was elected. These men were fooled once but the goldbugs will have hard work to fool them again.
Japan has gone to a gold standard, say the goldbugs, and if they had done it in the same way in this country, it would not have made any trouble. Instead of knocking silver in the head the Japs have reduced the size of their gold coin. Silver and property remain the same price and size but the gold coin is smaller. A five dollar gold piece makes about nine small gold dollars. Debts are paid just as easily for property brings the same number of dollars.
The present law makes a purpose to put a high protective tariff on Mexican cattle, they say, to help the western farmer. But it will help the farmer the other way. We get no fat cattle from Mexico and we want their skeletons to feed our corn to. We lack corn eaters all through the west. The farmers who brought in sheep last fall to feed, did well. We heard one farmer say that the four thousand he fed turned him thirty-nine cents a bushel for the corn they ate. We want feeders, cattle or sheep, but a hundred per cent tariff will knock us out entirely.
There is quite a kick against putting a tariff on tea and coffee. It won't protect anything, the high protective fellows say. The tariff on tea and coffee will be for revenue only. We can get along with dear drink better than with dear clothing. Give us cheap sheep, gray, cheap cotton and cheap stogy boots and shoes and you may put the high tariff on tea, coffee, broadcloths and silks. The old McKinley bill taxed common things most, for instance, ten dollar broadcloth and dollar sheep gray were taxed 42 cents per pound and everybody knows that coarse cloth weighs more than fine, so on that line the rich fellow paid less than the farmer, while he ought to pay ten times more according to the value of his cloth. Tax according to value is the only just way.
The man who raises ebery to sell for coffee, must be protected and encouraged as a benefactor. His infant industry must not be left to the cold mercy known to other industries as the doctrine of "root hog, or die." But the man who makes oleomargarine to sell or butter, must be taxed and embarrassed every way possible. Neither ebery or coffee is of any great value as food, the sugar and cream used with them contain nearly all the nutriment. But oleomargarine is tallow mixed with a little butter and is just as healthy and nutritious as fat beef, pork or butter. The only difference between oleomargarine and butter is that one comes out of cow's milk and the other out of cow's ribs. Tallow is worth only three or four cents and when mixed with a little butter can be sold for five or six and makes a good substitute for butter. It actually tastes much better than some of the butter and keeps much longer.
Now is the time to get your pie plant for canning or making pies, good and cheap at Capital City garden—formerly "Oshman Park" garden. Address P. O. box 456, Lincoln, Neb.

ROCK ISLAND:
Stock Cutters,
Disc Harrows,
Lever Harrows,
Listers, Plows,
And a full line of other
Agricultural Implements,
Buggies, Wagons, Etc., at
BROWN:

THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE
The Best Is the Cheapest.
We Have the Best.
Lincoln Transfer Co., Cor. 10th & Q Sts. Lincoln, Neb.

RAILROADS IN KANSAS.
The Railway Commissioners Demand a Reduction in Rates.
After an extended conference with the representatives of the railroads in Kansas the board of commissioners of that state has decided that freight charges must be reduced. They have placed their demands in writing in the form of a letter to each of the roads doing business in the state. The letter is as follows:
"DEAR SIR—At the conference held between the representatives of railway companies doing business in Kansas and this board, after the board had verbally stated its views with reference to a reduction of freight rates charged by the several companies for the carrying of freight, the representatives of the various companies requested the board to submit to the company its views and wishes in writing. In accordance therewith I am instructed by the board to say that it deems the following reductions reasonable, and asks that the same be made:
A reduction of 20 per cent upon the distance tariff schedule now in effect in the state.
A reduction of 20 per cent upon its existing coal rates.
A reduction of 15 per cent upon existing grain and grain product rates.
A reduction of 15 per cent upon existing rates upon live stocks.
The board is of the opinion that the best way to arrive at this reduction, if the companies will agree thereto, is for the board to make an order covering the above mentioned rates, and for the companies to agree to put them in force and effect within a reasonable time.
Yours very truly,
R. W. TURNER, Secy.
The Topeka advocate says concerning the matter:
It is likely that the railroads will not be disposed to agree to these demands. If this is not done the board may take up the complaints relative to discriminations and excessive rates, have a formal hearing for each, decide that rates in line with the above demands shall be established and attempt to force them to put them into effect. As evidence that this may be done, the following extract from a supreme court decision found on page 212 of the 53d Kansas will prove of interest. The court says:
It is well settled that it is competent for the state legislature to establish rates and classifications to be charged by railroad companies for the transportation of passengers or freight between points on their lines within the state, and also that this power may be largely delegated to boards of commissioners.
Under the act of 1883 as since amended a code of rules is provided for the regulation and control of railroads, and it confers upon the board of railroad commissioners the power to establish or revise rates of transportation, and the finding and adjudication of that board as to the rates is to be accepted by the railroad company, posted up in the depots on the line of its road, and taken as reasonable compensation for the service for which they are provided until the contrary is proved.
It is stated that if the roads do not adopt the demands above the commission will proceed by legal process to compel them to do so. It is to be hoped that the courts will sustain such an action.
Congress.
When the House met last Monday it passed a resolution admitting a cadet to West Point and a bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river. Mr. Grosvenor then moved to adjourn. Mr. Bailey of Texas, objected to an adjournment as long as the Cuban resolution remained undischarged. The vote on the motion to adjourn was 79 in favor of adjournment to 80 against, but Mr. Grosvenor immediately demanded a roll call. The republican members would not put themselves on record in opposition to the speaker and the settled policy of the president, though eleven refused to vote. The roll call showed 91 in favor of adjournment to 79 against. Mr. Terry raised the point of order "no quorum," but the speaker promptly ruled him out of order and declared the House adjourned until Thursday.
In the senate when the lumber schedule was reached Senator Allen spoke against the duties of the bill which, he said, would be particularly oppressive to the people of Nebraska, who were the victims of the lumber trust. He declared that 80 per cent of the lumber cut from Maine to Minnesota was cut by men of foreign birth and a great portion by men who are not citizens of the United States.
Mr. Thurston of Nebraska, defended the proposed lumber duty in a short statement, concluding by arguing that the lumber schedule in the bill would not increase the cost of lumber to the people of Nebraska to exceed one cent per thousand feet.
Mr. Jones of Arkansas, characterized as absurd the claim that this country was being flooded by foreign manufacturers of lumber in the face of the fact that but \$7,500,000 worth of lumber was imported last year against \$540,000,000 consumed. He spoke of the "innocent" lumber barons of the north-west who wanted the people of the country to pay for the alleged high stumpage paid for by them, the great risks they ran on account of fires, etc., as set forth in the petition to the ways and means committee.
The discussion continued for some time, but on final vote the report of the committee levying a high duty on all kinds of lumber was adopted.
BARGAINS ON WHEELS—We have just unloaded another carload of Wilson Moline carriages, phaetons and buggies and road wagons, all A grade and warranted. We have in this lot two phaetons with rubber tires, the finest in the city and two buggies $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ rubber tire, better work, latest styles and for less money than ever before. We carry the largest stock in the state—one hundred and fifty vehicles standing on wheels. We have also some special prices on bankrupt stock, all new and perfect goods and must be sold, as follows: 1 extension top carriage for \$90, price \$150; 1 top buggy, \$55, price \$90; 1 road wagon, \$30, price \$45; 1 laundry wagon, \$125, price \$225; 1 two-seated surrey, lamps and fenders, extension top, \$110, price \$140; 1 Brewster sidebar two-seated surrey, \$85, price \$125; 1 canopy top phaeton, \$75, price \$125; 1 leather top quarter buggy, \$60, price \$85; 2 Shetland pony carts, \$45 each, price \$65; 1 Chicago four passenger cart, \$55, price \$125; 3 spring wagons, \$55 each, old price \$75. The following is a list of second hand vehicles that we have traded for or taken back: 2 Wilson Moline phaetons, leather top, nearly as good as new, \$70 and \$85; one canopy top, two-seated surrey, \$35; 1 top buggy \$15; 1, \$20; 2 at \$25 each; 1 road wagon \$17.50; 5 open buggies, \$10 each; 1 cut over extension top carriage, \$45; 1 low top delivery wagon, as good as new, \$65, with sun shade. We have also a stock of extra grade full leather top buggies at \$55, and warranted. Also a top buggy for \$35 and freight, which is so extensively advertised. We buy or trade new work for old at their cash value. No trouble to show goods. Call and see our immense stock. Every thing warranted as represented.
HUMPHREY BROS.' HARDWARE CO., Lincoln, Neb., West of P. O.

Insurance Department.
Conducted by J. T. M. Swigart, Correspondence solicited.
HAIL.
Our new plan for hail insurance is taking well. One of our agents wrote eighteen applications in one day, another wrote fifteen. All that is necessary to do in such work is to be posted on the merits of the plan and be able to tell it and you will succeed in insuring farmers against that awful calamity, hail, when it hits.
Would you give one bushel per acre to have your crop insured? If so write J. Y. M. Swigart, Lincoln, Neb., or J. M. Sanford, Fairfield.
We want agents in your community, if there are none there now, write us. There are many who will not care for hail or cyclone insurance until after they have heard of a storm and then it may be too late for them as they may be in the storm path.
Ever Live in Wisconsin?
Got friends there? Want to go there? If you did, have or do, you know that the best road to patronize is the Northwestern line. Its right at your door here in Lincoln. Take advantage of the Milwaukee excursion July 3, 4 and 5. Only \$18.40 for round trip; 50 cents extra to extend limit to August 31. City office 117 South Tenth street, Lincoln, Neb.
One of the most striking sights that takes the attention of the traveler in Japan is that of the wooden sandals worn by the 35,000,000 of people. These sandals have a separate compartment for the great toe and make a clanking noise on the street. Straw slippers are also worn, and a traveller starting out on a journey will strap a supply of them on his back, that he may put on a new pair when the old is worn out. They cost but a cent and a half a pair. They are right and lets and leave the feet free to the air. We never see those deformities of the foot in Japan which are so frequent in this country. They are never worn in the house, but left outside the door. Passing down a street you may see long rows of them at the doors, old and new, large and small.—Boston Journal.
A riot was carefully organized among the convicts of the California penitentiary but it was put down by the prompt and decisive action of Warden Aull. He found the names of the leaders and instructed the guards to shoot to kill in case of any attempted riot. A short time before the time agreed upon by the convicts Warden Aull announced to them the instructions he had given to the guards. The convicts completely wilted and continued their work without the least disturbance.
Loan your paper to your neighbor. Perhaps he will subscribe.

TO BRIBE A JUROR.
The Attempt is Made in the Bartley Case on Trial in Omaha.
The Bartley trial was begun in Omaha last Tuesday and had not proceeded far when County Attorney Baldrige addressed the court, Judge Baker, and stated that "an attempt has been made to bribe the jurors." He stated that he had positive proof of at least one case and that he knew the names of the guilty parties. Judge Baker at once directed him to prepare an information against those whom he knew had sufficient reason to believe were connected with the matter. The county attorney prepared an information against one Wright, first name unknown, and giving a full description of him to enable the officers to identify and arrest him. The juror that he attempted to bribe was G. R. Rathbun.
County Attorney Baldrige afterward said that Wright commenced his bidding for the juror's vote for his acquittal by naming \$75 as the sum of the bribe, but raised the price by degrees to a considerable amount, but the final amount offered he does not wish to disclose.
Later in the day the officers identified the man as Josiah S. Wright and arrested him and brought him into court. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to two years in jail.
Wright was induced to make the attempt at jury bribery by some person unknown to him and whom he has not been able to sufficiently describe to enable the officers to identify the man. If he can be found he will be severely dealt with, upon a charge of contempt of court.
Wright is a gray-haired old man and went almost incessantly from the time of his arrest. He frankly admitted that he had done wrong, and that had he known the extent of his wrong he never would have entered into it. He says he has lived in Omaha for thirty-one years, twelve of which he spent in the music business. He cried as he said his "little wife has heart disease, and I don't know whether she will ever be able to stand this. I ought to have smashed him. I ought to have killed him when he came to me instead of letting him get me into this trouble. I am old, past 65; and now I will have to go to jail. I'll never be able to come out of it alive."
It is believed that this will put a stop to bribery in this case at least.
The enormous number of outcasts, beggars and tenants of the slums of London, having been remembered by the Princess of Wales in connection with the jubilee of Queen Victoria, a fund to provide them with one square meal each during the week of festival has been started. This fund has lately been increased by an anonymous contribution of \$100,000, and it is rumored that the money comes from that aristocracy loving but expatriated New Yorker, William Waldorf Astor. Mr. Astor spends enormous sums in the New York rent roll is \$4,000,000 a year in carrying favor with the British peerage, and if he be really the donor of the anonymous \$100,000 no one will misunderstand his motive. He is always contributing enormous sums to British charities. Charity begins at home, however, and Mr. Astor ought to remember that he gets \$4,000,000 a year from this metropolis. The man ought to have had his best landed possessions in New York confiscated long ago. The time is very rapidly coming when Mr. Astor's enjoyment of his enormous income must cease.—Twentieth Century.
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