THE M'COOK TRIBUNE.

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McCOOK. : : NEB

ABOUT NEBRASKA.

The School Fund Apportionment.

The superintendent of public instruction has completed the apportionment of the school fund of the state to the respective counties. The total number of children of school age is 298,985 and the total amount apportioned is $258,986.24, which is divided among the counties as follows:

NAMES OF COUNTIES.	No. of Scholars.	Am'ts due.
Adams	5,631	$ 4,877 67
Antelope	4,912	4,475 27
Buffalo	6,423	5,563 72
Blaine	252	218 29
Boone	3,025	2,628 97
Box Butte	886	767 47
Brown	2,615	2,265 16
Burt	3,869	3,351 40
Butler	5,134	4,447 16
Cass	7,479	6,479 65
Cedar	2,019	1,748 89
Cheyenne	3,013	2,609 92
Cherry	1,027	889 61
Chase	1,101	953 71
Clay	5,860	5,076 04
Colfax	4,145	3,590 14
Cuming	3,752	3,250 05
Custer	6,478	5,626 09
Dawson	2,948	2,553 61
Dawes	2,241	1,941 19
Dakota	1,929	1,670 93
Dixon	2,792	5,078 64
Dodge	5,863	2,418 47
Douglas	23,129	20,034 76
Dundy	1,032	893 94
Fillmore	5,023	4,784 11
Franklin	2,859	2,475 65
Frontier	2,314	2,004 68
Furnas	3,428	2,969 40
Gage	9,016	7,809 82
Garfield	5,26	455.63
Greeley	1,628	1,410 21
Gosper	1,500	1,299 33
Hall	5,246	4,547 65
Hamilton	4,727	4,094 61
Harlan	3,064	2,654 10
Hayes	10,26	888 74
Hitchcock	1,887	1,634 55
Holt	6,491	5,837 33
Howard	3,290	2,849 86
Jefferson	4,905	4,248 80
Johnson	3,947	3,418 97
Keith	646	523 59
Kearney	3,097	2,682 68
Keyha Paha	1,702	1,474 31
Knox	3,135	2,715 60
Lancaster	15,482	13,410 79
Lincoln	2,458	1,129 16
Loup	533	497 02
Logan	343	297 11
Madison	4,349	3,767 18
Merrick	3,068	2,657 56
Nance	1,451	1,256 18
Nemaha	4,556	3,854 67
Nuckolls	3,394	2,937 35
Otoe	7,202	6,238 50
Pawnee	3,596	3,114 92
Perkins	1,218	1,055 05
Phelps	1,398	2,371 74
Pierce	1,575	1,365 16
Platte	5,157	4,467 09
Polk	3,653	3,136 58
Red Willow	2,802	2,427 15
Richardson	6,721	5,821 85
Saline	7,346	6,364 18
Sarpy	2,123	1,838 98
Saunders	7,703	6,672 48
Sioux	433	375 07
Seward	5,552	4,809 24
Sherman	2,252	1,950 92
Sheridan	1,959	1,715 11
Stanton	1,463	1,267 28
Thayer	4,159	3,594 81
Thomas	37	32 03
Valley	2,392	2,020 05
Washington	4,417	3,826 09
Wayne	1,158	1,522 81
Webster	3,856	3,339 27
York	6,654	5,244 04
Wheeler	724	627 14
Total	298,985	$258,986 24

STATE JOTTINGS IN BRIEF.

ANYONE who has been humbugged by quack doctors or medical institutes of Omaha will learn something to their advantage and possibly recover their money by writing full particulars to Geo. A. Joslyn, treasurer Western Newspaper Union, Omaha, Neb., who will give his services free of charge.

—The Union Pacific has filed preliminary charters for the following extensions of its lines in Kansas: One of the Lincoln and Colorado branch, from Salina to the west boundary of Kansas, in Sherman county, 260 miles; another from Oakley to some point in the northwest corner of Cheyenne county, 100 miles; the third from Clay Centre to a junction with the first, in Graham county; the fifth, from some point on the Nebraska border in Phillips county, to interset No. 4 in Cheyenne or Sherman counties, 120 miles away.

—We learn with a shock of woe, says the Fillmore County Republican, that Ransom Folden, the death of whose horses with glanders we chronicled a short time ago, has undoubtedly taken on the fatal disease and has gone to Omaha to place himself in the hands of the physicians, no doubt to only die of the disease as he would at home.

—The Union Pacific railroad company will expend the sum of $90,000 in Grand Island in new buildings within the next ninety days, work already having commenced.

—Troop A, N. N. G., of Seward, was last week presented with a beautiful silken flag by the ladies of that city. Prof. Patterson made the presentation speech.

—North Platte ratified the St. Louis nominations with an open air meeting that was largely attended.

—The assessment books which have just been returned to the county clerk shows that the total valuation of wealth of Douglas county for 1888 will be about $24,000,000. Omaha's assessed valuation last year was $15,429,158.15. The 1888 levy shows a decided increase over last year. The county's total valuation for 1887 was $19,449,744.30—just a few hundred dollars more than the city's valuation for the present year.

—The grand lodge of the sons of the state of Nebraska held its annual session in Lincoln last week. The grand master's report shows that there are 162 chartered lodges now embraced in the grand lodge of Nebraska, and there are eighteen lodges working under dispensation that will apply for charters. All the lodges represent a membership of 18,000 Masons in the state; the increase during the year has been 650, and the death roll eighty—an unusually large number.

—The Southern District Medical association held a meeting in Fairbury on the 20th. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Dr. H. N. Bradshaw, Fairbury; vice-president, C. M. Easton, Hebron; secretary, S. W. Dodge, Fairbury; treasurer, G. L. Pritchett, Fairbury. The rest of the morning was devoted to general business.

—The Omaha and Council Bluffs Railway and Bridge company has had suits instituted against it by Omaha men aggregating $200,000. They claim damage to their property fronting on the street wherein the bridge is being built.

—Ben Folsom, cousin of the wife of President Cleveland, says that Mrs. Cleveland's mother will spend next winter in Nebraska.

—A hailstorm passed over the section about Newport and though lasting only a few minutes let down pieces of ice, some of which weighed a quarter of a pound. A fierce gale at the same time blew down two or three buildings at that place. Luckily the path of the storm was not extensive.

—A Washington dispatch says: The interstate commerce commission has filed an opinion prepared by Chairman Cooley which finds that the Omaha freight bureau against various railroad companies is not sustained. The facts are found established as alleged, but it is not seen how they establish illegal preferences against the city of Omaha.

—The State Undertakers' association of Nebraska, in session at Omaha last week, elected the following officers: President, M. Reed, Hastings; first vice-president, F. J. Switz, Kearney; second vice-president, Fred Brauer, Nebraska City; third vice-president, Jas. A. Taggart, Omaha; secretary and treasurer, James Heaton, Lincoln.

—It is said that J. D. Calhoun, who has disposed of his Lincoln Democrat, will write a book.

—Aurora is getting up a Fourth of July celebration which is expected to be attended by every school in the county.

—The thirteen-months-old child of Mr. and Mrs. Seeley, of Fremont, was strangled to death by a screw.

—The Long Pine Chautauqua meets in July, from the 12th to the 24th.

—In a fit of despondency Andrew Knudson, of Omaha, hung himself in the basement of his brother's house last week.

—Oliver Dowty, of Seward county, was taken to the asylum last week, having shown evidences of insanity as the result of sunstroke received years ago.

—Ransom Folden, living in the south east part of the county, says a Geneva dispatch, who has recently lost four horses with the glanders, is himself afflicted with the fatal disease and in a critical condition. Mr. Stevens, living northwest of Geneva, was recently hooked by a mad steer and has gone to Chicago to be treated. A horse and steer which were hooked by the same animal the same day have since died with hydrophobia.

—A wholesale robbery was committed last week in the southwestern part of York county, near the town of Lushton. Daniel George, a wealthy farmer, is the victim. The property is described as follows: One span sorrel horses, set of heavy harness, a phaeton buggy, new set of light brass mounted harness and a buffalo robe.

—The gospel army has invaded Nebraska City. They met with a boisterous reception, but maintained their ground and made several conversions. They have come to stay and to "drive out the devil."

—Thomas Owens, a young man about 27 years of age, was drowned while bathing in the river, just east of South Omaha. He had been in and around South Omaha for nearly seven months, serving in the capacity of teamster.

—The Ogallala board of trade at a largely attended and spirited meeting made all arrangements to send a car load of Keith county's agricultural products to the exposition at Chicago. They also delegated J. M. Houghton and William Nostrum as a committee to go at once to Iowa and Illinois in the interest of immigration.

—The Hooper people are out with big offers for the Fourth of July. Among other customary attractions, they offer a purse of $350 for a trotting match.

—The assessed valuation of Dodge county this year is $2,945,000, against $3,400,000 for 1887.

—Company D will appear on the streets of Fairbury on dress parade, July 4th and give an exhibition of firing in which one thousand rounds will be fired. The boys are to receive an elegant silk company flag for their services.

—A correspondent at Jansen says a strange disease effects young colts in that locality. They seem to lose all strength, and are unable to move. All the joints swell and give the little animals intense pain. Many fine colts have died.

—Right in the midst of hot weather the Baptists of Reynolds have been holding a series of protracted meetings.

—Washington special: Bills to pension Joseph B. Tingley, Shelton Flannigan, Joel B. Morton and J. Rock Williamson, all of Nebraska, which were passed through the senate some time ago by Senator Paddock, were passed in the house Friday night by Mr. Merrill of Kansas, who looks after the Nebraska cases passed by Senator Paddock in the senate.

—Central City desires to call the attention of capitalists to the fact that there is an excellent opening for a wholesale grocery there, and the man who will establish one will have a large territory to draw from.

—Dunbar is having quite a stir over the saloon business. Fred Haefner wants to run a saloon there and the prohibitionists are determined that he shall not do so.

—Grand Island's new hotel, just thrown open to the public, is five stories high and contains 120 rooms. It cost $90,000.

THE THREE BALLOTS.

How the Various Candidates Gained or Lost Votes.

CHICAGO, June 22.—Sherman started in with 229 votes, advanced to 249 on the second ballot, and fell off to 244 on the third.

Gresham started with 114 votes, fell off to 108 on the second ballot, and advanced to 123 on the third.

Depew received ninety-nine votes on each of the first two ballots, but dropped to ninety-three on the third.

Alger started in with eighty-four votes, advanced to 116 on the second, and to 122 on the third.

On the first ballot Allison had seventy-two votes, on the second seventy-five, and on the third eighty-eight.

Harrison started in with seventy-nine votes, advanced to ninety-five on the second, and had one vote less on the third.

Rusk started with twenty-five votes, lost five of them on the second, and four more on the third.

On the first ballot Blaine received thirty-three votes, thirty-two on the second and thirty-five on the third.

Phelps had twenty five votes on the first ballot, eighteen on the next and dropped to five on the third.

Hawley received thirteen votes on the first ballot and then dropped out.

Ingalls received twenty-eight votes on the first ballot, sixteen on the second and then disappeared from the scene.

McKinley received two votes on the first ballot, three on the second and eight on the third.

Fitler received twenty-four votes on the first ballot and was then dropped.

Judge Miller received two votes on the third ballot from Kansas.

On the first ballot Nebraska voted as follows: Alger 2, Allison 3, Sherman 3, Gresham 1, and Rusk 1.

On the second ballot Nebraska gave Allison 4, Sherman 3, Alger 2, Rusk 1.

Nebraska's vote on the third ballot stood as follows: Alger 2, Allison 5, Sherman 3.

BLAINE, BLAINE! JAS. G. BLAINE.

The Caucussing of Sunday Fails to Bring Order Out of Chaos.

CHICAGO, June 24.—Two ballots were taken in the republican national convention on Saturday with no choice being made. At this writing (the evening of the 24th) the situation is practically unchanged. To-day has brought only a fair understanding of the condition under which this remarkable contest is to be fought out. It has gradually dawned upon the convention that certain men who, pretending to represent Blaine, have determined to prevent the nomination of any other candidate in order to make Blaine's nomination a possibility. The convention as a whole has just awakened to the realization of the negative influence which has all along prevented the crystalization of sentiment and a nomination. The friends of the other candidates are indignant that the convention should be dominated by an influence which, without an avowed candidate of its own, attempts to push sincere candidates to the front and then defeat them. So much feeling has developed that various cablegrams have been sent to Blaine besides those which he is supposed to receive from Elkins and Phelps. In these dispatches the actual condition of affairs here has been fully described, and the bad feelings and probable demoralization of the party if his representatives are permitted to continue carefully pointed out. There is a general belief that some dispatch from Blaine will be read to the convention to-morrow; probably one requesting his friends to refrain from voting for him. The Chicago man who has been empowered to speak for Blaine, and who is a man of good judgment, and not a politician, was called into the conference of the Blaine men just before the meeting of the convention yesterday afternoon, and informed of the plan to force the nomination of Blaine, and was shown a list of 423 reliable Blaine delegates—a majority of the whole convention. This man looked over the list, saw that it comprised the names of delegates who are here ostensibly for other candidates, and at once gave his dictum as follows: "This thing must be stopped," said he; "Blaine cannot take this nomination by riding over the rights of many men now in the field. He regards them all as his friends, and knows they have entered this contest in good faith, believing him to be out by his own act. You propose to draw delegates from the support of these men and undermine and defeat them. If you nominate him in this way a cablegram will be received from him in twenty minutes declining the nomination, and then you will be in a worse predicament than ever."

Reluctantly Elkins and his colleagues consented to postpone the Blaine coup, and the friends of all candidates except Harrison joined the Blaine men in forcing an adjournment till Monday morning.

The situation to-night may be described as follows: In the convention to-morrow all the candidates will stand firm. There are no withdrawals. The conference of anti-Blaine has agreed not to present any candidate for the support of the opposition. Indeed, it is unable to agree upon a candidate. There is a deep feeling on all sides that the "Blaine or Bust" programme is not sanctioned by Blaine himself. The plan of the opposition is simply to stand firm and wait for Blaine himself to speak or for his representatives to force the issue. The feeling is that if Blaine does not settle the matter the convention will have to settle it, and that the convention cannot sincerely go about the business of choosing a leader as long as this Blaine spector hangs over it. The convention to-morrow morning will face the fact that the candidates whom Elkins professed to have killed are all still in the race. They are in for the purpose of winning if possible, and determined at all hazards to prevent the nomination of Blaine.

1 A. M. JUNE 25.—Blaine is said to have again declined. At this hour, 1 a. m., it is confidently asserted that a cablegram has been received from Mr. Blaine which will be made public to-morrow, in which he positively declines under any circumstances to accept the nomination if tendered him. A prominent politician assures me that he has read the dispatch. The situation is again changed. Senator Quay is boasting that Sherman will be nominated on the second ballot. Efforts have been made to combine with Alger for second place on the ticket. Sherman's interview of this morning is now read in the light of the alleged Blaine dispatch. It is believed that Sherman had information from Mr. Blaine privately. The Pacific coast is breathing threatenings and slaughter to-night in case Sherman's combination wins.

1:30 a. m.—The Blainiacs held a conference to-night, at which all but four states were represented. Elkins announced, amid cheers, that no dispatch had been received from Mr. Blaine. A committee of five was appointed to poll the delegations, arrange for a distribution of the Blaine votes and force an adjournment to-morrow. Another conference will be held in the morning.

The National Committee.

Following is the national committee as reported to and adopted by the republican convention:

Alabama—William Goargsblood.
Arkansas—Blank.
California—M. H. De Young.
Colorado—W. A. Hamill.
Connecticutt—Samuel E. Fessenden.
Delaware—Daniel A. Leighton.
Florida—Major J. A. Russell.
Georgia—F. F. Putney.
Illinois—George R. Davis.
Indiana—John C. New.
Iowa—J. S. Clarkson.
Kansas—Cyrus Leland, jr.
Kentucky—W. C. Goodloe.
Louisiana—R. B. Pinchback.
Maine—J. Manipster Hanes.
Maryland—James J. Gary.
Massachusetts—Henry S. Hyde.
Michigan—John P. Sandborn.
Minnesota—R. C. Evans.
Mississippi—James Hill.
Missouri—Chauncey I. Filley.
Nebraska—W. M. Robertson.
Nevada—Evan Williams.
New Hampshire—Edw. A. Roblins.
New Jersey—Garrett A. Hobart.
New York—Blank.
North Carolina—W. P. Conaday.
Ohio—A. L. Conger.
Oregon—Jonathan Bowne, Jr.
Pennsylvania—M. S. Quay.
Rhode Island—Thomas W. Chase.
South Carolina—E. M. Brayton.
Tennessee—Blank.
Texas—N. W. Cuney.
Vermont—George W. Hooker.
Arizona—Blank.
West Virginia—N. B. Scott.
Wisconsin—H. C. Payne.
Arizona—George P. Rice.
Dakota—Arthur A. Mellack.
Idaho—George L. Shoup.
Montana—Charles S. Warren.
New Mexico—W. L. Ryerson.
Utah—John S. McBride.
Washington Territory—Thomas H. Cavanaugh.
Wyoming—J. M. Carey.
District of Columbia—Perry Parson.

—There is a movement on foot to hold a reunion at Valparaiso the latter part of July of the Davis county, Ia., former residents now living in Nebraska.

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

As Adopted in the National Convention Held in Chicago.

The republicans of the United States, assembled by their delegates in national convention, pause on the threshold of their proceedings to honor the memory of their first great leader and immortal champion of liberty and the rights of the people, Abraham Lincoln, and to cover also with wreaths of imperishable remembrance and gratitude the heroic names of our later leaders who have been more recently called away from our councils—Grant, Garfield, Arthur, Logan and Conkling. May their memories be faithfully cherished. We also recall with our greetings and prayer for his recovery the name of one of our living heroes whose memory will be treasured in the history both of republicans and the republic. The name is that of the noble soldier and favorite child of victory, Philip H. Sheridan.

In the spirit of those great leaders and of our devotion to human liberty, and with that hostility to all forms of despotism and oppression which is the fundamental idea of the republican party, we send fraternal congratulations to our fellow Americans of Brazil upon their great act of emancipation which completed the abolition of slavery throughout the two American continents. We earnestly hope we may soon congratulate our fellow citizens of Irish birth upon the peaceful recovery of home rule for Ireland. We affirm our unswerving devotion to the national constitution and to the indissoluble union of states, to the autonomy reserved to the states under the constitution, to the personal rights and liberties of citizens in all states and territories in the union, and especially to the supreme and sovereign right of every citizen, rich or poor, native or foreign born, white or black, to cast one free ballot in the public elections and to have that ballot duly counted. We hold a free and honest popular ballot and just and equal representation of all people to be the foundation of our republican government and demand effective legislation to secure the integrity and purity of elections which are the fountains of all public authority. We charge that the present administration and the democratic majority in congress owe their existence to the suppression of the ballot by the criminal nullification of the constitution and laws of the United States.

We are uncompromisingly in favor of the American system of protection. We protest against the destruction proposed by the president and his party. They serve the intererests of Europe. We will support the interests of America. We accept the issue, and confidently appeal to the people for their judgment. The protective system must be maintained. Its abandonment has always been followed by general disaster to all interests except those of the usurer and sheriff.

We denounce the Mills bill as destructive to general business, labor and the farming interests of the country, and we heartily endorse the consistent and patriotic action of the republican representatives in congress in opposing its passage. We condemn the proposition of the democratic party to place wool on the free list and we insist that the duties thereon shall be adjusted and maintained so as to furnish full and adequate protection to that industry.

The republican party would effect all needed reduction of the national revenue by repealing the taxes on tobacco, which are an arrogance and burden to agriculture, and the tax upon the spirits used in the arts and for mechanical purposes, and by such revision of the tariff laws as will tend to check imports of such articles as are produced by our people, the production of which gives employment to our labor, and release from important duties those articles of foreign production, except luxuries, the like of which cannot be produced at home. If there shall still remain a larger revenue than is requisite for the wants of government, we favor the entire repeal of internal taxes rather than surrender any part of our protective system at the joint behests of the whisky rings and agents of foreign manufacturers.

We declare our hostility to the introduction into this country of foreign contract labor and of Chinese labor alien to our civilization and our constitution, and we demand the rigid enforcement of existing laws against it and favor such immediate legislation as will exclude such labor from our shores.

We declare our opposition to all combinations of capital organized in trusts or otherwise to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens and we recommend to congress and the state legislatures in their respective jurisdictions such legislation as will prevent the execution of all schemes to oppress the people by undue charges on their supplies or by unjust rates for the transportation of their products to market.

We approve legislation by congress to prevent alike unjust burdens and unfair discrimination between states.

We reaffirm the policy of appropriating the public lands of the United States to be homesteads for American citizens and settlers not aliens, which the republican party established in 1862 against the persistent opposition of the democrats in congress, which has brought our great western domain into magnificent development. The restoration of unearned land grants to the public domain for the use of actual settlers, which was begun under the administration of President Arthur, should be continued. We deny that the democratic party has ever restored one acre to the people, but declare that by the joint action of republicans and democrats about fifty million acres of unearned lands originally granted for the construction of railroads have been restored to the public domain in pursuance of conditions inserted by the republican party in the original grants. We charge the democratic administration with failure to execute laws securing to settlers title to their homesteads and with using appropriations made for that purpose to harass innocent settlers with spies and prosecutions under the false pretence of exposing frauds and vindicating the law.

The government by congress of the territories is based upon necessity only to the end that they may become states in the union; therefore, whenever the conditions of population, material resources, public intelligence and morality are such as to insure stable local government therein, the people of such territories should be permitted, a right inherent in them, to form for themselves constitutions and state governments and be admitted into the union. Pending preparation for statehood all officers thereof should be selected from bona fide residents and citizens of the territory wherein they are to serve. South Dakota should of right be immediately admitted as a state in the union under the constitution framed and adopted by her people, and we heartily endorse the action of the republican senate in twice passing bills for her admission. The refusal of the democratic house of representatives, for partisan purposes, to favorably consider these bills is a willful violation of the sacred American principle of local self-government, and merits the condemnation of all just men. The pending bills in the senate for acts to enable the people of Washington, North Dakota and Montana territories to form constitutions and establish state governments should be passed without unnecessary delay. The republican party pledges itself to do all in its power to facilitate the admission of the territories of New Mexico, Wyoming, Idaho and Arizona to the enjoyment of self-government as states. Such of them as are now qualified as soon as possible, and others as soon as they may become so.

The political power of the Mormon church in the territories as exercised in the past is a menace to free institutions too dangerous to be long suffered. Therefore we pledge the republican party to appropriate legislation, asserting the sovereignty of the nation in all the territories where the same is questioned, and in furtherance of that end to place upon the statute books legislation stringent enough to divorce political from ecclesiastical power, and thus stamp out the attendant wickedness of polygamy.

The republican party is in favor of the use of both gold and silver as money, and condemns the policy of the democratic administration in its efforts to demonetize silver.

We demand the reduction of letter postage to 1 cent per ounce.

In a republic like ours, where the citizen is the sovereign and the official the servant, where no power is exercised except by the will of the people, it is important that the sovereign people should possess intelligence. The free school is the promoter of that intelligence which is to preserve us a free nation. Therefore, the state or nation, or both combined, should support free institutions of learning sufficient to afford to every child growing up in the land the opportunity of a good common-school education.

We earnestly recommend that prompt action be taken in congress in the enactment of such legislation as will best secure the rehabilitation of our American merchant marine, and we protest against the passage by congress of a free ship bill as calculated to work injustice to labor by lessening the wages of those engaged preparing materials as well as those directly employed in our shipyards. We demand appropriations for the early rebuilding of our navy, for the construction of coast fortifications and modern ordnance and other approved modern means of defense for the protection of our defenseless harbors and cities, for the payment of just pensions to our soldiers, for necessary works of national importance in the improvement of the harbors and channels of internal, coastwise and foreign commerce, for the encouragement of the shipping interests of the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific states as well as for the payment of the maturing public debt. This policy will give employment to our labor, activity to our various industries, increased security to our country, promote trade, open new and direct markets for our products and cheapen the cost of transportation. We affirm this to be far better for our country than the democratic policy of loaning the government's money without interest to "pet banks."

The conduct of foreign affairs by the present administration has been distinguished for inefficiency and cowardice. Having withdrawn from the senate all pending treaties effected by republican administrations for the removal of foreign burdens and restrictions upon our commerce and for its extension into a better market, it has neither effected nor proposed any others in their stead. Professing adherence to the Monroe doctrine, it has seen, with idle complacency, the extension of foreign influence in Central America and of foreign trade everywhere among our neighbors. It has refused to charter, sanction or encourage any American organization for constructing the Nicaraugua canal, a work of vital importance to the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine and of our national influence in Central and South America, and necessary for the development of trade with our Pacific territory, with South America, and with the further coasts of the Pacific ocean.

We arraign the present democratic administration for its weak and unpatriotic treatment of the fisheries question, and its pusillanimous surrender of all privileges to which our fishery vessels are entitled in Canadian ports under the treaty of 1818, the reciprocate maritime legislation of 1830 and comity of nations, and which Canadian fishing vessels receive in the ports of the United States. We condemn the policy of the present administration and the democratic majority in congress towards our fisheries as unfriendly and conspicuously unpatriotic and as tending to destroy a valuable national industry and an indispensible resource of defence against foreign enemy.

The name American applies alike to all citizens of the republic, and imposes upon men alike the same obligation of obedience to the laws. At the same time citizenship is and must be the panoply and safeguard of him who wears it, and should protect him whether high or low, rich or poor, in all his civil rights. It should and must afford him protection at home and follow and protect him abroad in whatever land he may be on a lawful errand.

The men who abandoned the republican party in 1884 and continue to adhere to the democratic party have deserted not only the cause of honest government, of sound finance, of freedom and purity of the ballot, but especially have deserted the cause of reform in the civil service. We will not fail to keep our pledges because they have broken theirs, or because their candidate has broken his. We therefore repeat our declaration of 1884, to wit: The reform of civil service auspiciously begun under republican administration should be completed by a further extension of the reform system already established by law to all grades of the service to which it is applied. The spirit and purpose of reform should be observed in all executive appointments, and all laws at variance with the object of existing reform legislation should be repealed and that the dangers to free institutions which lurk in the power of official patronage may be wisely and effectively avoided.

The gratitude of the nation to the defenders of the union cannot be assured except by laws. The legislation of congress should conform to the pledges made by a loyal people, and be so enlarged and extended as to provide against the possibility that any man who honorably wore the federal uniform shall become an inmate of an alms house or dependent upon private charity. In the presence of an overflowing treasury it would be a public scandal to do less for those whose valorous service preserved the government. We denounce the hostile spirit shown by President Cleveland in his numerous vetoes of measures for pension relief, and the action of the democratic house of representatives in refusing even consideration of general pension legislation.

In support of the principles herewith enunciated, we invite the co-operation of patriotic men of all parties, especially of all workingmen, whose prosperity is seriously threatened by the free trade policy of the present administration.

At the conclusion of its reading the platform was unanimously adopted.

The Iowa Freight Schedule.

Chicago dispatch: Several private conferences have been held this week by the attorneys of the roads interested in Iowa traffic relative to the order of the Iowa railway commissioners in regard to reduced freight rates in that state. No definite decision has been arrived at. The attorneys have read statements from Chairman Faithorn which will aid them considerably. They go to show that reductions are greatest on articles which constitute the bulk of the car load freight of the Iowa lines.

NO NOMINATION YET MADE.

Three Ballots Taken Without a Candidate Being Selected.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 22.—What promised to be in a political sense the hottest day of the week inside the auditorium opened up on the outside this morning with the atmospheric conditions about all that could be desired. The stifling heat of the preceding days had surrendered before a bracing northeast wind, and the delightful atmosphere of the morning hours gave promise that the delegates after all would be treated to one of those charming days that have gained for Chicago the fame of a "summer resort."

At 11:06 when Chairman Estee brought his gavel down upon the desk and asked the convention to come to order, not a score of delegates or alternates out of the 1,600 or more were out of their seats and from the floor to the roof the immense structure was a sea of heads.

The attendance was larger than at any previous session and Colonel Ingersoll, who has missed few such gatherings for a score of years, remarked as he surveyed the scene from the stage that it was a sight that would fasten itself upon his memory to his dying day. It took a good many poundings of the gavel to still the roar of conversation and bring about a semblance of order, but when it had at last been accomplished

Prayer was offered by the Rev. W. H. Wooster of the Chicago Congregational church. With a solemn and deliberate manner Mr. Wooster besought the blessing of heaven upon the assembly. The degree of order that was secured by the chairman was not favorable to the formality of prayer making, and with a look of resignation on his face, Mr. Wooster postponed the making of prayer. The hall was packed from pit to dome. Hundreds of people could not find seats. The ushers were unable to clear the aisles, and consequently great confusion existed. Chairman Estee again rapped for order, but his efforts were ineffectual and Mr. Hiscock took the chair, and at 11:25 Mr. Wooster made a second attempt to invoke the blessing which circumstances compelled him to defer. At the conclusion of the prayer the roll call was ordered for the selection of a candidate for president of the United States at 11:35. The roll call began and the first ballot was as follows:

Alger, 84; Allison, 72; Depew, 99; Fitler 24; Gresham, 114; Harrison, 79; Hawley, 13; Ingalls, 28; Phelps, 25; Rusk, 25; Sherman, 229; Blaine, 33; Lincoln, 3; McKinley, 2.

Dakota changed one vote from Phelps to Hawley.

Following the announcement of the result of the first ballot, Charles Emory Smith withdrew Fitler's name.

The second ballot was immediately commenced, and resulted as follows:

Alger, 116; Depew, 99; Gresham, 108; Ingalls, 16; Rusk, 20; Lincoln, 3; Blaine, 32; Allison, 75; Harrison, 95; Phelps, 18; Sherman, 249; McKinley, 5.

As preparations were making for the third ballot, cheers were given for Sherman and Alger in recognition of their slight gains on the second ballot.

The third ballot was completed at 1:57 and resulted as follows:

Alger, 122; Harrison, 94; Gresham, 123; Sherman, 244; Depew, 90; Allison, 88; Blaine, 35; Rusk, 16; Lincoln, 2; Miller, 2; Phelps, 5; McKinley, 8.

A recess was taken to 7 p. m., at which time it was called to order by Chairman Estee. The chair recognized Mr. Depew, who stepped to the platform and said:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention:—I came here as a delegate-at-large from the state of New York, neither expecting or desiring to appear in this convention or before it in any other capacity. After my arrival, the representative of New York by an unanimous vote presented my name to the convention. It was done for state reasons in the belief that it was the only time since the organization of the republican party, if at all, dissensions could be healed and all interests be united in the empire state, it would secure in that commonwealth the triumph of the ticket. Under these conditions personal considerations and opinions could have no possible weight. Since then a discussion has arisen which has convinced me that my vocation and associations will raise questions in hitherto certain republican states which might enable the enemy to obscure the great issues of the future great industrial interests of this country which, unless obscured in some way, would surely win us success. [Applause.] The delegates voted to continue in this support as long as ballots were to be taken, but under the circumstances, after the most earnest and praverful consideration, I came to the conclusion that no personal consideration, no state reasons could stand for a moment in the way of the general success of the party all over this country, or could be permitted to threaten the integrity of the party in any commonwealth hitherto republican. Under these circumstances and an active vote this morning, I called on the delegation from my own state and requested them to release me from further service in that capacity. They have consented, and my only excuse in appearing here is to give an excuse for their action for the appearance of my name, and to express my heartfelt thanks to the gentlemen from the states and territories who have honored me with their suffrages. General Hastings, of Pennsylvania, was then recognized by the chair. He said that he arose in the interest of harmony and caution, and in what he believed to be the best interests of the party. He believed that these interests dearest to the convention would be served by an adjournment until to-morrow morning in order to give the convention time to have a more thorough understanding to prevent hasty and unconsidered action. He therefore moved to adjourn until 10 o'clock to-morrow, and upon this motion he demanded a call of the roll of states. The result was yeas 535, nays 282. The chair then declared the convention adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow.

The St. Petersburg Journal de St. Petersburg says: "Russia shares in the mourning of the Hohenzollerns and the German nation. May Providence, who has so sorely tried this dynasty, henceforth cover it with his benefits and permit our neighboring empire to enjoy long years of peace and prosperity under the sceptre of the young sovereign."

The Dublin Paragraph states that at the trial of the libellous article of Mr. Hugh O'Donnell against the London Times the following letter will be produced: "Dear ——: What are those fellows waiting for? This inaction is inexplicable. Our best men are in prison, yet nothing has been done. Let there be an end to this hesitancy. Prompt action could settle the matter if you undertook to make it hot for old Forster and company. Let us have some evidence of your power to do so."

Nearly half of the successful contestants for Cornell university fellowships are women. Their studies have been architecture, botany and mathematics.

—The capital city is short on water supply, and there are grave fears for results should a conflagration get good headway.

NO NOMINATING SPEECHES YET MADE.

The Work of the Convention Delayed by the Virginia Contest.

CHICAGO, June 20.—The convention was called to order at 12:30, soon after which the unanimous report of the committee on permanent organization was read. When it was stated that M. M. Estee, of California, was appointed for permanent chairman of the convention, cheering broke forth. Governor Foraker proceeded to read the list of vice-presidents as selected by the various state delegations.

The report was adopted without dissent and the chair appointed Governor Foraker of Ohio, Foley of Nevada, and George B. Sloan of New York a committee to escort Mr. Estee to the platform. When Mr. Estee appeared and was introduced by the chairman of the convention, he was applauded enthusiastically. He addressed the convention as follows:

Gentlemen of the convention: This convention is assembled from bodies of the American people to nominate candidates for president and vice president from the long list of illustrious names which will be presented to you for your support. You can hardly make a mistake in your selection. The adoption of a platform voicing the principles of the republicans of the nation is still easier of solution, for the leading features of that platform, if I may be permitted to suggest, have all been discussed and adopted by the people. The democrats are for free trade; the republicans are for protection of a portion of American labor and American products against the competition of foreign labor and foreign products. This will form a conspicuous place in your platform. When, by reason of free trade, you stop the production of any article at home, and thus have to look to foreign markets, competition ceases and the price will be increased. The result has been, under the democratic administration, that the combined exports and imports of the country have been less than for any like period in ten years immediately preceding, while the exports of coin over imports have increased. The republicans of the country cannot but note an almost universal practice in the democratic states of the solid south to disregard the sacredness of the electoral franchise. The very helplessness of the people who are thus disfranchised appeals in the strongest terms for protection—for when the ballot box is once made to tell a lie or when it is left empty and voiceless our liberties are in danger. There should not be, there shall not be one foot of American soil where the humblest man cannot go in safety and cast his ballot for whom he pleases and have that ballot honestly counted. President Cleveland was elected as the country's great reformer, and yet he has rewarded more public officers for political reasons than any one of his predecessors. As a constitutional lawyer, Cleveland tells the people he is a stricter constructionist, but yet he has boldly disregarded the soul and spirit of the constitution which separates the executive, legislative and judicial departments of the government. He has done this by vetoing more bills than all other presidents from Washington down. He has thus taken from the people the power to make their own laws, and placed in his own hands the duties of the legislative and the responsibilities of the executive officer. The cowardly and un-American foreign policy of the democratic administration receives the universal contempt of foreign people and humiliates our own. The claim made by the president that to get rid of the surplus in the treasury wool and other farm products must go upon the free list has been answered by the people of Oregon. True, we are told by the president that there is a surplus in the treasury, but there would not be a surplus if our debts were paid; there would not be a surplus if our ports were protected with fortifications well gunned; there would not be a surplus if our navy was reconstructed, if our rivers and harbors were improved; there would not be a surplus if needed public buildings were constructed and there would not be a surplus if the pension bills vetoed by the president had become laws. In conclusion, the issues presented to the people this year are not of men but of principles. The whole nation is looking on with breathless interest to see what we do. May we so act that in all things we will have the approval of our own consciences, the approval of the American people and, above all, the approval of Him who controls both men and nations.

—A heavy wind storm passed over Tiffin, Ohio, early June 14th, blowing down the walls of the Beaver Falls glass light factory and gas well derricks. Thousands of dollars damage was done to the fruit and grain.

—The north side of the square at Greenup, Ill., and a large portion of the west side were completely destroyed by fire. The losses amount to seventy-five thousand dollars, with light insurance.

—Wahoo has decided to keep up with the procession and have a grand celebration on the Fourth.

THE MARKETS.

OMAHA.		
WHEAT—No. 2	63 @	63¾
CORN—No. 2 mixed	35 @	35½
OATS—No. 2	32 @	33
RYE—	35 @	35½
BARLEY—	50 @	51
BUTTER—Creamery	20 @	21
BUTTER—Choice roll	13 @	14
EGGS—Fresh	16 @	17
SPRING CHICKENS—per doz	3 00 @	3 25
LEMONS—Choice, per box	4 50 @	5 00
ORANGES—Per box	3 75 @	7 00
BEANS—Navys, per bu	2 60 @	2 75
ONION