A CLORIOUS CELEBRATION.

The Knights of Labor Do Themselves Proud at the Capital City.

SCHOOL MONEYS APPORTIONED.

The State Superintendent Completes His Work-His Report by Counties -Building Association Incorporated-Killed by "Snakes."

DENOM THE BEE'S LINCOLN BUILBARD.

Twenty-five thousand people crowded the walks of the principal streets of the city yesterday and witnessed one of the most complete and satisfactory parades ever given by any organization in the city. The parade was the creation of labor, and represented labor, through the different lodges of knights and the numerous trades unions. Among them were the Barbers' union, the Plasterers' union, the Brickmasons' union, the Carpenters' union, the Typographical union and others. The parade had for its initial point the corner of length over seven blocks. The procession was headed by the police of the city, the fire department were out in full force, and the entire line was one of interest and amusement. It was high noon when it disbanded and the crowd began to take up the line of march for the park, to which street cars and carriages conveyed loads upon loads of sweltering, happy, celebrating humanity throughout the early hours of the after noon. At the grounds those who wished to pienic, pieniced thosell who wished boating, boated those who wished oratory, listened and learned from the eloquent speakers the knights had secured for the day; and those who, wished saw the races and others watched with listlessness the game of ball. It is fair to say that never before has Durfee's street car line been more heavily taxed to handle humanity, and cars went out from the business center of the city loaded inside and out, on top and dragging at the guard rails, until a Turkish bath was an ice house in a fair comparison. All this, however, is parand counterpart of Fourth of July cele brations and an attending factor that, if absent, would cause a veritable enillines to cover the day.

The 5,000 people who flocked to and

filled Government square last evening saw a fine pyrotechnic display amid a din that paralyzed all efforts at speech-making. R. S. Buchanan, of Denver, the orator of the evening, was intro-duced, but could not make himself heard, and his speech is announced for to-night at Government square, making in part a two days' celebration. The laboring peo ple of Lincoln are anxious to hear Mr Buchanan, and hence the postponement SCHOOL MONEY APPORTIONED.

The state superintendent, having r ceived the census returns of school chil dren in the different counties, as pub lished in the BEE of recent date, has now made the apportionment of school moneys per capita, and it will be observed that this fund is growing year by year at a very rapid rate, and that no inconsid erable amount of money is now distributed. The report in full, as submitted to the auditor of state, is as follows:
State of Nebraska,
Office of the State

To the Hon, H. A. Babcock, State Auditor As appears from the certificate of the Hon. C. H. Willard, state treasurer, made on the 18th day of May, 1881, there are now in his 13,050.69 State tax. Interest on county bonds Interest on unpaid principal school lands.
Lease school lands.....

Total amount \$20,066.05 In accordance with the provision of section 11 of the school law I have apportioned the same to the secural country. same to the several counties, as follows: Whole number of children. 253.411Amount apportioned. 520.949.01Fractional remainder. 17.0Rate per scholar....

Anna Inc. Marian	BY COUNTIES.	
Antelope \$	3,189,15 Keith8	456.5
Adams	4,062,65 Kearney	2,301. 2,477.
Boone	2,347.27 Knox	2,477.
Buffalo	4,720,39 Lancaster	10,507.
Brown	2,016.37 Lincoln	1,384.
Burt	3,164.16 Loup	336,
Butler	4,145.6 Madison	3.211.
Cass	6,096.52 Merrick	2,481. 1,823.
Cherry	437.75 Nance	1.823.7
Cheyenne	635.93 Nemaha	3.980
Cedar	1,665,84 Nuckolls	3,080, 2,605,7
Clay	4,669.65 Otoe	5,837.
Colfax	8,178,81 Pawnee	2,976.
Cuming	5,036,63 Phelps	1,994,
Custer	8,827.67 Pierce	1,133,
Dawson	2,276,61 Platte	4,240,
-Dakota	1,496.77 Polk	3,057.
Dixon	2,312,80 Red Willow.	1 947
Dodge	4,651,45 Richardson	1,947. 5,946.
Douglas	13,358,07 Saline	6,215.
Dundy	291,75 Sarpy	1,797.
Fillmore	4,465,32 Saunders	6,475.
Franklin	2,250.00 Seward	4,745.
Frontier	1,291.68 Sherman	1.634
Furnas	2,451,53 Stanton	1,073,
Gage	7.487.31 Thaver	8,425.
Greeley	7,487.31 Thaver 1,238.26 Valley	1,791.
Gosper	1,000.05 Washington.	3,835.
Hall	4.000.48 Wayne.	1,918.
Hamilton	4,000.48 Wayne 3,744.08 Webster	8,666.
Harlan	2,857.61 Wheeler	455.
Hayes	140.45 York	4,786.
Hitchcock	762,60 Dawes	934
Holt	5,827.02 Garneld	347.
Howard	2,519.16 Keya Paha	1,444
Jefferson	3,806.96 Logan	52.
Johnson	8,580,80 Sheridan	591.
	CITY BUILDING ASSOC	

Has filed articles of incorporation with the Secretary of state, the articles citing business of the corporation to buy rent, sell and handle real estate, to build buildings and to handle a general business in this line. The capital stock is fixed at \$35,000, in shares of \$100 each, the corporation as framed to run fifteen years. The signers to the articles are among the prominent business men and capitalists of Pawnee City, and it is undoubtedly one of the prosperous business institutions of that prosperous town. DIED WITH THE TREMENS.

Yesterday morning a well known character in this city, known as Jim Shaw, whose record, now that he is gone, can through charity be covered with a mantle of slience, died with the delirium tremens. The night before he was at a notorious resort in the city where he habitated largely, and he became so violent that the police were telephoned for to take him in charge. At the third call they went to the house and took Shaw to the city prison, where he was cared for as best one could be in his raving and maniacal condition and he was so far gone in the morning that he was taken back to the house, where he imme-diately died. Through his last stages he had the hiccoughs so that he was unable to swallow at all and, a more wretched death is never recorded. If the truth could be written and the tortures and sufferings of a death by delirium tremens could be pictured in all its details Jim Shaw's death would be an example that the most hardened drinker could not look upon without feelings of reformation coming to mind.

PASSING EVENTS. PASSING EVENTS.

The attractions these days are all toward Crete for Lincoln people who wish to enjoy a few days' vacation in the clear air of the country and leave the dust and disturbance of a city of thirty thousand inhabitants behind them. Among the state house officials who were at the Chau-

tauqua grounds yesterday were Attorne General Leese, State Superintendent Jones and Deputy Land Commissioner J. K. Marley (Some two hundred people, including many of the church workers in Lincoln, were passengers to Crete at noon yesterday and last evening's excursion train carried about two hundred more.

In response to telegrams from Hastings received by the police to look out for a thief who had made away with a lot of ewelry from that place, the officers kept in open eye for such a personage and Tom Carnaban fell upon the chap in the early morning hours yesterday, and lodged him in the cooler. The thief had a lot of bracelets, chains, charms, ring and guitering material of that kind and is undoubtedly the party wanted. The sheriff of Adams county was tele graphed of the capture, and came down on the afternoon train after his man. A sneak thief stole a hat from the Capital hotel yesterday and made away with it on the dead run; but he turned his steps in the wrong direction, and went down Tenth street past the engine house, where the police caught sight of him and soon overhauled him and gave him a berth in

iall in which to finish his celebration. When some of the city prisoners wer under escort from the jail corridor to the police judge's bruch, one of them made a break for liberty and before the others were behind the bars had made a good start for freedom. Officer Maloney, how Ninth and Q streets, and when the long ever, waged a vigorous pursuit, and column was in motion it extended in caught his man down in the Salt Creek

Some twenty offenders gazed through the bars at the city jail yesterday, who were barred by the law from taking part in the celebration. The police called up the parties charged with minor offenses and gave them a chance to plead and pay out if they had the funds I number of such cases received the cus omary fine but the more guirty offenders against the law were passed over until to-day for their hearing.

A smart young man who fired fire crackers at the M. E. church at the close of services Sunday evening, paid a fine i court to pay for his funnyism.

J. B. McDonald, of the Chicago &

Northwestern railway, Judge Maxwell, of Fremont, and W. T. Scott, of York, are in the city.

C. J. Loomis, Omaha, J. W. Edgerton. Stromsburg, John Y. Stone, Glenwood In,; H. W. Curtis, Ashland; J. W. Porter Curtis, Neb.; W. A. Sharrad, York; A.W. Wilcox, Falls City; F. H. George, Omaha; Henry N. Blake, Beatrice; Judge Burt and wife, Detroit, Mich.; John C. Allen, Red Cloud; J. Vedder, Superior; S. B. Burton, Valnaraiso, were at the capital city yesterday. Wymore Notes.

WYMORE, Neb., July 3-[Correspondence of the BEE.]-The political pot is getting red hot in this part of the state of Gage county. So intently are the wire workers engaged that the grass on vacant lots in the city has not been cut nor the back alleys cleaned and as a consequence we are to be afflicted with po itical malaria, worms and the like. We have about 300 politicians in south

ern Gage, all ambitious to monkey with

the republican regislative machine. To say that it is a motley crowd does not fairly express it. Jim Clapp, the genial editor of the Motor aspires, Len Austin, of Sicily, aspires; Captain C. M Murdock, Mayor Laflan, Banker Burch, J. D. Bloom and Dr. S. H. Craig of Iowa "Pen" fame, all aspire to legislative honors. One or two are Van Wyck reformers from principle and the other fellows are like Jay Gould, who was a republican in republican districts, erat in democratic districts and doubtfu in doubtful communities, but at all times are reaching after the swag. In fact, some of the candidates have a reach on them like a wagon tongue and every time they grab, it is for swag. The law of addition, division and silence was long since learned in other lands.

Some of this species of genus homo have seized upon the immense popularity of Senator Van Wyck's senatorial boom to collar the granger and lead him cap-tive to the polls.

The mass of the people here pay no attention of the rant of the subsidized press of the state and Senator Van Wyck has more to fear from pretended friends than from open foes. Gage county is thor-oughly organized, the result of the unit-ing efforts of the Wymore Eagle and Omaha Bee, Almost every school dis-trict has its Van Wyck club and every legislative candidate must answer this question, Will you support Van Wyck for the United States senate? If a satisfactory answer is not given, backed by evidence of a consecration to the peoples' cause, he will be smitten by the Philistines hip and thigh with their ballot.

Dr. S. H. Craig is running a political deal we are told, with one of the fair delitahs of democracy, the deal covers the postoffice for a place in the state senate. The fair Delilah is cuckcooing with the sprightly old doctor, and as a consequence the other fellows who aspire to crank the P. O. machine and breaking out in the language of the psalmist David, when Bethsheba had so beguiled the old man David as to cause him to place Uriah in the front rank of the battle so that the enemy could "chew him up," so to speak. If our friend will read the fifty-first psalm they will there learn why David really felt so bad. Of course the bastard born of adulturous conduct died, but Solomon, Shimea, Shobab and Nathan born in wedlock, lived to honor the parentage that gave them birth. Now we give it as our conviction that the bastard in this case will die "a-bornin."

Our city is booming. Our growth the past season has been phenomenal and past season has been phenomenal and continues with unflagging energy. Work will commence on the building of the Touzalin hotel company next Monday, as will also the constructions of new lines of street railway and the construction of a large number of new side tracks for the round house and machine shops of the B. & M. road. The Union Pacific will soon build into Wymore. Careful estimates place the cost of building private residences and churches at \$50,000 constructed during the past sixty days. structed during the past sixty days.
With the completion of the Rulo bridge four passenger divisions will be operated here same as freight divisions

John H. and Benj. Reynolds, of E. P. Reynolds & Co. and Reynolds & Mangan, the firm being E. P. Reynolds, jr. & Patsy Mangan, all heavy rallway contractors are here now, having just completed a \$10,000,000 contract up through Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota. D. R. J.



Purest and strongest Natural Fruit Flavors. Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, Almond, Rose, etc., navor as delicately and naturally as the fruit. PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., CATO'S APPEAL FOR UNITY.

Organization of the Masses a Necessary Precedent to Success.

CORPORATE GREED AND POWER.

Idlers Reap the Fruit of Industry and Roll In Luxury While Labor Goes in Rags-The Keystone of Success.

To the Editor of the BEE: In previous communications I have endeavored to awaken renewed attention to the lujus tice and wrongs imposed upon the productive classes by corporate monopolies and other great aggregations of money. Neither the time nor space available would be adequate to fully point out the unequal and iniquitous burthens which oppress the bread-winner classes in our country under existing social and industrial conditions; nor is it deemed necessary at present to further uncover the hideous nakedness of these conditions.

The occasional vigorous complaints

sent up indicate that the people of Ne braska at least are conscious in large parts of the facts and source of a portion of their wrongs. Those to which reference has been more prominently made in these letters, and to which the attention of the people of Nebraska should be most strenuously urged, pending the present senatorial contest in that state, are such as arise from the abuse of corporate powers and privileges. We think it has been sufficiently shown-1. That our governments, national and local, in the exercise of the paternal functions with which they are invested by the common consent have created and fostered these corporations, as public agents and for the public good. 2. That the sole authority and power possessed by our governmental agencies to create and contract with corporations rests upon the accepted theory and reason that such associations of men are able to inaugurate and carry out certain enter prises for the public weifare which could not well be undertaken and carried out by governments themselves. 3. That these associations of men well know that our governmental agencies are possessed of no power or authority to grant to or invest them with privileges, immunities benefits or powers incompatible with the general welfare; and that in so far as they have, by means of deception, bribery, corruption, undue influence or other im proper instrumentalities procured advantages of such a character, in or with their charters, they knowingly procured the naming of that which the governmentar agencies had no authority to grant; that the transaction was therefore essentially traudulent in its nature, of which the associations had full knowledge and notice. and consequently the people are not equitably bound by the damaging condi-tions. 4. That many of these corporations have heretofore and do now open! and defiantly violate the spirit and sub stance of their contract with the public, and have of right forfeited the advantages they hold and exercise. 5. That for these reasons the people have an equitable right to abrogate the charters of such corporations, and may do so if they so

Upon such high grounds should the "People's case in equity" be pressed against the confederated corporate robbers whose unconscionable greed has no parallel in the history of human selfishness and cupidity. There should be no parley or compromise with men who have proven themselves destitute of all conception of justice, honor, right or human sympathies. In the readjustment of conditions, now imperatively demanded, the people may and should be the supreme arbiters and dictators. to any one. It is impossible for a re liable people to mediate and consummate deliberate dishonesty. Actual capital in vested in corporate enterprises must and will be protected, but not the thieving devices known as "watered stock." interest now systematically wrung from the toiling masses upon fictitious millions of atleged capital will of course be

stopped. METHOD OF PROCEDURE. That the hard conditions by which we are now environed, through corporate power, originated through and are per-petuated by our political agencies, admits of no question. That the only prac-tical remedy for the grievous wrongs which the people suffer from that source is through our political agencies seems too obvious to require assertion.

Having studied out their wrongs learned in what they consist, the source from which they came and the only prac tical remedy, it now remains for them to give effect to that remedy. Let it be borne in mind that familiarity with the facts and story of wrongs while it has its uses is not, in itself, remedial. No amount of mere complaint, no matter how hard, indignant, grievous or pathetic, ever vet cured an evil. Action intelligent, concentrated action is the supreme demand of the times! Without this, all else will prove utterly futile-

with this, relief is within grasp.

In union there is strength; in organization there is power, are maxims so uni-versally accepted that one is at a loss for any words or form of expression by which any force can be added to the simple statement. Organization has been the basis of all progress, whether moral, social, religious or political. In a government of and by the people. ganizations loosely, and when they do they soon find their party has become the

minority party.
Whenever, in the history of this country, any considerable number of people have become possessed by an idea or which it was desired to embody in the economy of the state, the first step has ever been in the direction of organiza-Sometimes the process has been gradual, like the gathering of the stream lets in the mountain sources of the finally irresistable rivers; at others, men sprang into the columns of a mighty host, as if summoned by a magician's wand. Men of middle age have witnessed such movements. When, with us, organization reaches from the central national head down through state, disnational head down through state, district, county, town, ward, precinct and club—when the inspiration of eloquence, and music, and torches, flying banners and marching columns of free men, till the land—then the grandeur and force of moral ideas, which constitute the wonderful power of this government become apparent, and their movement is more sublime than that of the mightiest forces of physical nature. But the force of ideas are made manifest only through of ideas are made manifest only through

organization. It may tend to encourage the doubting stimulate the slothful, and fix the irreso lute, to briefly cite a few instances, show ing the rapidity and power of organiza-tion in our public affairs, taken from the later history of the country, which are chosen solely for the purpose of illus-tration, and with no intention to survey

a personal opinion as to the merits of issues from time to time involved.

About the year 1854, the managers of both the then principal political parties began to be astounded at the results of local elections. In some localities the

dominant party, habitually resting quietly in an assured large majority found after the ballots were counted that they had been ignominately defeated, and the result traceable to no

In other places where the strength of parties was admitted nearly equal, and se contest fought with much vigor, heat and bitterness, the count of ballots showed the election of some man whose candidacy was, fill then, wholly unknown to any one who would admit any knowledge of it. Politicians all over the country suddenly found themselves "at sea" in the matter of political calculations. and the "knowing ones" among them soon found that they knew nothing at all. This was the early work of that shortlived, but vigorous party called American, or know-nothing, which in the space of a little more than two years. sprung from nothing to a strength suff cient to dispute for power with both the old parties. An apprehension of danger from certain sources had taken possess sion of the minds of very many citizens. and organization gave force to the senti ment with a suddenness and power which startled the whole country.

The organization of the republican party was effected in February, 1856, and in the following November it in choosing the presidential electors in all the then free states, except four, and in the meantime laid the foundation its political power, in the nation, which continued unbroken for a quarter of a century. This was simply the organization of the conscience and judgment of the free states, aroused by the arrogance and aggressions of the slave power in the government.

During the war the patriotic sentiment of the loyal states found stimulus and expressions through the Union league, Soldiers' Aid societies, the Sanitary commission, etc., the aggregate influence of which was wonderful and grand and beyond computation.

A more recent and still more striking illustration of the power of organization in giving force in this country to sentiment of the people, is furnished by the examples of the southern states of the union. After the close of the late war, the great mass of the southern peo ple were taught by their leaders to be-lieve, and they did actually and honestly come to believe that the federal govern ment in its attitude toward them was false to the terms and spirit of their surrender; that the reconstruction measure of the government were inspired by envy, hatred, malice and low revenge; that the enfranchisement of their former slaves was a wanton insult to a brave but unfortunate people, purposely intended to hamiliate and degrade them; that the result of the enfranchisement of the igno rant negroes would lead to anarchy and the wiping out of what they most in civilization throughout their Subjugated, disarmed, impovsection. erished amid the ruins of their former homes, the proud spirit of this people chafed against the iron rule of circumstances the bound them. Physical resist ance was of course out of the question, yet the people were de-termined to resist and evade whatever they conceived to be harsh, insulting, de grading and destructive conditions which the government was attempting to force upon them. At this juncture the brain and skill of the leaders of this indomitaole people, honey-combed southern society with organizations, mostly secret, embodying the common sentiment and purpose of the people. The influence of these organizations soon became as all pervading as the air, and for the most part as unseen and intangible as that element, and yet in their effects at times terrible. They in deed and in truth con-stituted an irresistible empire, which was its sphere all powerful. Whom it would this empire ruined his private business; whom it would it made social and moral leners: whom it would it vanished from its domain, and sent further with blackened reputation; whom it would it destroyed utterly from the face of the earth. It eliminated society, the press, the church, and the temples of jus-

in twelve years from the close of the war these people had regained absolute power in every state of the defunct conderacy and had made the senate a political unit in harmony with their own views. In eight more years they gained political ascendancy in the nation and to-day their influence clammates the government to which, us rebels, they sur-rendered unconditionally, only two short decades ago. From their places in the minority, present leaders of the once omnipotent, republican party, include in oratorical pyrotechnics, impotently shake their fists in the faces of the once leaders of the dead confederacy-who, from their seats of high power, serenely smile at such performances, as being only fustian and buncombe, intended for use with the gudgeons among the honorable gentle-man's constituents at home—feeling sure that in their own minds no measure or policy submitted or suggested as yet, by republican leaders will jeopardize the lease of power upon which they entered March 4, 1835.

All moral considerations apart, a more foreible illustration of the power and efficency which comes through close or-ganization, than this example of the exconfederates could not well be found.

A still more recent, and in many respects timely illustration is found in the various labor organizations, and conspic nously in the young giant, the order of the Knights of Labor. The lesson here taught might be followed at great length and with much profit, did space permit. It must suffice to say that, by means of these organizations, wageworkers have lifted themselves from the helpless dependence of virtual slavery which marked their condition as separate individuals, to a power which is often able to compel reterests. Instances wherein they have compelled fair treatment at the unwilling hands of greedy firms and corporations are too numerous to be referred to in this connection, but are familiar to most in-telligent readers. The other instances, where the greed of capital has been deterred from attempts at oppression, are of course unknown, but may safely be

put at thousands. The Knights of Labor have compened the most haughty, arrogant representa-tives of corporate power and greed to call a halt in their courses of nighhanded robbery and oppression. The mere exist-ence of this organization has drawn the attention of the highest executive and legislative authorities of our government to the special needs of the productive classes. Never, in the history of this country, has the "laboring man's interests" held such prominence at Washington, as within the last eight months.

Such hasty giances as the foregoing at the manifestations of the power of organ-ization shown by the recent history of our country, ought to strongly impress even the indifferent with the value of that agency in shaping our public affairs. It is not all essential that a man should see clearly the whole course to the finish, before making a movement. The dullest man among us is conscious of some une-qual burden, which might be lightened or lifted from his shoulders altogether, by the political agencies of the country. This is reason enough for him to take one step by joining his fellow in an effort to readjust the existing wrong adjustment. The tailure of men to take this first step to advance as far as they see clearly, because the final results and the precise methods by which they are to be wrought out are not in full view, is the chief reason why they find themselves so cruelly environd as they do to be a son why they find themselves so cruelly

environed as they do to-day.

The writer has passed from one extreme of this broad country to the other, mingling with all classes and conditions of people, finding few outside the moneyed plutocracy who do not feel themselves the victim of some unjust social or industrial burden, chargeable

to partial, or which might be lifted by right legislation. The lot of "the com-mon people" everywhere is felt to be The wrong of the discontented embraces a larger art of the whole people. An undefined feeling of restlessness is everywhere apparent. They see, or believe they see, that there is no corresponding improvement in the condition of the marses, while the aggregate wealth of the country is being juled up billion upon billion; that idlers reap the fruits of the workers industry and roll in luxument is rapidly passing into the hands of a wealthy plutocracy, and society fast becoming organized in the interest of robbery; that the courts, while theoretically open to all are practically closed to blm who has a grievance ag wealthy adversary, especially it that adversary be a rich corporation, because there is then no real equality between the persons; that while the law rules in the country and ordinary robbers are punished by the courts, the corporate robber

is permitted to rob with impunity, There is a wide-spreading, deep-seated feeling that there is something funda-mentally wrong in the prevailing order of things, but men stand as if dazed and stunned by the contemplation of the an-omoly presented. The genius of leader-ship seems for the time either to have departed from among the masses, or men now lack the self-reliance which characterized our immediate predecessors. But it is impossible that this condition of public opinion and feeling should con-tinue very long. Like chemicals held in solution, which may be crystalized in a moment, the now inactive host wil spring into compact organization and gather into their own hands all the powers of government which of right belongs to them. Then will the people's cause in equity be tried and won.

SHENANDOAH, Iowa, July 1, 1886. VALENTINE'S CELEBRATION.

An Interesting Programme—The Oration of General Brisbin.

VALENTINE, Neb., July 3, -[Correspon dence of the Bee.]-Valentine has celebrated the glorious Fourth in one of the grandest celebrations ever given in northern Nebraska, and well may her people be proud of the success due to their energy and liberality. The day was exceptionally fine, and an immense concourse of people from this and adjoining counties were in attendance; also many of the officers and their families and sol diers of Fort Niobrara were present Never in the history of the county has so many people been together, and if this is sign of loyalty and patriotism, Cherry, in proportion to population, should be the banner county of the state. The immense concourse met in town and headed by the Niligh brass band marched to Evarts beautiful grove on picturesque Minnechaduza, a half mile north of town. The procession was over twice that distance in length. After music by the band (a fine one), prayer was offered by Rev Holdsclaw, Chaptain Lewis not having come, and the Declaration was read by H. C. Dear. General Brisbin was the orator of the day, and never in life has it been our pleasure to listen to a more masterly oration on this our nation's birthday. It was brilliant in its conception, yet showing careful, painstaking in dustry in our government's statistical history, subline in its pathos, convincing in logic, and delivered with splendid oratorical effect. The vast audience applanded to the echo. GENERAL BRISBIN'S ADDRESS.

General Brisbin began by saying he imag-ned the scene presented to-day in north-western Nebraska was very similar to that presented a hundred years ago in Pennsylvania and Ohio. We have a new people in a new country redeeming the soil from barbarism and converting it to the wants and conveniences of mankind. He believed in the the men and women of the present day were not one whit less patriotic than the men and women of the present day were not one whit less patriotic than the men and women of 1876, should occasion require them to display their patriotism. He then spoke of the war and said the union was thoroughly reunited and stronger to-day than it ever was. Partisans for rediffical nurposes might was. Partisans for political purposes might display the bloody shirt, but the people took little stock in such political demagogues and the men of the north and the south were thoroughly united once more with not a stripe erased or a star obscured in our flag. The general reviewed the causes of our separation from Great Britain and paid a glowing tribute to the stress of 1776. He then showed our growth as a nation from 1776 up to the present day, the ratio of increase of population each ten years, and said we now had by actual demonstration 56 188 465. Inhabitants

tion each ten years, and said we now had by actual demonstration 56,182,465 Inhabitants. He next took up the Louisiana purchase, showed what it was and the effect this purchase made by Thomas Jefferson had had upon the United States. He noted the prediction of the great Napoleon that the American people might some day become too powerful for Europe. He spoke of Napoleon's wonderful foresight when he said, 'Perhaps it will be said that Americans will overrum Europe in said that Americans will overrun Europe in two or three centuries. But my foresight does not embrace such remote fears. Besides we may expect rivalries among the states of the American union. The confederation which they call perpetual only lasts until one of the contracting parties finds it to his interest to break the confederation."

they call perpetual only lasts until one of the contracting parties finds it to his interest to break the confederation."

"It was wonderful," said General Brisbin, "how the great Napoleon had predicted exactly what had happened in 1861, but even the great Napoleon was mistaken, for the Union had proved stronger than he thought it would be; it had gone through the test where he thought it would break down, and now, thank God, it would never break down. 'Cheers.' The exact prediction of Napoleon that the union would disrupt and the events from 1861 to 1865 riveted our attention on his second prediction that in two or three centuries the Americans might become so strong as to every and the appearance of the century old and it was hard to tell what this nation would do when it had a population of two or three hundred million. The general then showed, by quoting statistics, that the United States was by age, population, wealth and commerce the first nation of the world, being only 110 years old, while Great Britain was dating from William the Conqueror, 800 years old, France dating from Charlemange 1,100, Germany the same, Russia dating from Peter the great, 300 years old, Austria deshig from Charlemange 1,100 years old. He showed too from actual statistics that not withstanding our babit of complaining, our Peter the great, 300 years old, Austria dating from Charlemange 1,100 years old. He showed too from actual statistics that not-withstanding our habit of compilaining, our government for its size and wealth was the most economically administered on the face of the globe. He said we would have 65,000,000 of people in 1830, and probably go into 1900 with a population of 90,000,000. It was expected that General Brisbin would touch upon the labor question, and this part of his address received the closest attention. He said he saw no hope of a decrease of riots until capital and labor could be brought to a better understanding. The labor question was to-day the first question of importance in the United States and appealed sinks to all classes and all communities. Capital, as now organized, was systems.

appealed alike to all classes and all communities. Capital, as now organized, was systematic robbery. Capital was a politic robber preying upon the poor and robbing the poor man of his just recompense. Nobody tried to clevate the laboring man, make his labor more attractive or recompense him better for his tool. The laborer could not understand why the banker, with a capital of \$10,000 should roll in luxury and still clear \$10,000 a year while the poor man, toll and save as he might, could barely keep body and soul together. The one dressed his wife and children in silks and satins, the other dressed his wife and children in rags. But how could this be remedied? The general said: "I do not pretend to know, but I do know that it must be remedied somehow, and the conditinn of the laboring man made more attractive and less oppressive. I, of course, have my own notations that the labor has the labor that the labor has the labor that the labor has the labor h laboring man made more attractive and less oppressive. I, of course, have my own notions about it, but I do not know if they are the right ones. I will tell you, however, frankly what I think, for he is a poor public teacher who points out a wrong without at least trying to suggest a remedy. Labor should peaceably combine the labor of the rich. The operative should have an interest in the factory, the miner in the mine, the farmer in the soil, the builder in the house and the digger in the well he digs. In a word labor must co-operate, build houses and cease to pay profits to hoarding house keepers; they should keep stores and as far as possible get

their goods at first cost; in one word co-operate and combine the labor of their hards against the capital of the rich. It had been found that capital associated together even found that expital associated together even when badly managed produced great profits and it would be the same with labor if it would intelligently associate its interest together. One man cound not build a factory, but a dezen associated themselves together, built it and made money. One operative in that factory could not rent a house and furnish it but len could combine and do it and thus save themselves from the extertions of beardinghouse keepers. If they set their own table what they would save in the course of the year would pay their rent and they would have besides the advantage of a piece and and permanent home. These are some and and permanent home. These are some of the remedies against the present discon-tent and perhaps wiser men than I am can

of the remedies against the present discontent and perhaps wiser men than I am can suggest others."

The general then took up the Irish question and said, "The other day in speaking here to the Grand Army soldiers I said if I were not an American I would at this time most wish to be an Englishman that I might help that grand old man Gladstone obtain home rule for Ireland. (Cheers.) I will now qualify that statement further by saying that I were not an American I would most wish to be an Irishman, that I might tight for Ireland. (Cheers.) Poor old Ireland! Her land. (Cheers.) Poor old Ireland! Her land. (Cheers.) The prodical genius of her sons has gone to fill the measure of glory of other lands. Her Burkes, and Goldsmiths and Moorea and Sheridans have gone to fill the measure of glory of other lands. Her Burkes, and Goldsmiths and Moorea and Sheridans have gone to fill the fame of England. Tone Shiel Hoche, brave Robert Emmet, whose representatives are here to day, (cheers) Russell, Fitzgerald. Sampson and McNeven lived in vain for Ireland. The melaneholy harp of that nations' affections hangs suspended on her walls and Is heard by all nations, Famine has stalked through her land until the pale faces of her dead thousands looked at the moon. Her miserable people have wandered rike herds of beasts over her fields rending from the ground and devouring the doeks and netties of the earth. Her hills have been made bleak, her glens wild and her gorges to foam with the plood of her people. What hand hath robbed this nation of herself? What power hath despoiled this people? I answer you, England. (Loud and continued cheers,) I reland fed England and England starved Ireland. Grattan sat by the cradie of Irish liberty and followed its hearse to the tomb. But Ireland shall yet be free; I sav to Irish liberty and followed its hearse to the tomb. But Ireland shall yet be free; I say to you, men and women of America, Ireland shall yet be free, If every rood of Irish land has first to be drenched in Irish blood. [Loud cheers.]

General Brisbin was ably followed by Ireland and Irish blood by Irish and Irish blood. Judge Tucker, after which patriotic music

and then a sumptuous dinner, afterwards dancing in the large pavillion and bowery until 4 o'clock, when all adjourned to the fair grounds to witness the racing of all kinds. The horse racing was unus-nally good, several of the horses entered aving taken prizes at our state fairs. In the evening a magnificent display of fireworks, and at present a grand ball is taking place at Cornell ball. Among the pleasant visitors who participated were leorge W. Darrow and wife and Miss May Barber, also Harry I. Mautz, or New York, and M. D. Lytle, of Rosebud

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