MERCHANTS WEEK.

business men of Omaha and of the

interior into social relations, while

many houses sold as largely as they

would have done had their traveling

men been in the field. The inspection

of the business houses by the country

merchants must also have made a favor-

abie impression as to their extent and

facilities, which will be of great benefit

to the city. Among the merchants who

came here this week a considerable

number had not been in Omaha for

years, and while they had heard of the

city's great progress and prosperity,

only by personal observation could they

obtain an adequate knowledge of how

extensive and important a commercial

center it is. Even those who are in the

habit of making annual visits to the city

found the evidences of continued pro-

gress and a steadily expanding pros-

perity. These merchants will return to

their homes with a higher and far more

intelligent idea than they have ever

before had of Omaha as a metropolis,

and inevitably they will hereafter feel

a larger interest in this city and will

naturally enlarge their business rela-

The magnificent trades display

was a revelation to many citizens of

Omaha, and how much greater must

have been the impression made upon

the minds of visitors. It was a common

expression of these that they could not

have believed it possible for Omaha to

present such a great and varied pageant.

Whatever faults or shortcomings there

were in some of the details of the

week's programme, they were lost sight

of in the spleadid results of the chief

features, which were worthy of

any city of the size of Omaha

It can be said without the slightest

qualification that the first properly-or-

ganized Merchants' week in Omaha

was a great success, warranting its rep-

etition next year on an even more ex-

tensive scale. The idea is not of local

origin, but it has been carried out here

with far more satisfactory results than

in Boston, where it originated. That

what has been done may in some

respects be improved upon will

be admitted, and doubtless Mer-

chants' week next 'year will

be more claborate in its attractions

than that which closes to-day, and will

draw a greater number of people to the

city. The merits of the plan being

most amply demonstrated, it will un-

doubtedly become a regular annual fea-

ture, and it may in time be found expe-

dient to have a Merchants' week twice a

year. At any rate a most excellent be-

ginning has been made, and the mer-

chants of Omaha are to be heartily con-

THE CAMPAIGNS WEST AND SOUTH.

the national republican committee has

the elections in the south, leaving the

campaigns in the new states to be man-

aged by the local politicians. The idea

is that the new states being reasonably

sure for the republicans, and the repub-

lican managers there being men of po-

litical experience, there is no necessity

for the national committee giving spe-

cial attention to the campaigns

in these states, while it is de-

sirable that it shall give such

attention to the elections in the south,

and particularly to the Virginia elec-

tion. The committee will supply all

the political literature that may be re-

quired in the new states, but its work

will be done in the south, with especial

Perhaps this is a judicious arrange-

ment. So far as the Dakotas and

Washington are concerned, nobody

questions that they will be carried by

the republicans, but the result in

Montana is not so well-assured, and

the national committee give some-

thing more than a perfunctory atten-

tion to this state. The indications are

that the situation there has become

more favorable for the republicans, and

is steadily improving. There are fewer

evidences of disaffection than were

present a few months ago, and appear-

ances are that the republicans have

closed up their ranks and will present a

solid front to their opponents. If such

is the case there need be no doubt

about the result in Montana. The repub-

licans will elect their entire state and

congressional tickets and control the leg-

islature, so as to send republicans to the

United States senate. But it is not wise

to give too much importance to appear-

ances, and it will be well for the national

committee to give all the aid it can to

As to the proposed work of the com-

mittee in the south, while it is neces-

sary and desirable that republican effort

in that section shall be maintained, the

promise of results is far from flattering.

There is believed, in well-informed

republican circles, to be a fair chance

ginia, but an intelligent analysis of the

character. The settlement of the fac-

tional quarrels in the republican party

chances, but the nomination of Mahone

unquestionably has driven a consider-

able number of voters away from the

party, and it cannot be confidently as-

serted that it has attracted an equal

lose a vote, and

not

would seem desirable that

reference to Virginia.

It is reported from Washington that

gratulated upon the splendid result.

tions with it.

in the country,

Omana Office, Ree Building, N. W. Corner eventeenth and Farnam Streets, Chicago Office, 567 Rookery Building, New York Office, Rooms 14 and 15 Tribune Milling. Washington Office, No. 513 Fourteenth Street, Council Binffs Office, No. 12 Pearl Street, Lincoln Office, 1029 P Street, CORRESPONDENCE.

All communications relating to news and edi-rial matter should be addressed to the Editor BUSINESS LETTERS.

All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Ree Publishing Company, Omaha. Drafts, checks and postorice orsers to be made payable to the order of the company.

The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors.

THE DAILY BEE. Sworn Statement of Circulation. State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, Ss.
George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee
Publishing Company, does selemuly swear that
the actual circulation of The Daily like for
the week ending August 31, 1839, was as follows: Sunday, August 25.
Monday, August 26.
Tuesday, August 27.
Wednesday, August 28.
Thursday, August 29.
Friday, August 30.
Saturday, August 31.

Average. 18,612

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed to in my presence this 31st day of August, A. D. 1839.

[Seal.] N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

THE Boston system of sub-postoffice stations to be inaugurated in that city October 1 is a new feature which might work well in this city.

A ST. Louis paper publishes two columps of sketches of the East St. Louis stock yards. These alleged stock yards are a good deat of a reminiscence.

A COPY of the Omaha Republican has been deposited in the corner stone of the Adams county court house along with other curios of ancient times.

OMAHA is pretty well provided with street railway facilities, but during Merchants' week it has been utterly impossible to accommodate the traffic.

* CHICAGO pork packers disclaim any relationship with the South Omaha plants. These mammoth establishments have cut loose from Chicago's apron strings long ago.

THE pyrotechnic display at the court house was one of the finest ever given in this city. The committee of Merchants' week in charge of this feature deserves special mention.

PRESIDENT HARRISON will not throw the Sioux reservation open for settlement until spring. That is a point, however, which the people of South Dakota can't get through their heads.

IT CUTS pretty deep when people extend hospitality and are snubbed. The men of South Omaha who arranged for an excursion from this city Thursday should not have been ignored. Some one has blundered and an apology is in order.

IF WE cannot begin work on the union depot this year, by all means let us make a beginning with the Tenth street viaduct. That railroad crossing is becoming more dangerous every day, and the only wonder is that people are not killed there by the score.

THE sermon by Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage which the syndicate papers published with an Omaha date was never delivered. When that eminent and discerning divine took a look over the city he saw that his intended remarks couldn't possibly apply. The text was: "Thou art weighed in the balances and found wanting."

THE government forts seem to be the pickets of civilization in this country. The recent withdrawal of the garrisons at Fort Laramie, Wyoming; Fort Lyon, Colorado, and Fort Hayes, Kansas, is significant in this regard. There is no further necessity for them. It will only be a short time before the hardy post trader will find his occupation gone.

OMAHA has become a prominent carriage and wagon center. The number of firms engaged either in the manufacture or in the wholesale trade has materially increased within the past two years. The business has gradually developed into one of the leading industries of the city, supplying not alone the state, but Daketa, Wyoming and the territories west.

THE working people of Canada have just passed strong resolutions in their convention at Toronto condemning the policy of the dominion and provincial governments in granting subsidies of the republicans of Montana. any kind to railroads, steamship, or any other corporations. This is the muttering before the storm. With lavish largesses Canada has created a number of powerful monopolies, working hand in glove with the party in power and corrupting the political morals of the country. A great debt has been piled of defeating the democracy in Virup in consequence, and obligations have been assumed which are sapping situation will not show that the grounds the life blood out of the people. It were of this belief are of the most substantial well if the lobbyists on this side of the St. Lawrence would take heed of the gathering clouds in Canada and desist of Virginia doubtless improved its from an attempt to compromise congress in any scheme for subsidizing American steamship lines. The people of this country have had their fingers burned by the Pacific railroad subsidies once, and they are not loolish enough to | number. The republicans of Virginia, play with fire again, especially with in order to be successful, Canada's plight before their eyes.

must have every vote that is To-day brings to a close the first carecast counted. It is certain they have fully-planned Morchants' week in lost votes, and it is highly probable, Omaha, and every merchant is asking with all the election machinery in the himself and his neighbors whether the hands of the opposition, that they will result has been satisfactory. Undoubtnot be able to secure a fair count. The edly the very general answer is in the hope of the republicans carrying Viraffirmative. A few may not have fully ginia is consequently a forlorn hope. realized their expectations, but there With regard to other elections in the south the work of the national commitis reason to believe that the large majority have more than done so. On the tee will be fruitless as to immediate whole the week has been most results, whatever ultimate good may auspicious in the matter of come from it. Everything goes to show weather. The rain of Wednesday, that the southern mind has never been less susceptible than now to republican which was so generally regretted, was really not without benefit. It enabled teaching. The Atlanta Constitution unthe visiting merchants to pass the day questionably voices the very general in the jobbing houses, and most of these entiment in that section when it says were crowded while the rain lasted, all that the race issue overshadows all others, and that so long as it remains of them selling more or less goods. Thus the unwelcome rainfall served to neither the tariff nor any other quesgreatly promote the prime purpose of tion will disturb the solidity of the Merchants' week, that of bringing the

> AT a meeting of the northern Illinois miners' committee and operators' delegates a compromise was agreed upon which virtually brings to a close the protracted strike. The miners are to receive seventy-two and a half cents per ton for mining, a reduction of seven and one half cents from that demanded. They are, however, to receive concessions from the operators which will in a measure compensate them for the difference. While it is to be deplored that a more satisfactory settlement could not have been made, it was on the whole best to reach a compromise on the terms proposed. The condition of the miners of northern Illinois is certainly one that calls for sympathy. Under the most favorable terms they are able to earn only a mere pittance, and it was for the purpose of bettering their condition that the great labor strike was begun. They passed through the ordeal in the face of privation and hardship. For nearly six months they lacked the necessaries of life, and were forced to depend on charity to ward off absolute want. In spite of their distress these miners held out bravely, displaying a heroism in keeping the peace and refraining from violence that reflects credit on their manhood.

> THE bare announcement that Florence Maybrick has been removed from the infirmary in the Working prison. and now occupies a solitary cell can convey no idea of the terrible punishment to which this unfortunate woman will now be subjected. For nine long months she will be shut up in solitary confinement, where her only occupation will be stripping oakum and her companionship her own thoughts. England does not temper her punishment with mercy. Consigned to this living tomb, nothing but madness stares in the face of the unnappy creature. Should she survive the terrible ordeal, she will pass the remainder of her days hard labor with hundreds of other women condemned to a condition of hopeless despair and servitude worse than death. There is little prospect that Florence Maybrick will ever be pardoned. Englishmen have too much reverence for the laws and customs of their country to set them aside for mercy's sake. The agitation for her pardon has already ceased, and her name and crime will soon be forgotten by the world as she will drag her miserable existence to an end within the gray walls of Working prison.

THE report that there was a conference of southern republicans in Washington a few days ago for the purpose of inaugurating a movement in favor of General Alger as a presidential candidate in 1892, is one that gentleman should promptly repudiate so far as it identifies him as a party to the conferdecided to give its attention chiefly to ence. General Alger could make no greater political mistake than to appear to countenance any movement of this character at the present time. It would certainly destroy any chance he might have of being a presidential candidate three years hence. His selection to be commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic was universally regarded as a merited recognition of his fine military record, but it gave him no additional political claim, and he should be the first to condemn any effort on the part of his friends to use it politically. We do not give much credence to the report, since it comes from a democratic source, but regardless of its origin General Alger should set at rest any suggestion that he looks with favor upon present plottings in his political interest, the effect of which may be to produce disaffection in the republican

SAN FRANCISCO has dealt summarily with a jury briber and a bribed juryman by sending them both to the penitentiary for a number of years. Tampering with juries had become so flagrant in that city that the administration of justice degenerated into a mere farce. The lesson will not be lost from now on, as the judges have had their eves opened to the evil. They are determined to destroy it root and branch before it vitiates the courts themselves, and drives an outraged people to take the law into their own hands.

OUR double jointed cotemporary declares that there are millions of dollars worth of suburban travel for the Belt line going to waste on account of lack of trains. If Jay Gould or any of his people saw a million dollars in sight for their road they would immediately proceed to gobble it.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS. The great London strike appears to be nearing the end. Several of the companies having conceded the demands of the men more may be expected to speedily follow, and once the movement in this direction is fairly started the conclusion of this remarkable labor demonstration will be soon reached. The whole difficulty rests in an excess of laborers on the London docks. There is not work enough to give steady employment to more than two-thirds of the offerers at any time, and the consequence is that out few have employment from year's end to year's end. The excess is compelled to pick up an hour's work here and there, and at regular prices per hour these pick-ups cannot earn a decent living. The strike arose in the ranks of the pick-ups, and in time the regulars made common cause with the strikers-as was natural. From this beginning the distemper spread to other trades and vocations, but the strike cannot be regarded strictly co-operative up to this

time. But presperation is possible, and with the whole body of workers reduced to idleness Lordon will not be a pleasant place of sojourn. The strikers have not so far resorted to open violence, but violent demonstrations will become imminent in case the strike ta on co-operative proportions. As the distemper roots in the unequal distribution of laborers, the attention of British statesmen must be directed to measures of registribution. That under proper laws work could be found for every willing hand seems to us evident. England has a vast area of uncultivated land at home and a yet greater area in its colonial possessions. Were the uncultivated lands in England released from their present holdings and converted into small farms purchasable at fair prices, no doubt the wavitation of workless persons toward the great cities would be checked. Were the colonial lands distributable under such a homestead act as ours, thousands would go to the colonies and farm their own acres. But this remedy would only apply to the future. Present mischief is probably beyond repair. A large body of London laborers could not be induced to engace in agricultural pursuits, and would if induced be worthless. But other thousands not yet demoralized by London life might be saved from that fate. This remedy involves such a radical departure that it may be regarded wholly problematical, and probably impracticable during the present century.

The independent attitude recently assumed by the Swiss government with reference to the complaint of Germany as to the encouragement of socialists has directed unwonted attention to the little republic. The chief feature of Swiss government is to be found in its division into cantons and communes, which may be said to represent respectively our state and county governments. The restrictions that are placed upon the federal authority are deserving of study. While the federal government is in theory supposed to be absolute within its own domain, it has not the power to enforce its decrees upon an objecting canton, although the latter may generally be brought to terms by the threat of occupying it with the military forces of another canton. Besides, every taw adopted by the national assembly or the national council has to be referred to the people for approval or rejection. Indeed, to such an extent does this idea of the sovereignty of the people enter into the governmental system that any citizen, whether simple voter or representative, has a right to submit a law to the national assembly and to demand that it shall be acted upon. Strangely enough this right is seldom asserted, although one shudders to think what would be the result if each voter should decide to try his "'prentice hand" at law-making. Although the reference of all laws to the vote of the people might naturally be supposed to lessen the influence of the national assembly, yet it has been found to set as a wholesome check on the radical majority in the assembly. Another effect is to do away with any such thing as party government. 'No matter what the result of the appeal to the people might be, the members of the government serve out their term. The heads of departments are not interfered with by elections, and subordinate officers generally retain their places in spite of a change of government. The salaries for the higher offices, however, are low, and not every one can afford to fill them. Taken altogether, the system of government appears to be eminently conservative, the intense patriotism of the people being a factor in preserving the general equilibrium.

The statement that Germany is endeavoring to strike up an alriance with Portugal is hardly to be accepted without qualification; for although Prince Bismarck is devoting himself just now to that kind of statecraft, and Portugalimight furnish him with a few war vessles in case of need, yet the Portuse are not likely to enter into engage ments relating to the European balance of power, where the Iberian peninsula is not immediately concerned. There is one matter, however, which Germany and Portugal have in common, or rather in competition that might well be made the subject o treaty; and, possibly, out of that the rumor of alliance arises. Both on the east and west coast of Africa, south of the equator, the colonial possessions of the two countries adjoin, and to some extent their claims to sovereignty conflict, so that they ought to be settled by positive agreement. England is a a third party in the territorial conflict; and there was a report recently that in the Delagoa bay railway controversy the Germans were backing up the Portuguese against the British, with a view to circumscribing the African power of the latter. No doubt there was an opportunity for a diplomatic trade of some sort in that business, but it has already been peaceably concluded, and in view of Prince Bismarck's utterances about the Emin Pasha expedition, it is doubtful whether he would have ever antagonized England for Portugal's sake.

In the countries of westorn Europe, where forestry has been studied for ages and the perils of deforestation are recognized by all enlightened men, there are stringent regulations that prevent the destruction that with us wastes at noonday unrestrained. The overthrow of a tree on the side of a mountain in Switzerland is regarded as a crime equal to setting fire to a house. There must be intelligent authorization before the beneficent growth of many years, and often centuries, can be stricken down; and while the woodwan under pains and penalties spares the tree, the peasants cultivate shrubbery to prevent depressions from becoming ravines, and protect their strips of fertile land along the rivers from being overwhelmed by the wash that otherwise would free avalanches of loosened stones from the mountain sides. One traveling through Germany, not already informed, is astonished at the extent of the forests, the endless array of trees by the roadsides, the systematic cultivation of shrubbery, often groves of lovely willows by the streams, and the growth of grasses where there is a liability of loss of the soil, and the careful plowing that is done so that the rain may not scrape off the rich earth from the hillsides. The same instructive observations may be made, though hardly to as great an extent, in France. In England the preservation of timber is a matter of pride as well as of profit. One does not there see great areas of country entirely denuded of trees. They dot the landscape on every side, and are cherished as mascots. One of the sorrows of Spain and of Italy is that they have been so largely deprived of trees, and the once fruitful lands of those famous peninsulas impoverished accordingly.

The armed forces of Japan consist of a standing army of 50,858 men enlisted for three years; a standing army reserve of 91,-490, four years; and a reserve, liable to service, of 33,975, or a total of 176,825 that could be instantly summoned to arms at the first outbreak of hostilities. This would still leave the immease reserve of all those not in arms between the ages of seventeen and forty, numbering not less than 4,000,000 able bodied men. The Japanese soldier is sober, frugal and industrious, robust and muscular, capable of great physical exertion, and, a member of one of the bravest races in the east, has more than the ordinary degree of courage and self-reliance. Being thoroughly disciplined the Japanese will prove a valuable ally or a formidable foe, as occasion may warrant. As much can not be said for the Chinese, whose military virtue lies chiefly in force of numbers. Little has been done for the army in a scientific way, and,

though they maintain a peace footing of 500,000 men and could throw 1,000,000 into the field on short notice, the Chinese are much less a mintary problem than are the Japanese. So indifferent are the Chinese to military interests that the foreign officers who were put in charge of the military school are leaving, one by one, in sheer disgust. With energy and enterprise equal to those of Japan, China, with her vast population of 404,180,000, could put herself in readiness to neutralize any attempt on the part of European powers to gain supremacy in the far east. But as it is the Chinese horder would be before the Russian forces what chaff is before the wind. Nevertheless, the Chinese are fighters if wisely led, and though the empire is moving slowly in the matter, it is undoubtedly on a military footing much superior to its condition ten years ago. The Asiatics may yet have something very emphatic to say as to the encroachments of Russia and England.

two divisions or zones. The black lands zone, the garden spot of Russia, extends right across the kingdom from Poland far into the province of Siberia. They are lands fertile as the delta of the Nile or the bends of the Mississippi, absolutely devoid of stone and needing no manure or fertilizer of any description. Year after year enormous crops are raised, yet only one-tenth is cultivated. The other division, the arable steppes zone, conforms in its general direction to the black lands, but here fertilizers or manures have beneficial results. It resembles our western prairies, having no forests. The black lands cover some 190,000 and the arable steppes 260,000 square miles, giving a grain producing territory of some 450,000 square miles. From the products of these lands there were expected in 1886 41,945,000 bushels; m 1887, 62,475,000 bushels, and in 1888, 70,525,000 bushels of wheat; and yet in one division alone nine-tenths of the soil iny untilled and unproductive. With such figures as these before us it becomes of the utmost importance to discover the cause of the restricted cultivation, and, if remediable, how long it may be before such steps are taken as will bring out fuller results.

The grain producing lands of Russia are in

Cigarette's Crime. Chicago Times. Over two billion cigarettes were smoked in this country last year. And yet people wonder at crime.

Our Rejuvenated Navy. Baltimore American Our new navy is rapidly achieving the position that is demanded by the greatness of the country it represents.

Sarah's Economy.

Chicago Herald. In spite of the enormously high prices of groceries in Paris, Sarah Bernhardt manages to keep house on \$500 a day. The Saving Rain.

Nature has the best fire department of ail.

When all of the arts of man proved unavailing snow and rain quenched the Montana Protection for Actors.

Washington Critic. There is a demand among theatrical people

for "protection for American actors." How would an egg-intercepting screen at the front of the stage do? Omaha Can Sympathize.

St. Louis Republic. The opening of the Exposition and the equinoctial storm are a kind of combination which the people of St. Louis regard as a 'demnition moist grind."

A Seasonable Appliance. Chicago News.

The arrest of Wisconsin's accomplished train robber should not deter the railroad mpanies of that state from supplying each seat in their parlor cars with a slot where a frightened passenger can drop in a nickel and get a revolver.

THE INDUSTRIAL FIELD.

There is an increasing demand for steel pipe because of its durability and strength. Chicago inventors have constructed a coal mining machine to be operated by electricity.

A company has been formed at Dundas. Wis., to manufacture shoes from wood pulp. About one million tons of anthracite coal was used the first six months of the current year in the production of pig-iron.

The cotton mills of the south consumed in the manufacture of cotton goods last year 433,373 bales of cotton. This year will show an increase.

There has been a marked decrease in the importations of iron and steel during the current year, owing to the low prices of the American products in that line. The Massachusetts Institute of Technology

has graduated nearly 600 students during twenty years; more than 3,000 have taken partial course during that period. The New Paragon Oil company has discovered a cheap and simple process for ex-

tracting sulphur from coal oil, thereby greatly enhancing its value for illuminating purposes. Of the 35,000 tons of wire fencing annually imported into the Argentine Republic it is said that Belgium furnishes half, Great

Britain about a quarter and France some

what less. The slate industry of California is assuming large proportions, giving employment to hundreds of men. The California Slate company owns a veritable mountain of the best quality for working.

The full capacity of all the steam engines in actual use in Massachusetts, as shown by the census of 1885, was 365,577 horse-power Two-thirds of the motive power of that state is by steam, and one-third by water.

American exhibitors at the Paris exposition note frequent evidences of the talent for imitation possessed by European manufacturers of machinery and farm implements. They are better copyists than invertors.

There is an inceasing demand for heavier steel rails than were laid in former years. Instead of rails weigning tifty-six to sixty pounds to the yard, many of the orders this year are for sixty-five, seventy and

eighty pounds. New manufacturing enterprises to th number of 2.615 were organized in the south during the first six months of this year, representing a capital of \$108,933,000, as against 2,023 new enterprises, investing \$81,508,000 during the corresponding period in 1888.

HITS AND MISSES.

Society leaders were shocked because our guests, the commercial travelers, occupied boxes in the Boyd arrayed in parade dresscoatless and without gloves! When the average drummer sets about taking in the town, he has little time for the foibles of fashion It is only once in a year, you know.

Omaha is truly an attractive place. People from all over the union flock here to inhate the invigorating and health-giving atmosphere; mismated sufferers come here to secure a dissolution of copartnership after a year's residence, while love-sick maidens laugh at locksmiths and make Omaha their Gretna Green.

Thursday was a great day in Omaha, but the kicker was with us. Every man wanted a front place in the procession and thought his float entitled to it. He may console him self that sometime-sometime "the last shall be first, and the first shall be last."

Active Preparations For the Big Exhibition.

M'PHEELY SPEAKS FOR HIMSELF.

Lively Fight Anticipated in the Second District-Toney Herrington Returns - Capital City Notes.

LINCOLN BUREAU OF THE OMAGA BEE, 1029 P STREET, LINCOLN, Sept. 6,

Energetic activity was everywhere mani fested on the state fair grounds to-day. Early this morning the secretary's office was moved out and the little building was soon thronged with officials and exhibitors, who were militing their entries. Red badges, yellow badges, white badges and badges of most every color, and representing almost every degree, were to be seen mounted upon men who were flying hither and thither, attending to auties that seemed imperative, The nobby press badge was to be seen on many a pencil shover. It is called a "souvenir," and consists of a white ribbon, with red letters, on which is mounted a a small ear of corn.

The work of to-day consisted of unloading from the cars, carting to the grounds and putting the exhibits in their places. A large force of men were on the ground, but there were no idlers and very few sight-seers. After leaving the secretary's office

the first thing to attract attention was agricultural hall. Heretofore this hall has been mainly filled up with the products of individual exhibitors. This year all is changed. There are no individual exhibits, and the hall and several other outside places are filled with the exhibits of various county agricultural societies. This department is under control of A. J. Leach, of Oakdale, and there are three divisions.

1. To the county agricultural societies exhibiting in the name of the society the best display of agricultural products of any and all kinds. First premium, \$300; second premium, \$250; third premium, \$200; fourth premium, \$150; fifth premium, \$100. The individuals contributing to the several county exhibits are permitted to enter their products in any other class or lot for the minor

2. For the best display of agricultural, farm and garden products of any and all kinds, by any county agricultural society, champion silver medal. For best display of horses, cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry by any county agricultural society, champion silver medal. Lancaster county is barred from the competition for the reason the fair is located therein. All exhibits must have been grown and owned in Nebraska, and in the county making the exhibit. The stock must be owned and have been in the county exhibiting at least thirty days before September 6. Green fruits are not considered as a factor in the competition.

In case any improvised exhibits are desired to be made, appropriately belonging in this class, they can be made in this lot and will be treated in accordance with merit.

The following counties have made entries in this department:
Saunders, Antelope, York, Box Butte, Lincoln, Furnas, Perkins, Hayes, Frontier, Dawes, Lancaster, Douglas, Cuming, Dundy, Custer, Thomas, Howard, Chase, Banner, Thayer, Kearney and Kimbali. The following county exhibits were on

hand yesterday and being put in position:
Cuming, by W. R. Artmers; Saunders, by
Samuel Woolley; Chase, by Reed & Brainard; Custer, by W. H. Cramer.
In Agricultural hall the county displays will be arranged as follows:
Coster on the south side of the east wing;
York and Frontier, north side of east wing;

Dundy, northeast angle; Lancaster and Thomas, east side of north wing; Antelope nd Washington, west side of north wing Perkins, northwest angle; state farm and Cuming county, north side of west wing; Douglas, south side of west wing: Haves southwest angle; Thayer and Saunders, west side of south wing; Kearney and Hitchcock, east side of south wing; Chase.

outheast angle. In horticultural hall there was but litile doing. A few apples, grapes and other fruits were being placed in position, but the main exhibits had not yet arrived. Among the wagon, carriage and implement displays all was hurry, business and bustle.

The following firms and companies were on The Lawrence Implement company, repre

company, by T. M. D. Harvey; W. J. Cooper & Cole Bros., pumps, by W. J. Cooper & Cole Bros., pumps, by W. J. Cooper & Western Implement company, W. D. Welch and Billy Dorgan; The Olds Wagon company, by F. P. Lawrence; Dean & Horton. pumps, by H. H. Dean; Lewis Hardware and Implement company, by Lewis Bros.; the Perkins Wind mill; Humphrey Bros., wagons and implements; John Doolittle, wagons, buggies and implements; David Bradley & Co., implements, by J. W. Park; Walling-ford & Shamp, wagons, buggies and imple-ments: Guthrie & Co., buggies and wagons; Keystone Manufacturing company, by C. E. Reed and W. B. Mach; Lininger, Metcalf company, wagons, buggies and implements. company, wagons, buggies and implements, by E. M. Collins, Milton Hill, Charles Bogan; Sandwich Manufacturing company, by W. W. Jones; Sterling Manufacturing company, by F. A. Bixby. This company offers a special premium of a \$50 feed mill for the best twenty ears of corn. Plano Manufacturing company by E Dean; William Dearing harvesters by C Keith: Walter A. Wood harvesters by F. S. Sianghter; McCormick harvesters by F. S. Buiford; Enterprise Manufacturing com-pany by W. P. Cole; Challenge Manufacturing company by J. I. Grundy; Duplex wind-mill by T. J. Crawford; Monitor windmil by Searls Bros.; Moline, Milburn-Stoddard company by J. C. White; Gold Coin stoves by Frank E. Lahr; The J. I. Case thresher and traction engines; The Gear-Scott & Co thresher and traction engines; Westinghouse thresher and engines; New Massillion thresher and traction engines; The Ottawa

corn sheller Considerable activity was manifested in arthall, where H. R. Missley & Co. were putting up a castle hall and Heargraves Bros. a minaiture Eiffel tower. S. C. Elliott, Mil ler & Paine, Semmons, outfitters to mankind the Esty Organ company, Elite Studio, Schelling Bros., Nebraska Mantle and Cabi-net works. Max Meyer & Co., Hardy & Pitcher, Rudd & Morris and others were ar-

Frank Cochrane wa: putting his cabinet of minerals in shape. H. H. Bagg, Mabel Mer-rill, Ida L. Bennett and Treaholm were putting up their paintings, pastels and crayon works, and Mrs. J. H. Alford was arranging to exhibit some very tasty art work.

In the city the carpenters are at work putting up the towers and the arches that are to be covered with bunting and historical paintings, and flags were flying from many of the business houses to announce the fact that the state fair was open.

This evening a meeting was held at the council chamber to sell stock in the association. Much encouragement has been reeived and the people are greatly elated The weather is fine.

Second District Politics. Hon. J. L. McPheely, of Minden, Kearney county, mentioned as a candidate for congress

HORSE AILMENTS.

May 20, 1888. My mare caught limbs; lump between fore legs and inflatamation. Cured her with St. Jacobs Of L. O. GARDNER.

Neponset, Ill.,

Winsboro, Tex.,

June 20, 1888. My horse was hur on hind leg; suffered 10 months; was cured by St. Jacobs Oil; cure

THE STATE FAIR OPENING. | from the Second congressional district, left for bome to-day, after casting about with friends and prominent state politic ans a day

r two in the Capital city. While here he called at THE BEE head-

quarters and spent a very pleasant social iour. Replying to the question, "What are your chances for congress!" he said:
"I'm a possibility, and I can't make any
reply to your question much stronger. As I
see the fight, it is a free-for-all, with the
chances evenly divided. I do not think that
any of the candidates have a walk-away, but

I concede with Harian and others that Laws has the strongest personal following."
"What's his strength in the Republican 'It will be divided considerably more than will be divided considerably more than some politicians seem to think. My county will be for me, but uninstructed. I hope, too, to be able to show up generous support from other valley counties. But, remember, I'm not claiming any special counties aside from my own. I should hate to think that Phelps county would be considerably more than the property of the county would be considerably more than the property would be considerably to the property of the county would be especially unfriendly, and I would hate to say the same thing of other

"If your delegation comes uninstructed and your candidacy should fall, where would it go for second choice?"

"I can't say. I'm in the race to win if I can, without thought of a second choice, and I want it understood that I am not lagging on the side for any one cise. My own county will be found to be loyal to me." "Have you been making an active car.

"No, sir. But from now until the convention I expect to do some hard work. I want to emphasize that I shall do it for McPhely and no one else.

"Won't the Republican valley and Adams county name the man if united?" "Possibly. But there is no danger of a solid valley. If a west end man gets there it will be by the help of eastern candidates. One of the nicest and cleanest political fights ever known in the Second congressional dis trict is just ahead of us. Good day, sir."

Articles of incorporation. The State Bank of Farnam filed articles of ncorporation in the office of the secretary of state to-day, naming Farnam, Dawson county, as the principal place for the transaction of businesss. Business life commences September 20, 1889, and ends Sepember 20, 1909. This banking company will

begin business with a pand up capital of \$7,800, supported by an authorized capital of \$30,000. Incorporators: Bowen Curley, W. R. Kinnaird and Jay R. Mason.

Amended articles of the Women's Associate Charities were also filed for record. The amendments are made in accordance with the laws recently massage covariance. with the laws recently passed governing ouch boards. The constitution and by-laws to govern the home for the friendless at Milford were made a part of the articles of the board. The records made to-day show that Mrs. Angle Newman is president; Mrs. G. L. Law, vice-president; Mrs. M. Isabel Bond, corresponding secretary, and Mrs. W. S. Latta, treasurer.

The West Lincoln Hog Market. The West Lincoln bog market was very quiet to-day. Only one load in this morning. from E. Ervin, Exeter, which sold at \$3.65.

Toney Has Returned. Toney Harrington came in to-day, much to the surprise of those who have been trying to defame his character. He simply says that he has been out of town on a little visit, partly of business and partly of pleasure, and that he has come back to Nebraska to

There is hardly any question but what Toney will pay overy cent he owes, and no one need be alarmed. He had not heard a word of the sensational rumors until his return to-day. He has been the most of the time in Illinois, visiting his old friends and relatives.

City News and Notes.

Mrs. Dalby and Miss Emma returned yes-erday from an extended visit to Illinois. The West Lincoln W. C. T. U. will meet at the Asbury M. E. church Monday evening. A big frost is reported to have occurred last night along the line of the B. & M. from Grand Island west.

Twenty-seventh street intends to pave. But if the work goes on as slow in the future as it has in the past, there is no telling when this work will commence. Papers in the divorce case of Winnie Davy vs Michael Davy were filed in the district

court to-day. After the fling they were withdrawn by her attorneys, Messrs. Sawyer & Snell. It is reported that Rinchart Adams, the

West Lincoln saloon keeper who was fined \$100 and costs the other day for Sunday seling, has skipped leaving numerous parties in the soup.

W. Barnes, Lawrence; A. Andrews, C. Hendril, Wray, Colo., R. F. Connor, Hot Springs, S. D.; A. F. Severin, Cortland; Charles Lane, Onaha; George Miller, Aspen, Colo.; W. R. Field, Yuma, Colo.; J. D. Pope, Friend, were guests at the Capital hotel vesterday. hotel yesterday.

Attachment proceedings were begun to day by various parties against Adams & Thomas, the West Lincoln saloon keepers, who were fined the other day for Sunday violations. Saunders & Co., in the county court, for \$200, and L. Meyer & Co., in the district court for \$400. Adams is reported to have skipped the town.

A branch of the Indian aid association was organized yesterday afternoon at the First Presbyterian church after an able address on the subject by Mrs. A. S. Quinton, president of the Women's National indian aid associa-tion. The following officers twere elected: President, Dr. Charlotte Norton: vice-pres dents. Mrs. N. A. Sanford, Miss Phoebe El-liott, Miss Rachel Lloyd, Miss Florence Briscal; recording secretary, Mrs. John Doolis-little; corresponding secretary, Mrs. M. E. Wood; chairman of the press committee, Mrs. G. H. flyde. Mrs. Quinton will speak at the First Congregational church Sunflay evening. Saturday afternoon from 4 to 6 a eception will be tendered her at Mrs. Dr. Norton's, 1730 D street.

Cushman's Mentho I anaier cures catarrh. headache, neuralgia, asthma, hay fever. Trial free at your druggist. Price 50 cents.

NOT A PIMPLE ON HIM NOW.

Bad with Eczema Hair all Gone. Scalp covered with cruptions. Thought his hair would never grow. Cured by Cuticura Remedies. Hai splendid and not a pumple or him. splendid and not a pumple o thim. I cannot say enough in praise of the CUTICURA REMEDIES. My boy, when one year of age, was so bad with eczema that he lost all of his hair. His scalp was covered with eruptions, which the doctors said was scall head, and that his hair would never grow again. Despairing of a cure from physicians, I began the use of the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and, I am happy to say, with the most perfect success. His hair is now splendid, and there is not a pimple on him. I recommend the CUTICURA REMEDIES to mothers as the most speedy, economical, and sare cure for all sain diseases of infants and children, and feel that every mother who has an afflicted child will thank me for so doing.

MRS. M. E. WOODSUM, Norway, Mc.

A Fever so-e Light Years Cured.

I must extend to you the thanks of one of my customers, who has been cured by using the Curricura Remembes, of an old sore, caused by a long spell of sickness or fever eight years ago. He was so had he was fearful he would have to have his leg amputated, but is happy to say he is now entirely well,—sound as a dollar. He requests me to use his name, which is H. H. Caro, merchant of this piace.

JOHN V. MINOR, Druggist, Gainsboro, Tenn. A Fever sore Eight Years Cu.ed.

Severe Scalp Disease Cured. A few weeks ago my wife suffered very much from a cutaneous disease of the scalp, and received no relief from the various remedies she used until she tried Corneum. The disease promptly yielded to this treatment, and in a short while she was entirely well. There has been no return of the disease, and Cunicumaranks No. 1 in our estimation for diseases of the skin.

the skin. REV. J. PRESSLEY BARRETT, D. D., Haleigh, N. C. Cutteura Remedies

Are a positive cure for every form of skin, scalp, and blood disease, with loss or hair, from pimples to scrottile, except possibly ichthyosis. Soldeverywhere, Frice, Curicina, 560; Solre, Solre, Frice, Curicina, 560; Solre, Solre, Frica, 560; Solre, Solre, Frica, 560; Solre, Solre

