PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION Funday Bee, One Year..... Saturday Bee, One Year..... Weekly Bee, One Year..... OFFICES

Omaha, The Bee Building.
Fouth Omaha, corner N and 25th Streets.
Council Bluffs, 12 Pearl Street.
Chicago Office, 3/7 (hamber of Commerce.
New York, Rooms 14, 14 and 15, Tribune Building
Washington, 5/3 Fourteenth Street.

CORRESPONDENCE. Aft communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the Editorial Department.

BUSINESS LETTERS. All husiness letters and remittances should leaddressed to the Bee Publishing Company, Omaha. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the com-nany.

The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska,
County of Donglas,
George B. Tsschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of The DAILY BEE for the week ending May 21, 1892, was as follows: Average GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my present this 71st day of May, A. D., 1892.

Notary Public. Average Circulation for April, 24,416.

THE reaction against the schemes of the plotters against Harrison has already set in.

It is quite plain that if the democrats want a man like Cleveland, Cleveland is the kind of man they want.

McKeighan is said to be the ugliest man in congress, and Bryan is the windiest and most conceited.

IF THE BEE had any advice to give to the stone and asphalt contractors of this city it would say "Don't be a hog."

THE Briggsbyterians are conducting an able and manly fight at Portland. Viewed from afar their success seems assured.

THE Chicago Tribunc is altogether mistaken. We have no lakes nor wells under this city, not even a moat. The mote is in the Tribune's eye, that's all

THE silly tale that Blaine has decided to run because of Mr. Harrison's refusal to promote Colonel Coppinger at Mr. Blaine's request would spoil all Blaine's chances if it were true.

MR. BLAINE is quoted as saying: "I don't care to spend the four years between my sixty-third and sixty-seventh birthdays without sleep." This ought to touch the flinty hearts of the anti-· Harrison cabal.

A CHICAGO school teacher has given as her choice for president "General J. B. Foraker, the best man in the republican party." We are now almost willing to believe the worst we have heard of the public schools of Chicago

THE house of representatives has voted to close the World's fair on Sunday. This attack of piety forcibly recalls the arrant hypocrisy of the Iowa legislature, which attended wine suppers in the evening and voted for prohibition the next morning.

THE Briggs heresy trial is now monopolizing the attention of the Presbyterian general assembly at Portland and seems likely to occupy considerable time. Dr. Briggs and his supportors are prepared for a hard fight and the question as to what constitutes heresy will be pretty thoroughly discussed.

THE colored people who wish to break down the bar of race distinction are not more numerous than those who wish to preserve it. For instance, the movement to make Oklahoma a negro state finds support in the fact that there are now 20,000 negroes there and some 200,000 in the south who are organized for the same destination.

THE removal to this country of a firm that has been manufacturing carpe tsin England for two centuries and the announcement that a great Irish firm is to establish a linen factory in New York, using American-made machinery costing \$90,000, will be taken by thoughtful people as substantial proof of the wisdom of the McKinley bill.

GOVERNOR RUSSELL of Massachusetts signs all legislative bills with a new quill, which is used once for this purpo e and then cast aside. Governor Flower of New York uses an ordinary pen for this work, and judging by the character of some of the bills he has signed it would be a mighty good plan for him to try a quill for a change.

TRAVEL and traffic naturally find their way by streets that are most accessible. Before Leavenworth street was graded and paved St. Mary's avenue was a busy thoroughfare. If the grade of St. Mary's avenue had been materially improved, as was proposed a year ago, that street would have recovered all its lost traffic, and Leavenworth street with its ruts and rents would today be deader than the avenue has been for the last three

Ir is absurd and an insuit to refer to Mr. Chauncey M. Depew only as "an after dinner speaker." He is probably the greatest orator in America and a man distinguished for his sound, clear opinions as well as for his versatile talents. While his connection with corporations would preclude any political candidacy, his views on the present republican situation are worth more than that of any other one man in the party since he is an honest friend to both Mr. Blaine and the president. And it is significant that he has just announced that he believed Harrison will be renominated and that he will support his candidacy at Minneapolis.

STRONGER THAN FOUR YEARS AGO. Benjamin Harrison is very much stronger in the confidence of the country today than he was four years ago. His remarkably able and clean administration has made him so. His nomination in 1888 was due largely to the fact that among the debatable candidates at that time he was felt to be the most available in the doubtful states. There was no question that he was the republican most likely to carry Indiana, there appeared to be no reason why he would not be as strong as any other in New York, and there was no doubt that he could carry the states naturally republican. These considerations were the vital point in the question of his availability, and they secured him the nomination. He was known to the country as a lawyer of good standing, he had made a creditable record in the United States senate, and his career as a soldier was honorable. It is but simple truth to say that nobody expected, in the event of his election, that he would give the country more than a safe and respectable administration.

The same considerations of availability which were potential in the selection of Benjamin Harrison four years ago are equally strong today, and now they are supplemented with the knowledge that he is an executive of great ability and judgment. No man at all familiar with the political situation can doubt that Harrison is more likely than any other republican to carry Indiana this year and there is no reason way he should not be as strong as any other in New York. Is there any one of the pormally republican states likely to reject him? The threat is made that two or three of the silver producing states might do so, but this comes only from the men who are trying to compass his defeat at Minneapolis. There is trustworthy opinion from the silver states that they will give their electoral votes to Harrison if he is the candidate.

Being, therefore, equally strong nov in respect of those considerations which caused him to be regarded as the most available candidate four years ago, he now has the added strength derived from more than three years of one of the most useful and successful administrations in the history of the country. While the confidence reposed in him four years ago was necessarily based upon a limited knowledge of his capabilities, the people now know him as an executive possessing the highest qualifications. No intelligent and fair-minded man will today question the ability of President Harrison or doubt that the affairs of the country can be safely entrusted to his management. It is not necessary to refer in detail to the record of this administration. It has added a glorious chapter to the nation's history, and all just men will give the president the largest share of credit for what has been achieved.

The country knows Benjamin Harrison very much better than it did in 1888, and he is stronger therefor. He is not seeking a renomination. He has made no effort to secure it and will make none. If correctly reported he declines even to announce that he is a candidate. He is fully aware of what is going on to defeat his nomination, but he does not think that the Minneapolis convention should be made an arena for the contests of presidential aspirants. As the reprentative body of the republican party he proposes to leave to its deliberate wisdom, so far as he is himself concerned, the selection of a candidate. In the midst of the contentions of friends and enemies, the president has continued on in the faithful discharge of his public duties, maintaining a dignity and manliness in harmony with the high character of his office, and which merits the respect and admiration of every good citizen. The distinguished leader who won the battle for the republican party in 1888 is better equipped to achieve victory in 1892, and there is every reason to believe that this will be the judgment of the Minneapolis con-

THE KENTUCKY DEMOCRATS.

The result of the democratic state convention in Kentucky is a painful surprise to the followers of Cleveland. When the smoke of battle lifted and disclosed Henry Watterson triumphantly holding aloft the scalp of the Stuffed Prophet there were lamentations in the camp of the man of destiny. This remarkable defeat of a majority by a minority in Kentucky is significant and instructive. It proves that the Cleveland men in that state, though largely outnumbering their opponents, were not strong in their faith that their favorite would be able to win if nominated. The fear that Mr. Cleveland could not unite the party took the fight all out of them and they suffered Mr. Watterson to sweep everything before him. If the latter had wished to send a delegation to Chicago instructed for some other candidate the result might have been different, but he has no candidate, and his attitude of opposition to Cleveland upon the alleged ground of expediency was therefore apparently, sincere and honest and gave him the influence which enabled him to defeat the purposes of those who wished to place Kentucky unequivocally upon the side of the expresident. The victory of Watterson is Cleveland defeat, and it is the more significant because Kentucky had been confidently counted upon to take her piace among the already large number of states that have chosen Cleveland delegates. Mr. Watterson himself goes to Chicago as a delegate-at-large, and it is unnecessary to say that he will set influences at work there which will complicate the democratic situation.

The Kentucky editor who has thus vindicated his right to be regarded as a man of influence in his state is not in a very cheerful or hopeful frame of mind. He speaks like one who anticipates a funeral and proposes to commence mourning in good season. Such an utterance as this, for instance, which ocours in his speech at the convention, is calculated to make democrats feel gloomy: "We are literally and actually between the devil and the deep blue sea, between Scylla and Charybdis, and whichever way we tura to what ever point of the compass we steer our bark, the weather thickens and the prospect becomes more and more uncertain." His whole speech was in the

a time as this is certainly in very poor shape to go into a national campaign. The significance of these melancholy that they were uttered by a man who had shown by his control of the convention that he represented the views of a majority of those who constituted'it. While the majority yearned for Cleveland, it also realized that his nomination would be extremely dangerous to the party. The devil and the deep sea are not very enticing alternatives.

The democratic situation is complicated, and the triumph of Henry Watterson in Kentucky is the most significant incident of the preliminary campaign. It shows that the party is afraid of Cleveland, and affords ground for the belief that he will be rejected as unavailable by the Chicago convention even if he has four-fifths of the dele-

REPAIR THE BLOCK PAVEMENTS. When wooden block pavement was introduced in this city, assurances were given by the contractors and their canvassers that the pavement would remain in fairly passable condition for from seven to ten years. Now at the end of from three to four years many of the streets paved with wooden blocks are

in a wretched condition. It is apparent now, that if the wooden pavements had been guaranteed for five years even the contractors would have been more careful in the selection of material, and would have been compelled to replace the decayed blocks with sound blocks and patch the wornout spots of pavement from year to year during the continuance of the guaranty, just as the asphalt company is now do-

Inasmuch as the amount of paving bonds that can legally be issued is limited, only a few of the streets paved with wooden blocks can be repayed this year or next. We must therefore go from bad to worse on many streets that are paved with wood, unless the city takes the repair of these streets in hand.

This work of repairing wooden block pavements cannot, however, be put off another season. It should be done within the next three months. There are two ways of doing this work. Wemust either buy a quantity of paving blocks and direct the street commissioner to do the work, or we must let the work be done by contract under the supervision of the engineer and Board of Public Works.

A few thousand dollars economically used will make the greater part of the block pavement last three or four years longer and that would relieve property owners on wooden block streets from double paving tax assessments.

SHOULD AVOID A DEADLOCK. Mayor Bemis positively declines to join the council in its effort to undo all that has been done during the winter and spring toward paving streets which the council had decided to improve. Unless the council gives in, at least in part, and accepts the compromise offered by the mayor to allow property owners to designate with their choice of paving material whether they prefer a five or ten-year guaranty, there will be a dead-

lock on paving for this season. The council may override the mayor veto, but if it does it assumes the responsibility of the legal complications that are bound to grow out of its action. Property owners on streets to be repayed or newly payed naturally ask why the council should without petition or remonstrance from them attempt to rescind the specifications of the Board of Public Works and the conditions under which the contracts were to be let. The only pretext so far given is that it will reduce the cost of paving and save money to the property owners. If this is really the object the majority of the council is aiming at, why don't they give property owners the chance to say whether they prefer a lower-priced pavement guaranteed for five years or a higher-priced pavement which the contractor obligates himself under bond to

keep in repair for ten years? By declining to make this concession the council gives color to the suspicion that the charge of collusion with paving contractors, which is openly made, has some foundation in fact. This is not all. There is a general desire that all public improvements be pushed and the deadlock will cause widespread resentment against the men who are responsible

SENATOR CHANDLER of New Hampshire very properly characterizes the opposition to President Harrison as the "rule or ruin faction." The men who are plotting to defeat the renomination of the president are not moved by consideration for the interests of the republican party or the welfare of the country. The incentive to their action is wholly personal and selfish, and being denied the privileges they desire they are prepared to see the party defeated if necessary, to avenge themselves upon the administration which has refused to permit them to do as they please with the public patronage. The men who are leading the movement against the renomination of the president are confirmed spoilsmen, whose ascendancy in the party would wreck it. It is hardly possible that this faction will be given any consideration at Minneapolis.

REFERRING to the enthusiasm of the Blaine boomers the Chicago Inter Ocean remarks: "It is difficult for men to realize that their enthusiasm is not shared by the whole country. Garfield once reminded a shouting convention almost frenzied with enthusiasm, that it 'was not in the heat of June conventions, but at the ballot boxes of the republic, in the quiet of November, after the silence of deliberate judgment, that the question of who should be president was settled. 12 There is food for reflection in this view of the case for those who are inclined to emotional enthusiasm. The deliberate judgment of the people at large, and not the hurrahs of a few heated partisans, will decide who is to be president.

WHEN Senator Stewart's motion to take up his bill providing for free coinage of gold and silver came up in the same vein. A party that is between the senate on Thursday Senator Hill was

devil and the deep blue sea at so critical shrewd enough to temporarily absent himself from the chamber. He is an artful dodger, and up to the present time nobody knows how he stands on the and despairing words lies in the fact silver question. Some of his supporters claim that he is for free coinage, while others assert that he is opposed to it. This shows the slippery character of the man and also proves how dangerous the silver question is to the democratic party at this time.

THE movement in congress for the re-

peal of the tax on state bank circulation is not likely to result in anything. Nobody who has any recollection of the condition of the paper corrency of the country before the war will advocate a return to that system, and few of those who do not and who will take the trouble to familiarize themselves with the character of the old state bank currency will desire to have it restored, We have had an experience of a generation with paper money which is equally good in every part of the country, and it would be supreme folly to supplant it by a system which would give the country as many different kinds of currency as there are states, and which would be subject to constant fluctuation. It is assumed by the advocates of a removal of a tax, which is the only obstacle to a resumption of the old system, that the state banks would be a great benefit to the people, No authority for this view can be found in the experience of antebellum days with state bank notes, the truth being that the system was a very decided detriment to the people, and especially so to workingmen, who were largely paid in uncurrent funds and compelled to lose the discount. No sensible man will advocate a currency system which would flood the country with bills which would be a source of general confusion and systematic loss, against which it would be practically impossible to provide adequate safeguards. The existing system has worked admirably and in this matter, so important to the people, we should heed the injunction to

THE prospect that the Nevada cattle raisers will send more of their cattle than heretofore to the South Omaha market is an encouraging one for the packing interests of that city. It appears that the San Francisco market is not entirely satisfactory to the Nevada cattle men, and they are eagerly seeking another outlet. There are some difficulties to be overcome in order to establish a regular business with South Omaha, but these are believed not to be insurmountable. If they can be advantageously overcome, the benefit to South Omaha will be very material, and the added source of supply would greatly help in advancing that city toward the second place as a packing center.

"let well enough alone."

THE only way to settle the bad roads nuisance is to repair them at this time and sometimes does harm, to patch them up after harvest as is the custom in this and adjoining states. The farmers, of course, think they haven't time to take from their fields at this season, but all such loss is more than compensated by the great superiority of the country roads in the fall when they are rushing their grain and stock to market. If the aw were passed compelling the farmers to repair the roads in April or May, in five years this bad road bugbear would entirely disappear.

IT APPEARS from statistics prepared by the Agricultural department that the wages of farm hands are about twice what they were in 1840. This is another proof of the steadily improving condition of the agricultural class. Farmers are paying good wages and still prospering, while the laborer is given a chance to save something to invest in a farm of his own.

THE action of the Omaha public schools in observing Memorial day is praiseworthy and patriotic. There is as much sense as wit in Dr. Holmes' 'To educate a child begin with his grandmother." There is benefit and hope in teaching a child that this country is free and its principles are just and

OMAHA's bank clearings for the week show an increase of 19.5 per cent. Hill's Four in Hand.

Rocky Mountain News. New York, Iowa, Colorado, South Carolina; rather scattered, but a good hand to draw to. Political Caloric. Chicago Herald. The Blaine idea seems to be embodied in a

yell. If presidents were elected by hooting and "hollering" Blame would be more of a terror than be is: A Cold Give-Away. New York Commercial (dem). This is not a democratic year. The party s in worse shape than it has been since 1872.

It flung away its chances when it violated its pledge to reform the tariff. The Coming Collapse. New York Sun. The nomination of Mr. Cleveland by the democracy would be the signal for party disbandment. That would be its first effect on

politics; and it would be inevitable The Duty at Minneapolis. Philadelphia Press.
What the republican party wants is not merely to nominate a candidate for president at Minneapolis, but to hominate him in such

way as to make his election possible. Phenomenal Development Kansas City Star The solid wealth of Nebraska, its phenomenal development, the great excellence of its civil institutions might well stand as proud testimonials of even a century of state-

hood. But when it is remembered that all

Highest of all in Leavening Power .-- Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

ABSOLUTELY PURE

that she has, and all that she is, is the fruit of effort put forth by a single generation. the grandeur of the result cannot fall to inspire genuine and universal admiration.

Cold Comfort.

Cincinnati Commercial Free trade is tottering in England, and its strength is not beiped by the exhibit showing a decline in exports during April of more than \$15,000,000 in value. A failure of free trade in England would make American "tariff reformers" heart sick.

A Model of Honor, Kansas City Journal.

The present administration has been in existence a little more than three years and has paid off one-third of the national debt. If the country doesn't want its debts paid it must quit putting the republican party in

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS. In the coming British election the people will have a divided interest, but the paramount one will be on the question of bome rule for Ireland. Mr. Gladstone and his immediate followers stand pledged to grant, at least, a measure of home rule. The conservative party, represented by Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour, reject the scheme utterly. In addition, however, two other great questions will be discussed-one of "fair trade" versus free trace; the other of the foreign policy of the government. On the first of these the liberal party, including the unionists, are practically a unit. Rightly or wrongly, as we may regard it, they believe heartily in the doctrine of free trade for England, and in this they have the sympathy of no a small proportion of the conservative party. On the other question the liberals are badly divided. The vigorous policy of the late Lord Beaconsfield attracted many liberals who did not agree with Mr. Gladstone in his policy of non-interference. The Gladstonians will, therefore, naturally seek to keep the foreign policy of the party in the background, and, as the administration of Lord Salisbury has not been particularly vigorous, it is not likely that the conserv atives will be able to make a great deal of political capital on that point. In many ways the prospects of the Gladstonians seem promising, but it is utterly impossible to figure up the result. In the general election of 1892 there will be 670 members elected, and the total number of registered electors is 6,173,668. This is nearly double the number of electors who were eligible before the enlargement of the franchise act of 1884, and over a million and a half more than the total votes polled in the last general election of 1886. As the voting is not simultaneous in all the districts in England, it is not probable that the result will be definitely known until August. On that result will depend the future of Ireland for many years to come.

pected. It was the natural consequence of he resolutions that have been adopted by both houses of Parliament during the last three weeks, providing for a revision of certain articles of the constitution dealing with the franchise. The terms and the extent of the revision will be determined by the new Legislature, the elections for which are fixed to take place on June 14. This body, which will have the powers of a constituen of the year or earlier. It does no good, the entire at the for modification. Two-thirds of the members of each chamber must be present to form a quorum, and no change can be adopted except by a two-thirds #vote. As soon as the debates on the subject of the revision have been brought to a close the constituent assembly will in its turn be dissolved, and the elections will thereupon take place in accordance with the reforms of suffrage that may have been determined. The waver that the new defunc national legislature should have at length acknowledged by an overwhelming vote the necessity of revising the constitution in a more liberal and progressive sense may be regarded as an indication of the course that is likely to be adoped by its successor, the constituent assembly, now about to be elected. The national charter, as it stands at present, first saw the light of day in 1831 and provides for a very restricted franchise the tax-paying qualification being extremely high-so high, moded, that with a total population of 6,147,000 the electorate of Belgium does not exceed 134,000 citizens. The remaining 6,000,000 are debarred from all exercise of political rights and from all voice in the conduct of the national government, although called upon to pay heavy taxes for the support of the latter. Such a condition of affairs could not last indefinitely, and at length the manifestations of popular discontent became so ominous that the electoral oligarchy who have since 1830 enjoyed the menopoly of political power in Belgium have

The royal decree issued by King Leopold

dissolving the national legislature at Brus-

sets signalizes the inauguration of a new era

in Belgium. The dissolution was not unex-

the people could no longer be withstood. There is a curicus phenomenon connected with the transoceanic emigration from the British islands which has often been observed. This is the tendency of the outflow to expand and decrease in cycles. For a scries of years the volume of departures will steadily increase and then during a certain number of years it will as steadily diminish. Thus, in 1871 the total transoceanic emigration from the United Kingdom was 252,435. The next year there was a gain of some 43,000, and in 1873 a maximum of 310,612 was reached. Thenceforward the outpour declined year by year, until in 1877 it had fallen to 119,971. Then began a new progression, until in 1882 the total had risen to 413,-288, but only to drop again in the three following years, and then again to rise for three years more, but not to quite the point reached in 1882. In 1889 another decline began and become more marked in 1890; with 1891 on the other hand, there came a renewed upward tendency, for in that year the total outward transoceanic movement was 334,543, showing an increase of 18,563 over the previous year. As a matter of empirical observation, this cyclical character of emigration is found to have some connection with the periodical waves of general trade prosperity and depression. It is certain that emigration is greater when trade is brisk than when trade is slack. What renders the problem perplexing is the fact that at first Sight one would suppose the effect of trade prosperity in the United Kingdom would be to keep its citizens at home. The opposite is in truth the case.

been forced to recognize that the demands of

The summary dismissal of Arif Pashs, holding the important post of commander of the Constantinople garrison, has attracted considerable attention, and is quoted as a

Baking Powder

very characteristic Turkish incident. The reason alleged for the dismissal is that the Pasha distributed to the troops under his command during the Bairam holidays some water from the holy Zemzem well in Mecca. He discovered, it is said, that there was a feeling of discontent among the troops because soldiers during their term of service were not allowed to make the pilgrimage to the holy Moslem shrines, and conceived the idea of giving them Zeuzem water to appease their religious scruptes. When the fact was reported to the sultan, it was suggested that the real motive was a desire to tamper with the loyalty of the troops, and Arif was at once dismissed, but at the same time, for fear of offending the troops, the obnexious order was rescinded, and soldiers may now make the pilgrimage to Mecca if they can afford the trip. As the military pay is very small, and generally a good many months in arrears, the new privilege is not particularly valuable, but Arif and other commanders have been taught not to be too openly solic itous about the spiritual content of the army.

BENRI HAD HIS INNING. Washington Star: Henry Waterson is

had in his search for morals. St. Louis Republic: Yesterday was the

Kansas City Star: Colonel Watterson's

Chicago Post: Henry Watterson is a vain man, indeed, if he require better proof of the esteem in which i his fellowcitizens hold him than was afforded in the Kentucky cratic convention yesterday. In a body that was vociferously and all but unanim for Grover Cieveland, first and last, for beter or worse, Mr. Watterson's unaided voice sufficed to prevent an instruction for that candidate. Kentucky, which yesterday was for Cleveland and no other, comes to Chicago for any man who can win.

New York Herald: Eastern thugs seldom go west to grow up with the country, but when they do they are promptly "planted."

tle kindlings? Chicago News: "Sorry," said the Denver man to his Chicago friend, "but I cannot safely attend your golden wedding." "What has your safety to do with it?" "Why, I live in a free silver community and my neighbors might misconstrue my mo-tives."

SOME OF THE SIGNS. Washington Star. When you feel the microbes chasing
Up and down your spinal column,
And your mind knows no erasing
Of a thought that's sour or solemn;
When your legs will hardly carry you,
When all your brain is thrumming,
When you're "kneeked out" by maked. Vhen you're "knocked out" by malarla. You know that summer's coming.

Detroit Free Press: "I can't for the life of me see what you find in Miss Flypp to admire," said Mrs. Bloobumper to her son. "She neither sings nor plays the plano."
"What more could I desire?" said young

Beston Transcript: There are no doubt ex-ceptions, but as a general rule when a stump speaker talks of marshalling his facts he means that he is getting them into lyin'.

Washington Star: "Ef yoh isn' afraid of me

Chicago News: "Give me." said!Mr. Harrison, tucking away his napkin tidy, "a little more of that nomination pudding," Then everybody looked at Mr. Biaine and asked him what he'd take,

Detroit Free Press: "Pshaw," said the man, "that old fellow who sold you those potatoes hasn't an honest hair in his head."
"But, my dear." protested the woman, who was his wife, "why do you say that when you have known him so long and dealt with him always?"
"It's because I know him so well that I say
it," persisted the man. "He wears a wig."

One in each interest, hope and fear, Whatever chance betide: One in affection's bond, though two, To comfort, strengthen, guide.

Hearts only draw more near: And silent sympathies of love Strike deeper year by year.

When every little fault is seen, And every fleeting mood. And all the nobler impulses Are shared and understood.

having almost as much trouble in finding the right kind of political principles as Diogenes

day when Colonel Watterson had his inning. No matter what the Kentucky convention did or did not do, Colonel Watterson spoke his

attitude, plainly and briefly stated, seems to be that of a man who is in favor of tariff re-form, but who is stubbornly opposed to the only feasible means for its practical enforce-

VAGARIES OF THE WITS.

Minneapolis Journal: Mrs. Younghusband

I believe you told me you belonged to the dodern Woodmen, ald you not?

Mr. Y.—Yes, my dear.

Mrs. Y.—Well, will you please split me a lit-

Washington Post: The latest thing in Ohio is a babe born without hands. If he eventually drifts into politics he will have to depend on the hands of his friends.

""Goodness, gracious, man alive. I isn' trem'-lin'. I'se got de mullariyer, is all dat's de matter with me."

MARRIED LIFE.

W. E. H. Lecky in London Spectator. Two flowers blossom on one stem, Two streamlets mingling run; And love and habit blending make Two lives as truly one.

When passion's torrid zone is past,

Yet still our secret, separate dread Will sometimes cloud each mind; Ah! which must face this cruel world When left alone behind!

King Christian and His Queen Celebrate Their Golden Wedding. COPENHAGEN, May 27,-The fiftieth anniversary of the marriage of the king and queen yesterday was observed in a manner that shows how deep the love is that is entertained by the Danes for their sovereign and his queen. At an early hour in the morning all the church bells in the city rang out joyous peals in honor of the day. Bands were playing in every direction, the city wore a gala appearance and was bright with flags, bunting and other decorations. All the chorus societies proceeded to the nainca King Christian was seen standing by a window with his guests. He stooped and lifting in his arms his great-grandchild, Prince George, infant son of the crown prince of Greece, stepped out on the balcony. His majesty thanked the singers for the great pleasure the had given him, and his remarks were greeted with thunderous cheers from the singers and the vast throng that had con-

GREAT DAY IN DENMARK.

gregated about the palace. At 10 o'clock there was a grand procession of imperial and royal personares from the palace to Christiansburg church, where divine services were held. The procession included the king and queen of Deamark, the exar and exarina, the king and queen of Greece, the prince and princess of Wales and their two daughters, and the cuke and duchess of Cumberland. The route to the church was packed with humanity. The scene in the church was a most bril-

liant one. The service, which was entirely musical, lasted an hour. Upon its conclusion the procession was reformed and the kings and queens, emperor and empress, princes and princesses drove back to the pala On the way back from the church the pro-cession was balted to receive addresses that were presented by various deputations. King Christian, who was deeply moved by

the warm welcome, words of love and appre-ciation contained in the addresses, made a short speech of thanks in reply. At high noon the king and queen received shock hands with each deputy present, the whole affair being of the happiest character. In the evening the crown prince entertained at dinner 100 guests. After the dinner the party attended a gala performance at the played.

FROM 'ROUND ABOUT US.

A park has been donated to Elsie by the townsite company. Norfolk will soon have a tribe of the Im-Wallace will probably vote bonds to put water works costing \$5,000.

The Syracuse town board has ordered all telephone poles into the alleys. Little Miss Richardson of Stella swallowed a tin whistle and nearly choked to death. J. M. Hawkins has sold the Fairbury Enterprise to B. F. Buffington, late of Osceola. An Elmwood man captured a nest of eight young wolves and cleared \$24 bounty from the county.

A Woman's Relief corps with twenty-three Cambridge. Oakdate is making great plans for entertaining the district Grand Army reunion

July 1, 2, 3 and 4. C. V. Cole, city editor of the Beatrice Democrat, has gone to Europe on a vacation which he has earned. Bloomfield has a new paper, the Journal.

with U. Hull Holcomp as editor and proprie-

tor. It is republican in politics. Villa Sampson, a domestic residing with a family near Haskins, Wayne county, com-mitted suicide recently by taking strychnine. The Surprise Herald has suspended publication and J. B. Dey has removed the plant to Ulysses, where he will start the Monitor.

The Albion Argus says the number of wolves in the county is not decreasing under the bounty system as fast as the county general fund. A 13-year-old girl visited Pierce the other day with a dress which was too large for her and citizens who saw her enipped in and

bought her a new dress. Charles Dahnke of Hitchcock county made enough last year from twenty-four acres of wheat and ten acres of rye to pay for his 160-acre farm and had \$2 left.

Once again the town of Hubbell, Thaver county, has a newspaper, the Times, pub-lished by James A. Harris. Several papers have starved to death in that field, but Mr. Harris expects to fare better. Bloomfield business men have organized a

poard of trade with twenty-eight active members and the following permanent officers have been elected: President, Colin Valen-tine; vice president, J. P. Towler; secretary, J. G. Sutton; treasurer, W. H. Hammond. Here are a couple of weather crop items from old settler editors. The first, from the Hardy Herald, says: "Twenty four years ago this spring it was so wet that the first farming was delayed until the 22d of this month in eastern Nebraska, but a good crop of corn was grown all the same." The other, from the Long Pine Journal, recalls the fact that "nine years ago the apring was wet and backward, followed by the heaviest grop for many years. Corn averaged sixty and wheat forty bushels to the acre on sod land."

forty bushels to the sore on sod land."

The North Nebraska, Press association held a well represented and harmonious meeting at Norfolk. The following officers were elected: President, A. P. Childs, Wayne Democrat; vice president, E. B. Wilbur, South Sioux City Sun; secretary, C. S. Packard, Emerson Era; treasurer, Editor Langer, West Point Republican; historian, M. M. Warner, Lyons Mirror. A number of interesting papers were read in addition to the large amount of regular business. The next meeting will be held at Norness. The next meeting will be held at Nor-folk on the third Monday in November.

DE BROWNING, KING BON &

It's the Gospel Truth---

That we sold all but nine of those \$18



Suits for \$7.50 long before night, Saturday, and so many were disappointed that we're going to give them another show. We've taken all the broken lots,

405 suits in all, about 30 different kinds, and from 1 to 15 suits of a kind, comprising every popular fabric, size, color and style, and made 5 lots on the front counter at \$7.50, \$8.50,\$10, \$12.50 and \$15. These suits are worth and have always heretofore been sold by us for a great deal more; some for twice as much.

Browning, King & Co

To give our employes their evenings, we close [S.W. Cor. 15th & Douglas Sts. at 0.50 p. m., except Saturdays, at 10 p. m.

2 日下に注意をでてるのないに