

THE DAILY BEE

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PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.
OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
Daily Bee (without Sunday) One Year, \$5.00
Daily and Sunday One Year, \$7.00
Three Months, \$1.50
Six Months, \$3.00
Single Copies, 5 Cts.
Advertising Rates, One Year, \$10.00
Weekly, 10 Cts. Per Line.

Omaha, The Bee Building,
South Omaha, corner 8th and 10th Streets,
Chicago Office, 111 Madison Street,
Chicago Office, 111 Madison Street,
Washington Office, 111 Madison Street,
All communications should be addressed to the Editor.
All business letters and remittances should be addressed to the Business Manager.
The Bee Publishing Company.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.
County of Douglas, ss.
I, George H. Tschirner, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, do hereby certify that the actual circulation of this paper for the week ending June 25, 1892, was as follows:
Sunday, June 19, 1892, 20,000
Monday, June 20, 1892, 20,000
Tuesday, June 21, 1892, 20,000
Wednesday, June 22, 1892, 20,000
Thursday, June 23, 1892, 20,000
Friday, June 24, 1892, 20,000
Saturday, June 25, 1892, 20,000
Average, 20,000
George H. Tschirner,
Secretary of The Bee Publishing Company.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of June, A. D. 1892.
Notary Public.

Great Britain is going to celebrate the Fourth of July this year by holding her election on that day.

The cow which Mr. Dana is now nursing has one advantage at least—it has been cooking for eight years.

It is quite amazing that some one should suggest Indian corn or maize as the national flower of this country.

One good turn deserves another. The American people turned Grover Cleveland down four years ago and they feel under obligations to do it again.

An eminent eastern newspaper says that Adlai E. Stevenson is "easier to carry" than Isaac P. Gray. This seems to mean that Mr. Stevenson is something of a load, at all events.

ONLY a month ago Iowa had three promising candidates for the presidency. Now that state has but one. It is for the Omaha convention to say whether Weaver shall be the Moses of the prairie states.

BUFFALO BILL and his Indians were in high dudgeon at Windsor when they exhibited before Queen Victoria. The Indians have little sport in this country as Tammany, the Tuscaroras and the Samosets will easily tell you.

It is painful to be compelled to announce that one of Grover Cleveland's most enthusiastic supporters is the opinion that the democratic party is the one from which the most dangerous views on the silver question are to be expected.

It was loudly proclaimed that Mr. Stevenson, having been a soldier, would draw to his support many soldier votes. Now it is discovered that Mr. Stevenson never was a soldier. The veterans will vote this year as in 1888 for the soldier-statesman, Benjamin Harrison.

RUSSIA has appropriated nearly \$50,000 for an exhibit at the World's fair. It will consist principally of mining and agricultural features. This exhibit will give the czar an opportunity to show the world that his domain can produce something besides Siberian exiles.

A MOST notable piece of flapdoodle is the declaration of the New York Evening Post, when it says: "The nomination of Mr. Cleveland is the most encouraging political event which has occurred in this country since the war. In many respects it resembles the second nomination of Lincoln."

GOVERNOR HULLKLEY of Connecticut says that his young son would prefer to be the driver of a fire engine rather than to be a governor and a president of a life insurance company. This seems to be based upon the assumption that opportunities for heroism are better than opportunities for making money.

AMONG the political resurrections of this year we must not forget that of Hon. W. H. English, who was chairman of the Indiana delegation to the Chicago convention. Mr. English will be recalled as the Hoosier who was nominated for the vice presidency by the democrats in 1880 under the vain hope that he could carry Indiana.

A PITTSBURGH boy aged 12 years, employed in a jewelry store, succeeded in stealing \$10,000 worth of diamonds before he was found out. His arrest at a tender age cuts off the career of a youth who had in him the qualities of a great bank-wrecker. A lad of ordinary nerve would have stolen one diamond and spent the proceeds on base ball games and sweetmeats.

Occasionally the democratic moulders of public opinion have a lucid interval. The Atlanta Constitution says: "Such mungump newspapers as the New York Times are still abusing David Bennett Hill. The Cleveland leaders should put a stop to this sort of insanity. Mr. Hill's friends are very necessary to democratic success in New York." Warnings of this kind are too late now. There is not time enough left to heal the wounds of Senator Hill's friends.

It is not easy to determine the significance of the interview at Kiel between the czar of Russia and the emperor of Germany, but one remark of the former may be recalled as some future time as having been full of meaning. It is said that in the midst of this cowardly harangues and friendly talk the czar "suddenly dropped his politeness and with Moscovite brutality remarked: 'I am glad to have had such a friendly welcome, but it is about time we stopped these visits.' This may have meant much or little.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE FOR THE FARMER.

The democratic assertion that the republican party has done nothing for the welfare of the farmers of the country, like many of the other assertions of that party, will not stand the test of fair and candid investigation. Since the present republican administration came into power it can justly be claimed that more has been accomplished for the benefit of the agricultural interests than was done in all the years in which the democratic party was in control of the government.

In the history of the United States no administration accomplished half as much that was directly in the interests of the farmer as the Harrison administration. To begin with, the Agricultural Department, created by a republican congress, has under the judicious management of Secretary Tamm, assumed an importance hardly second to that of any other department of the government, and proven to be of the most practical value to the great industry it represents. The work planned by President Harrison and Secretary Tamm, and made possible by the enactments of a republican congress, has been more notably valuable than any other achievements of this administration next to the negotiation of the treaties of reciprocity.

For the first time the task of introducing Indian corn as a food product in Europe has been taken up earnestly and successfully. Heretofore this cereal has been regarded by Europeans as proper food only for horses, but a wise provision of its merits, made at a very small expense, has greatly widened the demand for it, and its great value as a cheap and nutritious food is coming to be recognized abroad.

Another piece of republican legislation of great importance to the farmer of the country is the most inspection law, without which we should have been unable to induce European governments to remove the long-standing restrictions against the importation of American pork products. The accomplishment of this has largely increased our exports of meats to continental Europe and opened a trade that is certain to steadily grow.

A market for upwards of \$50,000,000 worth of farm products annually has been opened up in Germany alone, while in France, Italy, Denmark and Austria-Hungary the free market we have secured, largely as a result of the reciprocity policy, cannot fail to prove of great and permanent value to the farmer of this country.

The credit for these achievements belongs to a republican congress and a republican administration. The legislation necessary to their accomplishment has been conceived and executed during the last three years. They are the evidence of the solicitude and concern of the republican party for the agricultural interests of the nation. When has the democratic party shown an equal regard for those interests, and where in the history of the country will be found so much accomplished by any other party or administration for promoting the welfare of American farmers?

In view of this the appeal of the republican party for the support of the agricultural producers ought not to be in vain.

A ONE-SIDED ISSUE.
It is already evident that the detractors and newspapers of the democratic party will concentrate all their efforts this year upon an attempt to prove that the republican tariff policy is inimical to the interests of the wage-earner. As the people who live upon wages constitute a very large majority of the voters of this country the result of the election will turn upon their verdict as to whether the present tariff law is a benefit or an injury to them. They are intelligent men as a rule and very many of them have already formed their opinions unalterably on this subject, but they will nevertheless be treated to a great deal of argument concerning it before next November.

The points upon which the democrats will concentrate their powers are those upon which the wage-earner happens to be able to form a pretty correct judgment in the light of his own experience. That is where the republicans have the advantage in this contest, for they have an eloquent advocate in the tariff law itself. Their opponents are under the necessity of proving not only that the tariff is a curse to the country, but also that the democratic free trade policy would bring nothing but blessings. The latter is yet to be tried and proven beneficial, while the former is doing its work before the very eyes of every American citizen and inviting his judgment as to whether it is working good or evil. What the decision of the wage-earner will be is indicated by the Rhode Island election, in which the democrats made strenuous efforts to carry the state upon the tariff issue. Rhode Island is a manufacturing state, and her voters are nearly all men who would naturally be affected favorably or otherwise by the tariff law. The election in that state afforded a fair test of the strength of the democratic argument upon this subject as a means of getting votes. The great guns of the party spoke to the wage-earners of that little state and tried to convince them that the McKinley act had increased the cost of the things which they had to buy and decreased the wages with which they were obliged to purchase them. The voters of Rhode Island knew that these statements were not true, and they said so to the polls. Extraordinary efforts were made by the democrats to carry the state upon this issue, but the silent truth was more effective than the combined eloquence of ex-President Cleveland, ex-Governor Campbell and other apostles of tariff reform. The tariff law spoke for itself and the wage-earners could not be fooled.

The republican tariff policy will go right on speaking for itself, and the voters of the country will not have to bother their heads with any abstract problems during this campaign. They know that prices are tending downward, that while wages are steadily shrinking in other countries they remain substantially unchanged here, except in some lines in which they have advanced, and that the stimulus which the industries of America have received from the protective policy has given employment to thousands who would otherwise be idle.

THE PEOPLE'S PARTY CONVENTION.

There is every reason to expect that the convention of the people's party which will meet in Omaha July 2 will attract to this city the largest crowd in its history. The estimates run from 25,000 to double that number. We observe statements in the country press to the effect that adherents of the new party who would like to attend the convention are hesitating for fear that they cannot get accommodations.

No one should remain away from Omaha at that time because of any such apprehension. This city has never had a crowd so large that it could not take care of it, and undoubtedly everybody who will come here during the week of the convention will be accommodated—not at all there, perhaps, as well as on ordinary occasions, but no one will fail to find enough to eat and drink and a place to sleep. Omaha has nearly seventy hotels, large and small, and almost innumerable boarding houses, and private enterprises will not fail to take advantage of so favorable an opportunity to "turn an honest penny."

The restaurants of the city are equal to those of any city in the west, and their wise-awake proprietors will see that they are abundantly supplied.

The BEE feels safe, therefore, in saying that nobody need hesitate about coming to Omaha while the people's party convention is in session because of a fear that there will not be accommodations. People who entertain this idea have an inadequate conception of the capabilities of Omaha for taking care of large crowds. As to getting into the convention, it is perhaps sufficient to say that the Coliseum building, in which the convention will be held, will hold about 10,000 people. It is probable, therefore, that everybody will not be able to get in at every session of the convention, though nearly everybody may witness a part of the proceedings. At any rate, nobody should have any fear, on any score, about coming to Omaha during convention week. It will be a remarkable occasion and those who do not participate in it will have something to regret.

CANADA AND HER CANALS.
It has been intimated from Ottawa, Canada, that a communication from the Canadian commissioners on the subject of canal tolls had been received by President Harrison on the same day that he sent his message in regard to the question to the senate, but it is denied at the State department that such a communication had been received, and it is stated that it did not reach Washington until last Saturday, nearly a week after the president's message was transmitted to the senate.

The nature of the communication referred to has not yet been made public, but judging by the methods usually practiced by the Canadian government in similar matters, it is safe to assume that it is a concession of the point upon which the president's message was based. The Canadian minister of customs was quoted a day or two ago as saying that Canada had been perfectly faithful to the letter and spirit of the treaty of 1871. He affected to be surprised that our government should have considered itself aggrieved in any way. But this, like all utterances of Canadian officials upon questions concerning the relations of the two countries, must be taken for what it is worth. Canada always yields to the demands of justice when she is obliged to do so, but as long as she can gain anything by delaying the adjustment of a question like that of the canal tolls she is sure to resort to a game of bluff.

The arrangement of the tolls on Canadian canals is such as to be very unjust to American shippers, and the discrimination is in direct violation of the provisions of the treaty of 1871, by which the Canadian government pledged itself to give citizens of the United States "the use of the Welland, St. Lawrence and other canals of the Dominion upon terms of equality with the inhabitants of the Dominion." The privilege thus pledged was in consideration for concessions on the part of this government made in the same treaty, and the pledges of the United States have been faithfully kept, while those of Canada have been violated. A rebate of 18 cents per ton on grain going to Montreal is allowed, while grain going to American ports is refused this rebate. The injustice is so plain and the case is so clear and free from complicating circumstances that it would seem as if there could be no excuse whatever for the delay of the Canadian government in fulfilling the promises made by its commissioners to Mr. Blaine upon the occasion of the conference at Washington when reciprocity was under consideration.

There can be no doubt that the message of the president proposing retaliatory measures has produced the effect intended. The communication received by the State department on Saturday was probably a promise on the part of the Dominion government to conform to the terms of the treaty. But such a concession comes with bad grace under the circumstances. It places the Canadian government in the attitude of conforming to its treaty obligations upon compulsion.

GLADSTONE'S PHYSICAL DECLINE.
The statement regarding the decline of Mr. Gladstone's physical powers, threatening his early withdrawal from active political work, will create no surprise in view of the fact that he is 84 years old, and it will cause a well known universal feeling of regret, with which will be associated a profound hope that his infirmities of body may not prevent him from carrying to a close the highly important contest in which he is now engaged, and which he himself realizes will be the last struggle of his great and eventful life.

It would be impossible to fix the measure of the loss to his party and to the great cause he represents that would result from the retirement of Mr. Gladstone at this time. With an election at hand in which so much is involved in relation to the future peace and prosper-

ITY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

At this time of great political uncertainty and disturbance, needing the experience and ability of a really great leader, Mr. Gladstone cannot be spared. It has been said that no man is necessary, but there will be few to make an application of this proposition in the case of the greatest living English statesman. As a leader of men his position is absolutely unique, not only in his own country and in Europe, but in the world, and there is no one to take his place. He is the last of his class. He has no successor. Among his followers there is no one possessing the wonderful ability to take up his task, no one with the power to unite and hold together the elements which make up the party that acknowledges the leadership of Gladstone.

There is favorable promise of the triumph in the coming election of the cause which Mr. Gladstone represents, but his active participation in the contest is necessary to success. His retirement could not fail to have a disheartening effect upon a large body of voters and to weaken the liberal forces. It is easy to understand that such an event would be the opportunity of the conservatives, and that they would seize it zealously and aggressively. Perhaps there has never been a time when Mr. Gladstone was more necessary than he is now, and while it may be said that there never was the hour without the man, it is impossible to think of Mr. Gladstone laying down at this time his most important work without feeling that it would be an event to be profoundly deplored.

THE CONDITION OF THE SIDEWALKS.
In many portions of the city is disgraceful. The walks are not too old to be good; they are not rotten nor otherwise damaged, as a rule, but they are, nevertheless, almost useless in many places, because they have settled out of shape, wrenching the planks from their fastenings, and in some cases they are tilted to an angle of about 45 degrees, rendering it difficult for the pedestrian to keep his footing. These walks might easily be made as good as new, but they are simply neglected and allowed to go to ruin. Their condition is largely due to the settling of their foundations, caused by the prolonged rains of the spring months. It is a waste of good material and a needless wear and tear upon public patience to allow them to remain as they are.

THE OUT OF THE ROCK ISLAND ON FREIGHT.
South Omaha has produced the effect upon its competitors that was generally expected. It is now announced that the Santa Fe has made a similar rate, which means that the Rock Island has joined in it. It is probable that the Missouri Pacific and the Elkhorn will follow suit.

The great point secured for Omaha is, of course, the benefit according to the packing interests by opening their market to southwestern cattle.

NUMEROUS PROPERTY OWNERS appeared at the meeting of the Board of Public Works on Friday to protest against the disposal of standing water on their property at their expense. In many if not all of the cases the existence of the ponds complained of is the fault or the misfortune of the owners and it is not easy to see how the responsibility can be evaded. The board will examine the places complained of and the nuisance of stagnant pools will probably be abated before many weeks.

AN ESTEEMED and level-headed democratic contemporary says that the real platform of both parties is the candidate for president. It is a good position for the democrats to take for the reason that their platform is even worse than their candidate. The republicans are neither ashamed of their candidate nor their platform. Upon the principles which they present any respectable man would be a good candidate.

A HOSTILE bureau of information states that "Nebraska makes the best showing of any state in the corn belt." This is undeniably true, and there are no happier men on earth than the farmers of this state.

Now for Work.
Chicago Tribune.
There is no reason why Senator Hill should not begin now to earn his salary.

Now for the Hand Wagon.
Denver News.
Now let us see what the people's party convention at Omaha will do.

Consistency a Lost Jewel.
Denver News (con).
To denounce the republican party for doing a great wrong in denouncing silver and then decline to declare in favor of legislation to restore that wrong is barely consistent, and yet this is what the democratic silver plank amounts to.

Where Cleveland is Popular.
Denver News.
Of course the free trade press of England is delighted over the renomination of Grover Cleveland. His jaw will be turned to mourning when the election returns come in on the evening of November 8. The American people are in favor of Harrison, protection and reciprocity by a large majority.

Tammany's Popularity Dimmed.
Buckeye Courier's Speech.
"I believe that Mr. Cleveland is a very popular man—a most popular man," said Horace Cockran to the democratic national convention—"a man of extraordinary popularity every day in the year except now and then at election day. It is a popularity which he might describe as tumultuous, but not reducible to votes."

Safety Appliances on Railroads.
St. Louis Post-Dispatch.
In October, 1890, the committee on safety appliances recommended the adoption of the master car equipment act, which sets the standard of its members. Out of fifty companies voting but two dissented, so it may be said that in 1890 this country was recognized by the railroad companies of this country as their standard, so far as this could be done by their organized action. From statistics recently obtained by this committee we have reason to believe that couplers of the master car builders' type have now been applied to 28,000 cars, or about one-fifth of the freight cars in service, and also to 35,000 cars now under contract. From what is here stated it will be seen that the railroad companies have devised a type of coupler which does not require the introduction of body or limb between the cars in the process of coupling, and that the device is manufactured by a rod, one end of which projects beyond the car body in such a position that it can be easily hooked and uncoupled by a person accustomed to its use. The cost of standard couplers for the 200,000 cars now equipped with these and the couplers will not be far from \$25,000,000.

POINTS ON NEBRASKA POLITICS.

Dick Smith is in the field as a candidate for the republican congressional nomination in the second district.

William H. Auer of Gering has been mentioned as a good man for the republicans of his district to nominate for state senator.

According to the democratic Plattsmouth Journal, "Governor Boyd's back was broken in the Chicago convention. It took the wisest Topeka doctor to set him up."

It is reported that Dr. L. J. Abbott, the veteran politician of Fremont, has confessed that he is a candidate for lieutenant governor on the independent ticket.

"With Tobias Cator as national committeeman from Nebraska the B. & M. would be 'strictly in it' if Cleveland was elected," says the Norfolk News.

M. F. Knox, who has been elected as a delegate to the national independent convention from the state of Washington, is an old Nebraskan. He formerly resided at Broken Bow.

In the hope of fusion between the independent and democrats in Burt county, Frank Roth is stirring around with the expectation of being nominated for the legislature.

Congressman Kern expects to be renominated by the independents of the Sixth district, but Attorney L. P. Gantt of North Platte is working hard to blast O. M.'s hopes.

It is said that the president of the Sarpy county alliance hasn't had time to dubble in politics, as he has been so busy with his own taken up in farming the biggest potato patch in Nebraska.

Another candidate for the gubernatorial nomination on the republican ticket has been mentioned—A. E. Cady of St. Paul. Mr. Cady has already made a record as a member of the legislature.

Colonel J. D. Gage of Franklin county failed to stand as a candidate for the republican congressional nomination in the Fifth district, but he is now being boomed for the nomination for the state senate.

"If the republicans of our state nominate excellent and available men, so that all their forces can be united, they are nearly sure of a great victory," is the sentiment expressed by the Grand Island Independent.

The independent conventions of a dozen counties have instructed their delegates to the state convention to vote for Van Wyck for governor. The effect of the spring and early summer campaign of the general is being made manifest.

The name of Anson A. Welch of Wayne is being kept before the republicans of the Third district as a candidate for the congressional nomination. Judge Norris John H. Riays and Governor McKeljohn are still in the race for the same prize.

There is just a little politics in the following item from the Blair Pilot of Thursday: "The BEE of this morning has details of the vote nominating Cleveland, while the World-Herald has not yet heard of it. The Rose-water star continues to twinkle as it climbs higher."

Hon. James Whitehead is receiving very favorable notice as a candidate for the republican congressional nomination in the big Sixth. The O'Neill Bulletin says of him: "His life as a farmer in Custer county for ten years has been one that is free from care, and with his neighbors he is said to be exceedingly popular."

Among the delegates to the independent national convention chosen by the Third Nebraska district is Richard F. Jones. Richard represented Burt county in the last legislature. He is a native of Wales, having been born in Breconshire May 25, 1848. He moved to Wausau, Wis., in 1868, and with his parents in 1854, where he lived until 1868. Mr. Jones has been a resident of Burt county since 1868, and owns a valuable farm four miles east of Lyons. He has been elected justice of the peace several times. Two years ago he was nominated for representative by the farmers' alliance, endorsed by the democrats and elected by 500 majority.

The name of James F. Zediker is soon occasionally in the state papers, where he is mentioned as the traveling correspondent of a certain publication. Zed himself always used to be seen at republican state conventions, where he always asserted that to insure success the Republican valley must be "recognized." But when Zediker was "cornered" it was invariably discovered that Zediker was the Republican valley which demanded recognition. This circumstance was used last winter as an illustration by one of the gentlemen who went to Washington to urge that the national republican convention be held in Omaha. When the delegation began its canvass it was found that the men from Minneapolis wanted to make a nomination with the other representatives of the west, and the watchword was to be, "The west must be recognized." The Omaha men were discussing the advisability of entering the pool when the gentleman mentioned arose, told the story of Zediker and remarked: "It seems to me, gentlemen, that when the Minneapolis men say 'the west must be recognized,' Minneapolis is the west." The Omaha men did not enter the combination.

BUT WEATHER HITS.
New York Sun: Cowbigwiler—I haven't any change this morning. Just chalk it up.
Miner—That's all right, but I can't afford to waste my chalk that way.

Ram's Horn: The wife of a genius is generally a very nervous woman.

Philadelphia Era: She—Who uses all the snuff that is manufactured?
He—No one now.

Chicago Times: Six years ago the Kansas legislature was asked to change the name of "Schlafensruhegesellschaft" to "The Society of the Sleepers." It was expected that the bill would be passed and signed at the next session of the legislature. The delay is said to have been caused by the inability of the assembly to pass the entire bill at any one session.

New Orleans Picayune: Morocco will enter the postal union. She has been out on her paces for a long time.

Kate Field's Washington: It is well enough for the politician to be an early bird, but a good thing to be careful and not come across the worm at its proverbial turning point.

As it was in Chicago.
Gould and the snake and the watchdog.
And the road of so iden clay.
And a mist on the dripping hill.
And a muck on the day.

And the moon was like the pain.
When she is sold on the hearth.
And the pains, dulled by the rain.
Hush now to the earth.

Washington Star: "Did you hear Katherine Holcomb's graduating essay?" said one girl to another.

"Wasn't it ridiculous?" I expected something a great deal better from her."

"She said I, why, there weren't half a dozen words of more than six syllables in it."

Philadelphia Record: The saying that truth lies at the bottom of the well is as old as the hills. The surprising part of it is that truth should lie at all.

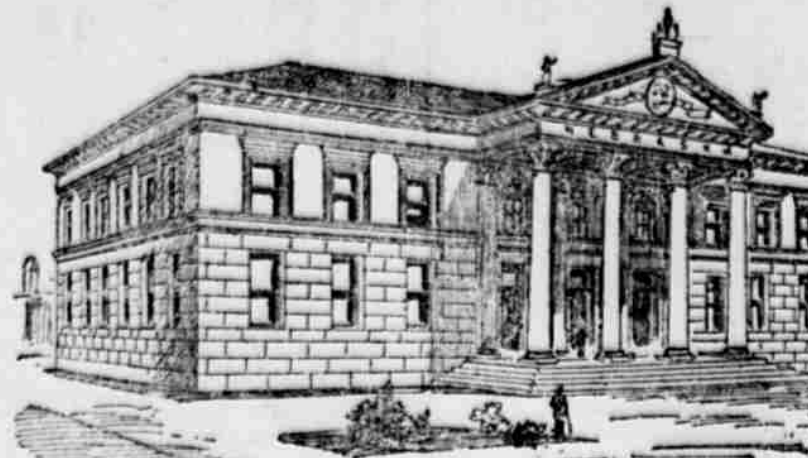
Binghamton Republican: The ambition of a politician to get before a convention is only equalled by the ambition of a load to get before a lawn mower.

Philadelphia Era: Old lady to chemist—I want a box of canine pills."

Chemist—What's the matter with the dog, lady?—Indigestion?—I want you to know, sir, that my husband is a gentleman."

Chemist puts up some quinine pills in a profound silence.

THE NEBRASKA WORLD'S FAIR BUILDING.



The plans for the Nebraska building at the World's fair were adopted by the state committee a month or more ago and have since passed the gamut of the architectural authorities at Chicago. The contract for the construction of the building was let last week, and everything points to the rapid progress of a handsome and creditable structure.

The officials at Chicago are reported to have said that the design of this building was much more satisfactory than those of most other states. This is gratifying, of course, and there is also reason for considerable satisfaction in the fact that the Nebraska commission, by rare foresight, is making an early selection, secured one of the most eligible sites in Jackson park. The park is located in the southern part of the city, and the first entrance reached by the great majority of people who visit it is on Fifty-seventh street.

The Nebraska building will be located a few rods inside the park at the corner of Fifty-seventh street and one of the principal drives. Its southern front will face on the street and millions of people are destined to go by it on entering the fair next year. The cable line ends at Fifty-seventh street, and a portion of the park which will be occupied by the fair will be seen from the first as they passers will be disembarassed for the great exhibition, is also located directly at that entrance. The building fronts on the boulevard and from the second story there will be a fine view of Lake Michigan in the distance.

At the back is a small lake, park and at the north will be the building of North Dakota. Nebraska's site is on a slight eminence overlooking most of that portion of the park which will be occupied for fair purposes, making it an altogether desirable location.

The plan calls for a two-story structure 600x100 feet in size. That will give 6,000 feet of floor space in each story, or a total of 12,000 in the building, which will accommodate a very large exhibit if space be carefully economized.

When completed the Nebraska building will look like an ancient Greek palace. The style of architecture is classical, being of the Corinthian order. The east and west fronts have wide porticoes and there are large wide steps on all sides, which cover one-third of the length of the building. Each portico is supported by six massive columns, which run the full length of both floors and to the entire side of the cornice. Over each portico and resting on the columns is a large frieze on a line with the main cornice. In the frieze is bas-relief is the Nebraska state seal, five feet in diameter. The cornice is five feet high, with wide projections supported by modillions and is similar to the cornice of the Pantheon at Rome.

The whole exterior of the building will be covered with staff, which is the composition used on all the principal structures of the fair. By its use a frame building can be plastered so as to resemble marble, and the Nebraska building's architecture is admirably adapted to help out the deception. The illustrative reports have made a specialty of cuts showing the groups of statuary with which the chief buildings are to be ornamented, and the casual reader may have gained the impression from these pictures that they are to be done in marble, but as a matter of fact they are made of the material known as terra cotta. The effect of the effectiveness of that kind of treatment. By its use it is possible to erect at a cost of only \$15,000 a building that at a short distance will have the appearance of a temple of the time of Pericles.

The interior of the building is so arranged as to give the maximum of space for exhibition purposes and at the same time provide for the convenience of visitors. Partitions will be run across the building toward each end at a point that will leave on each floor a fine exhibition room 60 by 70 feet in size. Opening from these halls will be several rooms for the commissioners and visitors. Among the latter will be reception, smoking, retiring, postoffice and toilet rooms. The reception room alone will take 30 by 30 feet of space. From the main hall a staircase will lead from the first floor to the second, and the entire building will have abundant light from numerous windows.

Both Mr. Harrison and Mr. Cleveland are clearly on record touching that question, and that bitter feeling against each other is widespread in the west and the south is perfectly apparent. Their opposition to free silver causes has set former adherents against them. If the election were to be held tomorrow both the old parties would probably lose a state or two.

But between now and November the believers in free coinage may find themselves sucked into the great maelstrom of the tariff fight. The tariff is bound to be the dominant issue, and whether the people will or no, it must face that issue and be subject to its influences. Those of its members who are not so far from the people's party as to be impelled to join with the forces making for that end, while those adhering to the idea of McKinley, rather than see the protection wall torn down by the people's party, will drop silver and rally to the defense of what may seem to them the more vital thing.

In the south the force bill issue will dominate and tend to drive would-be deserters from the democracy back into the party lines. But the Omaha convention with 15,179 delegates is coming to a close, and a very important affair. It will be representative and earnest, enthusiastic and perhaps turbulent, and it will present a spectacle at once picturesque and suggestive.

WE ARE THE PEOPLE.
Press Comment on the Coming Omaha Convention.
Rocky Mountain News (den): The national convention of the people's party will assemble in Omaha Monday, July 4. Upon its platform and candidates show up of the silver men now center. The state silver league sent delegates to the republican and democratic national conventions also, but the cold wars and secure a recognition of the rights of silver. In both conventions they met with rebuffs and defeats.

The silver men now turn to Omaha. To it should be sent a strong, able and influential delegation. It will not go with insult staring it in the face. The people's party is not controlled by gold bug and other capitalist interest. It is the friend of silver. The elements comprising it are known to be anxious for the O'Neill position says of him: "His life as a farmer in Custer county for ten years has been one that is free from care, and with his neighbors he is said to be exceedingly popular."

Among the delegates to the independent national convention chosen by the Third Nebraska district is Richard F. Jones. Richard represented Burt county in the last legislature. He is a native of Wales, having been born in Breconshire May 25, 1848. He moved to Wausau, Wis., in 1868, and with his parents in 1854, where he lived until 1868. Mr. Jones has been a resident of Burt county since 1868, and owns a valuable farm four miles east of Lyons. He has been elected justice of the peace several times. Two years ago he was nominated for representative by the farmers' alliance, endorsed by the democrats and elected by 500 majority.

The name of James F. Zediker is soon occasionally in the state papers, where he is mentioned as the traveling correspondent of a certain publication. Zed himself always used to be seen at republican state conventions, where he always asserted that to insure success the Republican valley must be "recognized." But when Zediker was "cornered" it was invariably discovered that Zediker was the Republican valley which demanded recognition. This circumstance was used last winter as an illustration by one of the gentlemen who went to Washington to urge that the national republican convention be held in Omaha. When the delegation began its canvass it was found that the men from Minneapolis wanted to make a nomination with the other representatives of the west, and the watchword was to be, "The west must be recognized." The Omaha men were discussing the advisability of entering the pool when the gentleman mentioned arose, told the story of Zediker and remarked: "It seems to me, gentlemen, that when the Minneapolis men say 'the west must be recognized,' Minneapolis is the west." The Omaha men did not enter the combination.

BUT WEATHER HITS.
New York Sun: Cowbigwiler—I haven't any change this morning. Just chalk it up.
Miner—That's all right, but I can't afford to waste my chalk that way.

Ram's Horn: The wife of a genius is