

THE DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
Daily Bee without Sunday, One Year, \$5.00
Daily Bee with Sunday, One Year, \$6.00
Three Months, \$1.50
Six Months, \$3.00
Sunday Bee, One Year, \$2.00
Saturday Bee, One Year, \$2.00
Weekly Bee, One Year, \$1.00

Omaha, The Bee Building,
South Omaha, corner 24th and 25th Streets,
Cincinnati, 1212 Broadway,
Chicago, 1000 N. Dearborn,
New York, 100 N. 10th St., Tribune Building
Washington, 517 Fourteenth Street.

ALL communications relative to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the Editor.
All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company, Omaha.

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.
Sole and exclusive agents for the sale of the Bee in the city of Omaha.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.
State of Nebraska, ss.
County of Douglas, ss.
I, George B. Truesch, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, do hereby certify that the actual circulation of The Daily Bee for the week ending June 25, 1892, was as follows:

Sunday, June 20, 1892	30,000
Monday, June 21, 1892	28,814
Tuesday, June 22, 1892	28,814
Wednesday, June 23, 1892	28,814
Thursday, June 24, 1892	28,814
Friday, June 25, 1892	28,814
Average	28,814

Sworn to before me and subscribed to by me this 25th day of June, A. D. 1892.
Notary Public.
Average Circulation for May, 24,381

OMAHA belongs to the people these days.

The issue this year is clear. It is English against American markets.

The prohibitionists are going to grapple with the silver question at Cincinnati.

A celebration of the Fourth such as Omaha has never witnessed is now assured.

The Chicago platform exclaims: "The democratic party believes in home rule." But not in home markets.

The county board is again republican and the pap-distributing kaleidoscope has made another bewildering turn.

Come one, come all, who wish to see the great convention. Omaha will greet you and when you ask for bread we will not give you a rock.

The Fenicles of Washington are telling the home people what a great time they had at Omaha. They don't mention their Council Bluffs experience.

DR. TALMAGE is in London and is attracting his usual crowds. In spite of the sneers of many intelligent people Talmage continues to draw like a dentist.

WE are surprised to observe that the Rocky Mountain News of Denver is still printed on white paper. We looked for a complete silver cution long before this time.

CHAMPION JOHN L. SULLIVAN says he is tired of Boston because the people there talk too much. Strange to say, we, too, have observed the same peculiarity in the Hub.

THE victory of an Omaha girl in winning one of the Vassar college scholarships is not surprising, although a distinct credit to this city. Omaha schools and pupils are among the very best in America.

DURING the rebellion General Harrison and Whitelaw Reid were in the "bottle" making the history of the war, one with his sword and the other with his pen. Where were Cleveland and Stevenson?

CHAIRMAN DICKIE of the prohibition national committee says that the party is not a religious organization, as many people suppose, but a political party. It seems to be considered necessary to make this statement frequently.

IF, as reported, Hamlin Garland, Edward Everett Hale and Edward Bellamy are to be delegates to the people's party convention, it behooves Omaha to see that they are well entertained. They are men of brains, however erratic, and should be received as such.

SENATOR QUAY has preserved his usual silence, to which democratic papers have pointed with glee. Now he has made an utterance of a most emphatic and alarming nature to the lately laughing ones. He said: "I will bet \$10,000 that Mr. Harrison will be elected." Enough said.

THE most flagrant and abusive cartoon issued this season was that of Puck on Mr. Blaine, which came to the public on the day of Emmons Blaine's funeral. Friends and foes of Blaine will vote this act of Puck an indication of a spirit of brutality and ferociousness not pleasant to contemplate. If the plate was made before the death of Emmons Blaine it ought to have been destroyed. There can be no excuse for such an act of diabolism.

It is a dull day when announcement is not made of one or more large building projects in Omaha. The period of stagnation has come to an end and the natural enterprise and energy of our citizens, which has received fresh encouragement from the Nebraska Central movement, is now showing itself once more. As the spirit of progress is contagious, it is reasonable to expect still larger and more conspicuous results in the same direction.

THE platform of the democracy, speaking on foreign relations, bursts out: "The democratic party is the only party that has ever given the country a foreign policy consistent and vigorous, compelling respect abroad and inspiring confidence at home." When one remembers the nation-wide laughter at Bayard's insane frothings and "demands" in that ridiculous Mexican Cutting episode and the indignation at the cowardly manner in which he tried to sneak out of the fisheries controversy, we begin to realize what great humorists those plant-makers were.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

The organization of the republican national committee will undoubtedly be satisfactory to the party at large. From what is said of Hon. W. J. Campbell of Illinois, the chairman of the committee, by those who have knowledge of his qualifications for managing a political campaign, his selection was manifestly wise. It was judicious, also, to take a man from Illinois, the home of the democratic candidate for vice president. Of course there is not the slightest probability of that state being carried by the democrats next November, but they will make a vigorous fight there, and it is well to have the man who is to conduct the republican campaign familiar with Illinois politics.

Equally judicious was the selection of Hon. Tom Carter of Montana for secretary of the committee. He is very popular in his own state, which is generally placed on the doubtful list, and he is a thoroughly capable politician. Mr. Carter exhibited rare tact and judgment in the work he did for President Harrison at Minneapolis, showing himself possessed of exceptional skill and ability in political management. He will undoubtedly, as secretary of the committee, give stronger evidence of his exceptional qualifications. The selection of Mr. De Young, editor of the San Francisco Chronicle, as vice chairman was wise and will have a good effect upon the coast states.

The unanimity with which these officers were chosen evidences complete harmony in the committee and gives assurance that the campaign will be conducted by the men selected for that important task without any bickerings or misunderstandings which might interfere with a vigorous and aggressive management. The fact is recognized that the republican party has before it a contest which, as was said by Mr. Fassett of New York, will put to the test the mettle of every republican, and that in order to win the party must be united and harmonious. Especially is it important and necessary that there be no disaffection or serious disagreements in the national committee, and it will be gratifying to all republicans to know that there are none and that the promise is that all the members of the committee will work zealously and heartily for the party's success. The influence of this union of the party throughout the country will be good, inspiring it with zeal and confidence. The signs are propitious, the conditions are favorable to republican victory, but in order to achieve victory the party must be harmonious, vigilant and aggressive.

THE IMPRISONED ANARCHISTS.

Representatives of many labor unions and other organizations in Chicago are making a united effort to secure the pardon of Oscar Neebe, Michael Schwab and Samuel Fielden, the anarchists who are in the penitentiary at Joliet for participation in the Haymarket riot, which took place in Chicago on May 4, 1886.

It is not necessary to dwell upon the nature of the crime for which these men were imprisoned. The public passed judgment upon their case long ago. There never has been any doubt of their guilt and the interests of social order require that they shall pay the full penalty imposed by the law. But even if it be admitted that they have been sufficiently punished and that the penitence which they profess is genuine, it is very unfortunate that the labor organizations should have been induced to take measures looking to their release. No doubt those who are concerned in this movement constitute only a small fraction of the organized bodies of which they are members, but in so far as they are proceeding in the name of labor unions they are doing harm to the interests of all workingmen.

Through no fault of the great peace-loving masses embraced by these unions they have become associated in the minds of many people with anarchistic notions and turbulent proceedings. Such men as Neebe and Schwab and Fielden have done immeasurable injury to the workingmen of America by creating the impression in some quarters that they are representatives of the ideas and purposes of the labor organizations. The rights and privileges of the workingmen cannot be protected nor can their interests in any way be subserved by the championship of men who have no respect for law and order. On the contrary, they are sure to suffer by any action which identifies them, even remotely, with such men. They need the best public sentiment on their side and are sure to have it if they frown upon every movement that threatens social disorder.

Let the workingmen refrain from interesting themselves in behalf of the imprisoned anarchists; or at least let them take care to do nothing in that direction in the name of organized labor.

THE PROHIBITION CONVENTION.

The national convention of the prohibition party will meet in Cincinnati today. Discussion in this convention is based on the vote polled by the party in the different states instead of on the number of congressmen and senators—a plan which it is proposed shall be adopted hereafter for republican conventions. The number of delegates in the prohibition convention, if all attend, will be 1,001, and it is expected that everybody who has a right to a seat will be present.

This will be the sixth convention of the prohibition party to nominate presidential candidates. In the last five presidential elections the vote of the party was as follows:

1872	5,697
1876	9,737
1880	9,678
1884	150,629
1888	249,945

This shows a considerable growth in the prohibition vote during the past twelve years, though not so great as the party expected. The leaders are figuring on polling 1,000,000 votes this year, but the result will doubtless show that this is an extravagant expectation. According to the advice from Cincinnati the suggestion that the prohibition party should amalgamate with the people's party is not likely to receive serious consideration. It is also said that there will be no difficulty in finding men willing to accept the nomination for the

presidency, there being several who are vigorously cultivating a boom. With regard to the platform, it is stated that the silver issue will probably cause trouble and dissensions, there will be a compromise of views and a straddle.

The taking of prohibition into politics has not been helpful to the cause. It is worthy of note that since 1884 only two states, North and South Dakota, have placed prohibition in their constitutions, while during this period thirteen states have voted on prohibitory amendments to their constitutions and rejected them, namely: New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Nebraska, Oregon, Washington, Tennessee, West Virginia, Mississippi and Texas. In all of these states except Michigan the majority against prohibition was large and decisive. High license and restriction have very generally followed the defeat of prohibition, uniformly with results that have been satisfactory to the people and have vindicated the wisdom of their adoption.

While the prohibition vote in the country at large has realized a considerable growth in the last eight years, in the larger states the vote has not increased in late years, and wherever high license prevails the effect is to reduce the prohibition vote for the reason that that system, when properly enforced, appeals to the support of intelligent and practical people. Prohibition, on the other hand, has failed of its purpose wherever it has been adopted and has also been a drawback to the material prosperity of the states having it. Nevertheless we shall, as usual, be told by the platform of the Cincinnati convention that prohibition has been everywhere an unqualified success.

A CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION.

The platform adopted by the democratic party at Chicago says: "We declare it to be the fundamental principle of the democratic party that the federal government has no constitutional power to impose or collect tariff duties, except for the purposes of revenue only, and we demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of the government, honestly and economically administered."

This is the first time in all its history that the democratic party has taken this ground. Never before has it dared to deny the authority of the constitution for the imposition of tariff duties. In many democratic national conventions there have been free traders who desired to have such a declaration made, but they have always hitherto been in the minority and the party has never until now made an attack upon the republican tariff position upon the ground that it is not constitutional.

It is interesting to note that the democracy of today has gone back many years for its tariff plank. The nullification convention that assembled at Columbia, S. C., November 19, 1832, passed an ordinance repudiating the tariff legislation then in force in the United States, and this action virtually put South Carolina out of the union. Less than a month later President Jackson issued his proclamation against nullification, in which he said: "A convention assembled in the state of South Carolina has passed an ordinance by which they declare that the several acts and parts of acts of the congress of the United States, purporting to be the laws for the imposing of duties and imposts on the importation of foreign commodities, and now having actual effect and operation within the United States, and more especially two acts for the same purpose passed on the 29th of May, 1828, and on the 14th of July, 1832, are unauthorized by the constitution of the United States and violate the true meaning and intent thereof, and are null and void and no law, etc."

There is a melancholy consolation for the tariff ending the De Mores and Mayer in the thought that it may have the effect of bringing the duel into discredit in France and of this putting an end to the barbarism which disgraces an otherwise civilized country. Certainly so conspicuous a failure of the duel as the means of fighting wrongs should be better kept out of the way, if he wants to keep his record and his halo.

AWAY WITH THE CODE.

There is a melancholy consolation for the tariff ending the De Mores and Mayer in the thought that it may have the effect of bringing the duel into discredit in France and of this putting an end to the barbarism which disgraces an otherwise civilized country. Certainly so conspicuous a failure of the duel as the means of fighting wrongs should be better kept out of the way, if he wants to keep his record and his halo.

BEFORE TAKING.

Senator Ransom of North Carolina: One thing is certain, Cleveland cannot carry North Carolina.

Robert B. Roosevelt of New York: Cleveland's nomination sets New York outside of democratic hopes.

Henry Waterson: The democracy at the convention will walk through a slaughterhouse to an open grave.

Senator Bruce of Ohio: I tell you frankly there is not a thinking democrat in Chicago tonight who doesn't fully realize that Mr. Cleveland cannot be elected president of the United States this year.

New York Sun, June 5: Is Grover Cleveland to be a perpetual incubus on the democratic party? The democracy might just as well disband at once as issue these claimant's bonds for defeat every four years.

Colonel Shaw, ex-chairman of the democratic state committee of Indiana: The old soldiers will look in squads, aye, in platoons and companies, to see how they can get another drubbing that he will stay licked for all time.

Lieutenant Governor Sheehan of New York: The democracy is committing suicide. It is bull-headed enough to nominate a man who cannot possibly carry New York, and without New York we cannot possibly win.

Senator Voorhees of Indiana: It would be folly of the worst type for this convention to attempt to force down the throats of the New York delegates a nominee whom they protest against, who has not a single delegate from his own state.

Governor Fayer of New York: From my knowledge of the temper of the democratic New York state, I am positive that Mr. Cleveland cannot carry New York if he is nominated for president by the democratic national convention.

Bourke Cockran: I warn this convention, from the experience of every democrat who has carried the state of New York—and no democrat has failed to do it in nine years except Mr. Cleveland—that you cannot get the unswerving vote without driving away 100,000 democratic votes.

Richard Croker, Tammany Boss: For twelve years the democrats have been pestered with Cleveland, and win or lose, he cannot ask for another nomination. He cannot carry New York, but if he carries Ohio, Indiana, California, Pennsylvania, and several other states, he will be elected.

Manifesto of New York delegation at Chicago: In reply to inquiries addressed to us by delegates from the state of New York, we, the New York delegation of New York, the delegates of New York, with a deep sense of responsibility to the democracy of the United States, are constrained to answer that in our best judgment Mr. Cleveland's nomination would imperil the success of the party and would expose it to the loss of the electoral vote of the state.

was so wretchedly and in its operation that there was naturally created a widespread prejudice against a national bankruptcy law, but this feeling has largely disappeared, and in the west especially, where the prejudice is general, the sentiment is general among business men that there ought to be a uniform system of bankruptcy. The existence of almost as many systems as there are states cannot be in the interest of justice, and since it is practically impossible to secure uniformity in state laws it is necessary to have a national law. As there is nothing political in this matter, and it is something which the business interests of the country are almost unanimous in asking for, there does not appear to be any good reason why congress should not dispose of it at once.

THE fate of the anti-optics bill in the senate is still somewhat uncertain, although it is the opinion of Senator Vest that it will pass. It appears that the committee having the measure in charge is divided on it, a majority being opposed to it, probably on constitutional grounds, and that two reports on it will be made to the senate, one for and the other against. A final vote of the committee on the bill is expected to be made tomorrow, and in that case the measure may be reported to the senate this week. It will doubtless receive a very full discussion, and that is to be desired, especially by the friends of the bill, on whose side the weight of argument rests. So far as the constitutional objection is concerned it does not appear to have much strength, but it will be interesting to observe what can be made out of it. The agricultural producers of the country are nearly unanimous in demanding this legislation, which they profoundly believe to be necessary to the protection of their interests, and both parties in congress would do well to respect their wish.

THE fact that exports of produce from the United States for June are proceeding at an average gain of 25 per cent over the heavy shipments of May is a favorable indication, and this with the excellent crop prospects and the increased business in nearly all lines of manufacture will tend to strengthen public confidence in the prosperity of the country and stimulate business in every branch. There is some disturbance and uncertainty in the iron trade, but in all other lines the outlook continues good.

THE delegation from the Irish National league which will sail this week for Ireland to bear a message from America to the fighting factions will find that it is a big undertaking to make peace between jealous leaders. They will tell these warring Irishmen that their countrymen in America will withhold all aid for the cause of liberty on the old soil unless the quarreling is stopped. Possibly this may have a temporary effect.

HENRY M. STANLEY is conducting his campaign for parliament in the regular English style. He goes about in a cart accompanied by his wife, and both address the people. Mr. Stanley tries to catch votes by introducing his wife as a descendant of Oliver Cromwell, and the scheme appears to work very well. It does not seem a dignified way to gain favor himself.

Who Paid the Chicago Bill? Buffalo Courier.

If over an ounce sought the man, it is in Cleveland's case.

A Terrible Threat.

New York Sun.

Mr. John Lawrence Sullivan may or may not have given utterance to the glorious sentiment, "Give me one hot swill at the man in the moon, and I'll beat a thousand there won't be any moon left." Myths crystallize rapidly about the great men of the world, and it is not surprising that Mr. Sullivan should be credited with such a saying.

Away with the Code.

New York World.

There is a melancholy consolation for the tariff ending the De Mores and Mayer in the thought that it may have the effect of bringing the duel into discredit in France and of this putting an end to the barbarism which disgraces an otherwise civilized country. Certainly so conspicuous a failure of the duel as the means of fighting wrongs should be better kept out of the way, if he wants to keep his record and his halo.

BEFORE TAKING.

Senator Ransom of North Carolina: One thing is certain, Cleveland cannot carry North Carolina.

Robert B. Roosevelt of New York: Cleveland's nomination sets New York outside of democratic hopes.

Henry Waterson: The democracy at the convention will walk through a slaughterhouse to an open grave.

Senator Bruce of Ohio: I tell you frankly there is not a thinking democrat in Chicago tonight who doesn't fully realize that Mr. Cleveland cannot be elected president of the United States this year.

New York Sun, June 5: Is Grover Cleveland to be a perpetual incubus on the democratic party? The democracy might just as well disband at once as issue these claimant's bonds for defeat every four years.

Colonel Shaw, ex-chairman of the democratic state committee of Indiana: The old soldiers will look in squads, aye, in platoons and companies, to see how they can get another drubbing that he will stay licked for all time.

Lieutenant Governor Sheehan of New York: The democracy is committing suicide. It is bull-headed enough to nominate a man who cannot possibly carry New York, and without New York we cannot possibly win.

Senator Voorhees of Indiana: It would be folly of the worst type for this convention to attempt to force down the throats of the New York delegates a nominee whom they protest against, who has not a single delegate from his own state.

Governor Fayer of New York: From my knowledge of the temper of the democratic New York state, I am positive that Mr. Cleveland cannot carry New York if he is nominated for president by the democratic national convention.

Bourke Cockran: I warn this convention, from the experience of every democrat who has carried the state of New York—and no democrat has failed to do it in nine years except Mr. Cleveland—that you cannot get the unswerving vote without driving away 100,000 democratic votes.

Richard Croker, Tammany Boss: For twelve years the democrats have been pestered with Cleveland, and win or lose, he cannot ask for another nomination. He cannot carry New York, but if he carries Ohio, Indiana, California, Pennsylvania, and several other states, he will be elected.

Manifesto of New York delegation at Chicago: In reply to inquiries addressed to us by delegates from the state of New York, we, the New York delegation of New York, the delegates of New York, with a deep sense of responsibility to the democracy of the United States, are constrained to answer that in our best judgment Mr. Cleveland's nomination would imperil the success of the party and would expose it to the loss of the electoral vote of the state.

POINTS ON NEBRASKA POLITICS.

Hahn of Hastings has a boom for the republican nomination for the state senate.

The Farmers Alliance of Lincoln thinks some Nebraska man ought to be chosen for temporary chairman of the Omaha convention.

It is said the democratic bosses of the Fifth district are tired of McKelhan and will try to put up a straight bourbon in opposition to the congressman.

Interest in independent circles will be divided tomorrow between the progress of preparations for the national convention and the result of the state delegate convention, which meets at Lincoln.

The Norfolk News says the independents of the Third district have put up their strongest man for congress, but it advises the republicans that John R. Hays is the man who can easily knock out Poynter.

Many of the politicians of the Second district don't know who compose the congressional central committee. There are only three men on the committee—Fred W. Gray of Douglas, Denna Albery of Washington and Henry Gottsch of Sarpy. These gentlemen will soon be "getting together."

There's some politics as well as lots of truth in the following item from the Lincoln Journal: "Whenever the Omaha World-Herald handles some startling intelligence that does not appear in its contemporaries, it has been marked for a favorable investigation. The Gresham business is the latest exhibition of this habit."

Douglas county politicians can refresh their memories as to the make-up of the county central committee by reading this list, headed by Chairman D. H. Mercer: First ward, J. W. Honza, Jonathan Edwards, William Humphreys; Second, W. Alstadt, Fred Hoya, T. L. Van Dora; Third, S. B. Cole, W. B. Peyton, C. R. Grove; Fourth, T. K. Sudborough, Thomas Creigh, E. D. Felt, J. C. Ganssman, John Wallace, John Jenkins; Sixth, C. A. Ford, B. Bailey, B. C. Smith; Seventh, G. W. Sabine, H. E. Cochran, S. McLeod; Eighth, Thomas Cracker, Charles Landenburg, George Mulhausen; Ninth, Charles Unit, John L. Carr, Henry Livesey; South Omaha, B. McCulloch, James Asner, J. E. Hart, W. S. Cook; East Omaha, W. Sidner, E. L. McVayden; West Omaha, H. C. Barton, R. C. Patterson; Valley, J. H. Ingson; William Horrons; Florence, F. S. Tucker, S. Claycomb; Union, George Wetmore, Peter Hiller; Elkhorn, G. R. Williams, Omar Whitney; McArdle, P. McArdle, J. G. Anderson; Clontarf, August Peterson, John Karling; Douglas, C. W. Starnes, J. H. Fletcher; Omaha, B. Danfer, F. A. Fry; Jefferson, H. C. Timme, John Klinkner.

The republican state central committee will meet in Omaha tomorrow. There is a possibility that the session will be a protracted one, as Chairman Mercer says there is a scheme on foot to adjourn from day to day until after the Fourth of July and thus give the members of the committee an opportunity to attend the independent convention.

Some of the committee members think they would be able to secure a valuable pointer or two from their independent brethren. The committee is composed as follows: Dr. S. D. Mercer, chairman, Omaha; Walt M. Seely, secretary, Bennett; U. B. Balcombe, secretary, Omaha; J. R. Sutherland, secretary, Tekamah; W. F. Bechel, treasurer, Omaha; T. C. Callahan, Bechel; J. A. Cline, Minden; J. R. Hays, Norfolk; T. J. Majors, Peru; W. A. McCallister, Columbus; C. E. McKinnis, Winnebago; E. R. Sizer, Lincoln; Thomas Swob, Omaha; John C. Watson, Nebraska City; L. H. Woods, Violet; Peter Younger, Jr., Geneva; J. A. Davies, Plattsmouth; P. J. Hall, Memphis; W. F. Bechel, Omaha; George M. G. B. Bechel, Omaha; W. H. Neesham, Bloomfield; Loren Clark, Albion; D. Alberry, Blair; L. C. Chapman, Atkinson; L. A. Dornington, Chadron; M. E. Gatter, Ord; M. A. Brown, Kearney; A. C. Lederman, Grand Island; Louis B. Haskell, Stromsburg; F. G. Simmons, Seward; C. W. Pierce, Vawter; M. B. Davis, Beatrice; G. J. Carpenter, Fairbury; L. S. Backus, Harvard; R. A. Simpson, Blair; W. E. Andrews, Hastings; W. W. Brown, Culbertson; H. M. Grimes, North Platte.

MIDSUMMER SNAP SHOTS.

Durham (N. C.) Globe: Country cured sausage will be received in large boxes by the management on subscription.

Brooklyn Life: "Who is it that possesses all knowledge?" asked the Sunday school teacher.

"My brother James," replied a diminutive pupil. "He's just home from college."

Philadelphia Record: They were in the parlor. "Did he whisper to you?" asked the girl. "Yes, he did." "And being a practical girl she showed that she did by turning down the light."

Dorchester Beacon: "I should call the photographer a friend of his race."

"For what reason?"

"He always tries to make people look pleasant who do business with him."

Washington Star: "I went to the play last night," said Farmer Bechsch, "and I tell you it was a terrible bore. One of the fellows was a farmers alliance man."

"How did you know, Slim?" said his wife. "Because he kept a bottle every once in a while. What, hoe without there?"

A MATTER OF TASTE. Detroit Free Press.

There's the long waited girl. And the short waited girl. And the girl with little or no waist at all. There's the big waited girl. But the short waited girl. Is the out-of-sight girl of them all.

Somerville Journal: When a young man is lying awake at midnight he can always think of plenty of bright replies to get into the wittily witties of the charming young widow who was talking to him at the party the evening before.

Jewellers Review: "That's a pretty case of convergent strabismus you're looking at." "I think it's rather a bad case of squint."

Detroit Free Press: "You were always a fair finder," growled the wife. "Yes, dear," responded the husband, meekly. "I found you."

Blingtonham Republican: The boy on the farm approaches his turning period when the haying aristocracy is brought out for use.

We're out all night. Till broad daylight. But we drink. SULPHO-SALINE. In the morning.

When you wake up in the morning with a dry throat and offensive breath, nothing affords such prompt relief as a refreshing appetizing drink of SULPHO-SALINE—a mild saline aperient and diuretic. It is bottled only by the Excelsior Springs Company at

Excelsior Springs Missouri. Write for Pamphlet. Richardson Drug Co., Agents, Omaha, Neb.

STRANGE ACTIONS OF FOX.

Brutal Wife Murderer Either Insane or a Most Accomplished Actor.

ROARS AND SNAPS LIKE A WILD BEAST.

Prisoner Held in His Seat by Jailor Miller With a Handcuff About the Neck—Shorn of His Mane.

It has been a long time since a genuine sensational case has held the boards in the criminal division of the district court. Today there is one on trial which is sensational in the extreme, and as a result it draws a packed house.

The title is simply the state against Nicholas Fox. This conveys but little information, though the facts furnish a gaping crowd any amount of sensational food.

The prisoner at the bar is a wife murderer and a would-be suicide. The tragedy was committed in a small cottage at Twenty-second and Zigan streets, South Omaha, on the morning of December 22, 1891. The victim was Charity Fox. Early in the morning of that day Fox fired a bullet into his wife's body, from the effects of which she died a few hours later.

This morning, when taken into court, Fox appeared more like some huge animal than a human being. He is over six feet in height, weighs 300 pounds. His shoulders are stooped and carry a large head covered with a heavy shock of unkempt black hair. To add to his wicked and repulsive appearance, he has a board of several years' growth, which stands out in every direction.

For weeks he has been playing the insane drolle, and today when removed from the steel cage in the jail, he roared and beat the floor of the cell. Haughtiffs were slipped over his wrists and he was over his ankles and in this condition he was led into the court room.

Then he took in the surroundings and with a loud roar settled into a chair. A moment later he commenced to rave, but was brought to time by Sheriff Bennett and Jailor Miller, who tightened up a long towel that had been twisted about the murderer's throat.

During the entire session he gazed about the court room, paying too much attention to the proceedings for a man who was bereft of reason.

Relieved of His Hair.

After the afternoon session Fox presented