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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

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George B, Trschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of The Data, V Bez for the week ending June 23, 1822, was as follows: Funday, June 19....... Monday, June 20....... Tuesday, June 21......

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.
Ewern to before me and subscribed in my presence
this 20th day of June, A. D., 1892. N. P. FEIL.
SEAL. Notary Public. Average Circulation for May, 24,381

24,248

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

OMAHA belongs to the people these

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 Fencibles 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 Lordon 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 edition long before this

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 wining one of the Vassar college scholar ships 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 on the battlefield 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 emphatiq 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 fiendishness 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.

Ir 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 cow ardly manner in which he tried to sneak out of the fisheries controversy, we begin to realize what great humorists those plank-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 commitee will work zealously and heartily for the party's success. The influence of this upon 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 penience which they profess is genuine, i 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 working

Through no fault of the great peaceloving 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 in teresting 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 PROBIBITION CONVENTION. The national convention of the prohibition party will meet in Cincinnati today. Representation 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 1,091, 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..... 1876..... 9,737 1880.... 1884.... 150,626

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 advices 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

regard to the platform, it is stated that the silver issue will probably cause trouble and doubtless there will be a com-

promise 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 dem o cratic 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 de-

mocracy 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 have 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., etc. Jackson's proclamation against the nullification declared by the South Carolina democrats is one of the solid rocks upon which his enduring fame rests. The democrats of our day often call themselves Jacksonians and try to bolster up their weak cause by using his name. But they have now once more proclaimed the same false doctrine that aroused the ire of Old Hickory when nullification was rampant in South

Carolina sixty years ago. There is another interesting fact to be noted in connection with the new demoeratic tariff plank. It is a repetition of a clause in the confederate constitution, which declares that no duties nor taxes on foreign importations shall be laid to

promote or foster any industry. The democracy of this day is looking backward for its inspiration. It is living in a past age. It finds its precedents in nullification and rebellion. For many years it has juggled with the tariff, and now at the close of the nineteenth century it has reached the conclusion that was reached long ago by the nullifiers and confederates, namely, that protection is a violation of the con-

stitution of the United States. The democrats have never failed to blunder in framing their platforms, but this is the first time they have ever gone back to nullification and the confederate constitution for a tariff plank.

THE folly of giving the contract for furniture for the new city hall to outsiders instead of favoring home manufacturers is now apparent. The furniture sent by the Ketcham company is said to be by no means up to the quality demanded by the contract and it is probable that the council will reject it. There was a strong sentiment against the making of this contract, and it is now evident that the city will suffer annoyance and delay as the penalty for going away from home for furniture that could have been obtained here.

THE bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy was reported to the house of representatives on Monday and is now on the calendar. This gives promise of action on the measure at the present session. There is a very general desire on the part of the business interests of the country for the enactment of a national bankruptcy law, and both parties in congress ought to be disposed to regard this wish. The fact should be recognized that a great change has taken place within a few years in the view of commercial circles as to the necessity for such legislation. The former law

presidency, there being several who are was so wretchedly bad in its operation vigorously cultivating a boom. With that there was naturally created a widespread prejudice against a national bankruptey law, but this feeling has largely disappeared, and in the west especially, where the prejudice was strongest, 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-options bill in the enate 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 had tomorrow, and in that case the measure may be reported to the senate this week. It will doubtless receive very full discussion, and this 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 Nation 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 sod 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 Bills? Buffalo Courier If ever an office 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 sen-timent, "Give me just one swipe at the man in the moon, and I'll pet a thousand there won't be any moon left." Myths crystalize rapidly about the great men of the world. But the man in the moon had better keep out of the way, if he wants to keep his record

New York World

There is a melancholy consolation for the tragic ending of the duel between De Mores and Mayer in the thought that it may have the effect of bringing the duel into discredit in France and of thus putting an end to the barbarism which disgraces an otherwise civilized country. Certainly so conspicuous a failure of the duel as the means of righting wrongs should open the eyes of the Freuch eople and bring about the remedy.

BEFORE TAKING.

Senator Ransom of North Carolina: One thing is certain, Cleveland cannot carry North Carolina. Robert B. Roosevelt of New York: Cleve land's nomination sets New York outside of

emocratic hopes.

Henry Watterson: The democracy at the house to an open grave. Senator Brice of Onio: 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 Clevebe a perpetual incubus on the demo-arty! The democracy might just as cratic party !

well disband at once as issue these claimant's onds for defeat every four years. Colonel Shaw, ex-chairman of the demo-cratic state committee of Indiana: The old soldiers will flock in squads, aye, in platoons and companies. to help give Cleveland such another drubbing that he will stay licked for

Lieutenant Governor Sheehan of New York: The democratic party is committing suicide. It is bull-headed enough to go on and 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 delegation a nominee whom they protest against, who has not a single delegate from his own state. gate from his own state.

Governor Flower of New York: From my knowledge of the temper of the democrats of New York state, I am positive that Mr. Cieveland cannot carry New York if he should be nominated for president by the democratic national convention. emocratic national convention. Bourke Cockran: I wars this convention, from the experience of every democrat who has carried the state of New York—and no democrat has falled to do it is nite years except Mr. Cleveland—that you cannot get the magwamp vote without driving away 100,000 democratic votes.

Richard Croker, Tammany Boss: For twelve years the democrats have been twelve years the democrats have been pestered with Cleveland, and, win or lose, he cannot ask for another nomination. He canno carry New York, but if he carries Ohio, Indiana, California, Pennsylvania, and several other states the western politicians say he can, why he will certainly be elected. Manifesto of New York delegation at Chicago: In reply to inquiries addressed to us by delegates from states instructed to vote for Grover Cleveland of New York, the dele-gates of New York, with a deep sense of re-

sponsibility 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 would expose it to the loss of the elec

POINTS ON NEBRASKA POLITICS.

Habn 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 conven-

It is said the democratic bosses of the Fifth district are tired of McKeighan and will try to put up a straignt 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 toat 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 Allbery 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 the stuff may be marked a fake without further investigation. The Gresham business is the latest exhibition of this fake 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 Umpherson; Second, W. Alstadt, Fred Hoye, T. L. Van Dorn; Third, S. B. Cole, W. B. Peyton, C. R. Grove; Fourth, T. K. Sudborough, Thomas Creigh, E. Dunn; Fifth, J. M. Counsman, John Wallace, John Jenkins; Sixth, C. Axford, F. E. Bailey, B. C. Smith; Seventh, G. Sabine, H. E. Cochran, McLeod; Eighth, Thomas Cracker, Charles Landenburg, George Mulhausen: Ninth, Charles Unitt, John L. Carr, Henry Livesy; South Omaha, B. McCulloen, James Austin, J. E. Hart, W. S. Cook; East Omaha, W. Sidner, E. L. McFayden; West Omaha, H. C. Barron, R. C. Patterson: Valley, J. H. Ingsom; Willaim Horrous; Fiorence, F. S. Tucker, S. Ciaycomb; Union, George Wetmore, Peter Hiler; Elkhorn, G. R. Williams, Omar Whitney; McArdle, P. McArdle, J. G. Anderson; Clontarf, August Peterson, John Karling: Douglas, C. W. Sterns, J. H. Fletcher; Chicago, H. A. Danfer, F. A. Fry; Jefferson, H. C. Timme,

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 committeemen 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, Bennet; U. B. Balcombe, secretary, Omaha: J. R. Sutherland, secre tary, Tekamah; W. F. Bechel, treasurer, Omaha; T. C. Callahan, Friend; J. A. Cline, Minden; J. R. Hays, Norfolk; T. J. Majors, Peru; W. A. McAllister, Columbus; C. C. McNish, Wisner; E. R. Sizer, Lincoln; Phomas Swobe, Omaha; John C. Watson, Nebraska City; L. H. Woods, Violet; Peter Younger, jr., Geneva; J. A. Davies, Platts mouth; P. J. Hall, Memphis; W. F. Bechel, Omaha; George M. O'Brien, Omaha; W. H. Needham, Bloomfield; Loran Clark, Albion; D. Alberry, Blair; L. C. Chapman, Atkinson; L. A. Dorrington, Chadron; M. E. Setter, Ord; M. A. Brown, Kearney; A. C. Lederman, Grand Island; Louis B. Haskell Stromsburg: F. G. Simmons Seward: C. W. Pierce, Waverly; M. B. Davis, Beatrice; G. J. Carpenter, Fairbury; L. S. Backus, Harvard; R. A. Simpson, Blue Hul; W. E. Andrews, Hastings; W. W. Brown, Culbertson; H. M. Grimes, North Platte.

MIDSUMMER SNAP SHOTS

Durham (N. C.) Globe: Country cured sow bosom will be received in large gobs, 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. "Darling," he whispered, "do you believe love is biling?" And being a practical girl she showed that she did by turning down the light.

Dorchester Beacon: "I should call the pho-to-rapher a friend of his race."
"For what reason?"
"He always tries to make people look pleas-ant who do business with him."

Washington Star: "I went to the play inst night," said Farmer Begosh, "an' I tell ye it was mighty fine. One of the fellers was a farmers alliance man." "How did you know, Slias?" said his wife. "Because he kep' a bollerin' every oncet in a while, 'What, hoe without there!" A MATTER OF TASTE. Detroit Free Press.

There's the long waisted girl, And the short waisted girl, And the girl with little or no waist at all; There's the big waisted girl; But the shirt waisted 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 that he might have made to the witty sallies of the charming young widow who was talking to him at the party the evening before.

Jewelers' Review: "That's a pretty case of onvergent strabismus over yonder." 'I think it's rather a bad case of squint." Detroit Free Press: "You were always a fault finder." growled the wife. "Yes, dear." responded the husband, meekly: "I found you."

Binghamton Republican: The boy on the farm approaches his turning period when the having grindstone is broughtout for use.



We're out all night Till broad daylight, BULPHO-SALINE

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 SULPRO-SALINE - a mild saline aperient and diuretic. It is bottled only by the Excelsior Springs

Excelsior Springs

Missouri Richardson Drug Co., Agts., Omaha, Neb

STRANGE ACTIONS OF FOX

Brutal Wife Murderer Either Insane

Most Accomplished Actor.

ROARS AND SNAPS LIKE A WILD BEAST

Prisoner Held in His Seat by Jatler Miller With a Bandage 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 sensations, in the extreme, and as a result it draws a packed house.

The title is simply the state against Nich olas 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 Twentyseventh and rigan 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 builet 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, weighing 200 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 beard of several weeks growth, which stands out in every direction. For weeks he has been playing the insane dodge, and today when removed from the steel care in the jail he howled, yelled and beat the floor of the cell. Handcuffs were slipped over his wrists and leg irons 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 quickly brought to time by Sheriff Bennett and Jailer Miller, who tightened up a long towel During the entire session he gazed about

the court room, paying too much attention to the proceedings for a man who was bereft of

After the afternoon session Fox presented an improved appearance as he sallied into the court room. During the neon recess a couple of lusty jailers threw him to the floor, bound him hand and foot and then shaved his head and beard. The process did not have the same effect upon Fox that the shearing is alleged to have had on Samson of old, for it deprived him of none of his strength, as Sheriff Bennett and Jailer Miller will testify The work of securing the jury went bravely

on and at the adjournment of court twelve men good and true had been secured who will hear the testimony, after which they will deiberate and determine whether Nicholas Fox is guilty of the foul crime of murder. This morning the attorneys will state the case to the jury, after which the testimony will begin. County Attorney Mahoney will produce the revolver from which the fatal ball was fired and the razor with which Fox attempted to take his own life. has only six or seven witnesses and the in tention is to close the prosecution by noon. The defense will make a stubborn fight, but will not introduce any testimony to disprove the commission of the crime. A number of experts have been called, all of whom will rive testimony as to the mental condition of

Depositions from Fox's Former Home, Just before the adjournment of court last evening a score of depositions of parties re-siding at Valparaiso, Ind., were opened. It was in this locality that Fox resided for many years prior to his removal to South Omaha. W. J. Henry has testified that he knew Fox for many years, and that when excited he would slap his head and declare that an iron band was cutting into his brain. Henry will also testify that Fox was insane; that he worked for him in the capacity of a well driller, and that at one time when sent for a borse power fourteen miles way he forgot what he went after. H. C. Coats, a physician, in a deposition, has volunteered the testimony that Fox was

a maniac for a number of years while siding in ludians. When a young man he was struck on the head ov a bluntinstrument, Another doctor, D. J. Loring, who resides in Indiana, has sworn in a deposition that be treated Fox for melancholy, and during al of the time the murderer was laboring under the opinion that his wife was untrue.

John BaPell knew Fox from the time he was 18 years of age. During these early days the young man would frequently say to the needle who were in his company, "What a

people who were in his company, "What a Christly pain I had in my head." BaPeil is Thomas G. Milior had known Fox for years, in fact, from the time whon he was a lad. Even when Fox was a boy he smoked twelve cigars a day and frequently drank a quart of liquor between sunrise and sunset Miller was afraid of Fox, so he said, for he egarded him as a bad man, one who would not hesitate to take a human life.

Then follows a lot of testimony that shows that Fox came from a family afflicted with insanity. Some committed suicide, some had

peen cured, while others had died in mad Noticed by His Family. In a deposition, John Fox, a brother, has

testified that he slept with Nicholas when they were boys. Nicholas would get up at night and chase around the house, declaring that some person was hunting him. After he was married, Nicholas grew worse and an attempt was made to have him placed in

an asylum, but his wife would not listen to the plan. George Fox, another brother, had noticed Nick's strange actions and had noticed that he grew worse as he grew older. One day in August, 1891, Nick was visiting in Val-paraiso. He declared that some person was trying to rob him of his wife. Then he took a pitchfork and spent several hours in the barn looking for the individual. At another time he concluded that somebody wanted to kill him and marry his wife.

Personal Injury Suits.

The case of Patrick McCarthy against the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway company is no longer in the courts, as Judge Keysor instructed the jury to return a ver-dict for the defendant.

John J. Ryan, who sued the Hammond Packing company for \$1,999 for injuries sus-tained by failing under a tierce of lard, se

cured a verdict for \$500. A HINT FROM PARIS.

European Edition New York Herata.



A HOUSE DRESS. Cloth skirt of old rose fastened at the vaist by a black veivet belt with a stee buckle. Tulle guimpe and overjacket of old

A Friend

Wishes to speak through the Register of the beneficial results he has received from a regular use of Ayer's Pills, He says: "I was feeling sick and tired and my stomach seemed all out of order. I tried a number of remedies, but none seemed to give me relief until I was induced to try the old reliable Aver's Pills. I have taken only one box, but I feel like a new man. I think they are the most pleasant and easy to take of anything I ever used, being so finely sugar-coated that even a child will take them. I urge upon all who are

In Need

of a laxative to try Ayer's Pills." -Boothbay (Me.), Register. "Between the ages of five and fifteen, I was troubled with a kind of saltrheum, or eruption, chiefly confined to the legs, and especially to the bend of the knee above the calf. Here, running sores formed which would scab over, but would break immediately on moving the leg. My mother tried everything she could think of, but all was without avail. Although a child, I read in the papers about the beneficial effects of Ayer's Pills, and persuaded my mother to let me try them. With no great

Ayer's Pills

noticed an improvement. Encouraged by this, I kept on till I took two boxes, when the sores disappeared and have never troubled me since."-H. Chipman, Real Estate Agent, Roanoke, Va.

"I suffered for years from stomach and kidney troubles, causing very severe pains in various parts of the body. None of the remedies I tried afforded me any relief until I began taking Ayer's Pills, and was cured."—Wm. Goddard, Notary Public, Five Lakes, Mich.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by Druggists Everywhere.

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We're selling now all our summer coats and vests at half price; brown, black, blue serges, all colors mohairs and fancy flannels. Single and

double linen duck vests, in checks, plaids, stripes, at half price. The season is now on and we've only a small lot left, so we want to close them because we never carry anything over to next year; half price now. We're making a great reduction in straw hats, too.

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