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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, SR. County of Discounties of County of Douglas. SR. George B. Tzschuck, sceretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of The Dally Bee for the weekending June 25, 1892, was as follows: Sunday, June 19 .... 23,50

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my present
ink 25th day of June, A. D., 1892.

EAL.

Notary Public

Average .....

Average Circulation for May, 24,381 THE prohibition convention followed

his own instructions and cut Demorest on the bias. THERE is more politics to the square

inch in Nebraska now than in any other state in the union. Now for the new chairman of the Board of Public Works. Mr. Birkhauser

has outlived his usefulness. THE convention in the Coliseum will probably rise to the spirit of their sur-

roundings and "make Rome howl." THE prohibition candidate for president seemed to Bidwell for the nomination. But the voters will bid him fare-

THE "Queen's Speech" is so called, we presume, because the queen is not the author of it and because it is not troken, but read.

the lead of the higher example and have chosen new officers for the state central committee. It may prove a wise act.

THE Iowa republicans have followed

IT is suggested that the national conventions of 1896 be held at Sitka. The temperature of the place might possibly cool the enthusiasm of the galleries.

T. C. PLATT has written a letter which Is warm in his expressions of support to the republican ticket. Thus another cherished dream of the democrats is

PUCK makes no apology for its cartoon on Blaine, but continues its insults in its last issue. Here is a case where the name of brutality and bad taste in journalism is reached.

MR. GEORGE JONES, "father of the greenback party," is on his way to Omaha, but by the time he inspects his bantling he will be unable to recognize it under the new garb.

A NEW republican paper will be started in Boston this month. There are only four republican dailies in Boston and the abject need of another is thus painfully apparent.

NEW YORK was not satisfied with its record on the Port Jervis lynching, but insisted on contributing a court room murder in the metropolis this week. Now let the east talk of the "rowdy

PEOPLE'S party orators will do well to read the crop and trade report pubtished elsewhere before they wing their dights among the rafters of the Coliseum building, unless they prefer to appear ridiculous.

PAUL VANDERVOORT will be content to retire from the field if only Judge Gresham is nominated. Between Gresham and Harrison the doughty general without a commission would take to the woods.

THE farmers of Adams county paid off nearly \$100,000 of their mortgage indentedness last year. This they did out of the proceeds of a single season's crops, after paying up obligations incurred during the preceding year of great financial distress.

NO REASONABLE doubt exists in regard to the position of George W. Perkins, the republican nominee for railroad commissioner in Iowa. His record in the state senate has been just and fair and he will be found working for the people in support of the present railway control law.

THE Omaha base ball club deserves the ovation to be given to it today. The whose city takes pride in its record of the last mooth. It went away from nome in sixth place and returned in third place, a remarkable improvement, especially when made on hostile grounds. The club has good chances now of winning the pennant.

THE New York Sun has given the keynote to the southern democratic organs and they are attempting to unite all the various elements of the free silver and alliance democrats of the south to the support of Cleveland by the warning cry of "Force Bill." And yet it is the democratic party which charges the republicans of arousing sectional prejudice.

STATISTICS prove that in England 56 per cent of the manufactured products goes to labor, 23 per cent to the government and 21 per cent to capital. In the United States 72 per cent goes to labor, 5 per cent to the government and 13 per cent to capital. The laboring man need look at these figures only a moment to determine whether he will vote for English law or American law.

THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.

Washington that the next president would be elected by the house of representatives, and this would give the democrats the president and the repubinterest which democratic leaders have manifested in the farmers alliance movewholly, to bring about the consummation of Senator Blackburn's prophecy. It is a fact familiar to all who are informed regarding current political history that the democratic leaders have done all they could to encourage the formation of the people's party, and that the men most prominently identified with the new political movement have been democrats. In the south such men as Tillman, Gordon, Reagan and others no less prominent in democratic councils have given encouragement to the plan of forming a new party, never doubting that there was no danger in such an organization for the democratic south, but believing and hoping that it would be the means of defeating the republican party in some of the states of the north.

It is well known that the great ma jority of the alliance men in the south ern states are democrats first, and the assurance has repeatedly came from that section that whatever they might do in state elections they could be confidently depended upon to support the democratic ticket in national elections. Meantime indefatigable efforts have been made by the southern promoters of this movement to draw into it the republican farmers and workingmen of the north, and it has been more successful than could have been supposed possible when the obvious motive was understood. It is not creditable to the discernment of the farmers of the west and northwest who have hitherto acted with the republican party that they have allowed themselves to be so easily duped into becoming a party to this democratic scheme for securing control of the government. Nor can they plead that they have not been sufficiently warned.

The convention of the so-called peo ple's party which will assemble in this city today will be simply a side show to the Chicago convention. It may denounce the democratic party, but its action will be in the interest of democratic success. There is not an intelligent delegate to this convention who has any expectation of the new party electing its candidates. Very few probably have any serious idea that the party can carry a single state. But there is a chance to injure the republican party, and possibly to defeat it, and this is the real object they have in view.

It is already practically settled that the declaration of principles announced at the St. Louis conference will be reafficmed, with a few additions. The talk regarding Judge Gresham as a candidate is doubtless without the slightest authority, since it is hardly possible that he has any sympathy with the financial vagaries of the people's party, while his good sense must tell him that he could have nothing to gain, but rather something to lose, by putting himself in such a position.

THE DEMOCRATIC TARIFF PLANK. President Harrison, in his letter to the convention of New York republican league clubs, has given the keynote of the campaign regarding the tariff. Referring to the action of the Chicago convention on this subject, he said that "the majority report seemed to recognize that some regard might be had in tariff legislation for the interest of our American workingmen; that, in making tariff reductions, injury to our domestic industries should be avoided. and that such changes should be regardful of the labor and capital connected therewith." But this report did not prevail. On the contrary, "all of these declarations were ruthlessly stricken out by an overwhelming vote of the convention," and the president very properly concludes that the resolution adopted must, in the light of this vote, "be construed to be an affirmative declaration that democratic legislation upon the tariff will be without any regard to its effect upon the wages of

concluded his letter as follows: What was rejected and what was adopted ipon this subject at Chicago seems to me to constitute a declaration more extreme and destructive than has ever before been promulgated by the democratic party. The republican party may, in the light of this declaration, appeal with added confidence to American workingmen and American profucers to sustain a policy that is always regardful of the interests of American work ingmen and American producers. The great business interests of our country will not fail to appreciate the disturbing and disastrous effects of so radical a policy u pon the

American industries." The president

reneral prosperity. No clearer exposition of the meaning of the tariff plank of the democratic platform and of the purpose it implies could be given, and the democracy will and no little difficulty in convincing any intelligent workingman that the view taken by the president is not absolutely sound and logical. The tariff plank agreed upon and reported by a majority of the committee on resolutions of the Chicago convention recognized the difference between the cost of labor here and labor abroad as a factor in making up tariff legislation. It also explicitly stated that in framing a tariff it is not proposed to injure any domestic industries, but rather to promote their healthy growth, and that any change of the law must be at every step regardful of the labor and capital involved. A substitute was offered for this plank by Mr. Neal of Ohio, and vigorously supported by Mr. Watterson of Kentucky, denouncing protection as a fraud and declaring it to be a fundamental principle of the democratic party that the federal government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties, except for the purpose of revenue only. This substitute was adopted by a vote of 561 to 345.

Thus, by a vote representing the full convention, the democratic party, as was well said by Senator Hale in the United States senate a few days ago, turned down the American laborer, turned down the American manufacturer, and adopted a platform nearer to free trade than anything which has been

offered to the American people since the Two years ago Senator Blackburn of absolutely free trade constitution Kentucky made the declaration in adopted by the confederacy in 1881." The vote of the southern states in the convention was mearly solid in support of the substitute. It is not surprising that the democratic organs are straining icans the vice president. The great | their ingenuity to find an interpretation of the tariff plank of the party platform that will relieve it of its offensiveness ment has been inspired chiefly, if not to everybody engaged in the manufacturing industries of the country, or who is concerned for the growth and welfare of those industries. They see that the intelligent workingmen and producers of the country will repudiate this extreme and destructive declaration, and that the business interests of the country, as President Harrison has said, will not fail to appreciate the disturbing and disastrous effects of so radical a policy upon the general prosperity. But their efforts will be futile. There is but one rational and logical construction of the tariff plank of the democratic platform possible, and that has been given it in clear and forceful terms by the candidate of the republican party.

TRADE AND THE CROPS IN NEBRASKA.

A comprehensive review of the condition of local trade and the crops will be found in this issue of THE BEE. It embraces returns from eighty-seven counties in Nebraska, and the showing made is far more encouraging than we had supposed possible. The unusually late season and the continued rains delayed planting so long that many believed a full crop for the year out of the question. The information published this morning is not obtained from and boomers or immigration organizations, but is compiled from reports to the Omaha agency made by the local representatives and travelers of R. G. Dun & Co., a most conservative and generally accurate authority upon matters affecting the financial welfare of the country. The bright tinge which is given to the condensed statements in so many counties can, therefore, be relied upon as trustworthy, and persons interested in the growth and prosperity of the state may well congratulate themselves upon the outlook.

July and August are the trying months for corn, and that crop cannot be considered out of danger, but in spite of late planting this king crop of Nebraska is coming on with astonishing promise. Unless we have exceptionally dry weather and very early frosts corn will be an average yield throughout the state. Small grain, flax and all the other crops, which are now maturing, saving the exceptions noted in the reports, are in a most satisfactory condition. Harvest is almost on for all wheat and rye and barley. Spring wheat and oats are beginning to head with abundant moisture in nearly every section of the state. These crops are practically out of danger.

It is worth while to note in passing the frequent mention of fall or winter wheat. This crop has not usually cut much figure in the grain statistics of Nebraska. The southern tier of counties as far west as Jefferson has usually harvested considerable, but only within a few years has any attempt been made to grow winter wheat in the counties bordering the Platte river. The increased snowfall of the past five winters and the nildness of the season for four years are responsible probably for the success attending efforts to raise fall wheat. It is not too much to expect the winter wheat belt to extend north of the great Nebraska river and this state to become

a large producer of this cereal. The improved financial condition of he farming communities will be noted as a most striking feature of the reports. In not a single county is mention made of any degree of distress. The local banks everywhere are offering money at ower rates than heretofore, and in many attention is arrested by the information that the farmers have large deposits in the banks and are in easier circumstances than for years. They are paying off mortgage indebtedness steadly and refusing to contract new debts. In one county money is reported scarce for the reason that the farmers have expended their surplus in buying unimproved land from nonresident specula-

Collections are reported good throughout the state and trade at local stores improving and profitable. These conditions are verified by the experience of Omaha jobbers, who are in many instances away behind in their orders and smiling over the promptitude with which their country bills are being met. Many country merchants who have hitherto taken the full limit of time on their purchases are discounting their bills and at the same time increasing their orders.

The prices prevailing for all farm products, both grain and stock, appear ikely to continue through the year. There is no indication anywhere of a surplus either in meats or breadstuffs; as a natural and inevitable consequence our farmers and stock growers may reasonably anticipate continued prosperity, steady reduction of debt and the independence which only the successful agriculturist can hope to enjoy. As we have repeatedly said in these columns, the only business man who can safely laugh at financial catastrophes is the prudent, skillful farmer who owns his land, his stock, his implements and his buildings absolutely. He may not add to his surplus in off years, but if he owes no man anything he can never be forced into bankruptcy by bank failures or other financial disasters, and his products, stored in ample granaries, will sooner or later command remunerative prices. This promises to be the second farmers' year and to be more profitable than the last, and with these better times to the farmers will come prosperity to all other lines of industry, higher prices for land, a rapid increase of the agricultural population of the state and enewed commercial activity in all the

WHEN the city enters into a contract or any work it should hold the contractor to its fulfillment. The idea that city and county authorities can be imposed on with impunity has long prevailed among contractors. A striking instance was furnished in the county hospital job, the city hall foundation and, last but not least, the Ketcham fur-

niture contract. In every one of these contracts there was a palpable intent on the part of the contractor to furnish inferior materials and to ignore the specifications. It is to be hoped Mayor Bemis and the council will set an example and reject such of the furniture as does not conform with the specifications and standard of workmanship to which the city is entitled.

WHILE actively engaged in the business of caring for the hosts of visitors who have come here to take part in or look at the proceedings of the great national Modies which have been entertained in Omaha of late, the citizens have tound their material prosperity steadily enhanced. For instance, each succeeding week of the year has shown a handsome increase in the tabulated bank clearing reports, until this week Omaha leads all the rest, with an increase of 48.8 per cent over the corresponding week of last year. Her stock market, too, is keeping pace with the wholesale interests of the city. Yesterday at the stock yards receipts were the smallest of the week, yet cattle advanced 10 to 15 cents and hogs 5 to 10 cents per 100 pounds. Six thousand, two hundred and ninety-nine head of hogs were sold at an average price of \$5.35 per hundred. Cattle ranged up to \$4.60. It is evidently Omaha's year.

ARRANGEMENTS already perfected assure a celebration of the Fourth of July surpassing in interest and enthusiasm any public event in the history of this city. It will be a celebration which will appeal to the patriotism of the people. If it were possible it would be well if every citizen of Nebraska could participate in it, and Omaha extends a cordial invitation to everybody to come here on that day and to take part in what will be a most memorable occasion. Let no one remain away from a fear that the means of entertainment will be insufficient. Our enterprising citizens are prepared to take care of all who may come. It will be a gala day, indeed, to be long remembered.

CLEVELAND carried the states of Indiana, New York and Connecticut in 1884 and lost the two first named in 1888. His success in 1884 was due to the united condition of the democracy in those states and to the leadership of Hendricks, Manning and Barnum. The two first named died before the 1888 canvass and their states went republiean. Barnum died in 1889 and Connecticut has had a republican governor ever since. The democracy of New York is split in twain and Indiana has been abandoned to the republicans. There is nothing to indicate any hope of the democrats carrying either of the three states.

THERE ought to be a strong bond of sympathy this year between the prohibitionists and the democrats. The conventions at Cincinnati and Chicago were in some respects very much alike. The majority and minority reports from the committee on resolutions were in both cases the subjects of hot debate. In both cases there was a wide difference upon the tariff question and in both the free trade idea prevailed. As their latform stangs, the prohibitionists are committed to a tariff plank that ought to excite great democratic admiration of the wisdom that dictated it.

THE school board ought to proceed without further delay in the construction of the new schoolhouses which are to be built. The interests of hundreds of children of school age are involved in this matter, and it will be cause for very great regret if they are deprived of needed school accommodations through the neglect, indifference or apathy of the Board of Education. There is no public work of more urgent importance than this, and it should be pushed to completion as rapidly as is consistent with its proper performance.

It is evident that there will be some powder burned in Omaha on the Fourth of July. The fireworks committee has over \$1,000 at its disposal, and there are plenty of other people who have saved up some pennies to spend on this giorious occasion. The citizens of this town propose to make the celebration such a booming success that the delegates to the people's convention will have something besides politics to talk about when they get home.

THE change in the Board of County Commissioners will naturally be followed by a change in the management of the county hospital, which has been the subject of several investigations. It is to be hoped, however, that the coming superintendent of the county hospital will be a man thoroughly qualified and above reproach. The position is a very responsible one and demands a man of executive ability, high integrity and good temper.

GENERAL BIDWELL, the prohibition candidate for president, was in congress as a republican some time in the sixties. It is said of him that he owns a wide stretch of garden in California and reduces his crops to a condition for use before he markets them. He once had a vineyard and made the grapes into wine, but on becoming a prohibitionist he laid it waste, although it was worth half a million dollars. He went over the plains

OMAHA cannot long be in the dumps when the great state back of her is enjoying both prosperity and the promise thereof.

No Trouble Explaining It. Chicago Tribune "General" Stevenson's military record is ioassailable. He hasa't any. Doth David Sulk?

New York Telegram.
Where is Governor Hill! Why is his voice silent when the democracy rejoices! It is the duty of leaders to lead.

A Great, Solomn Truth. New York Advertiser (ind. dem.) The great issue, aside from the economic one, is simply this. Is there a desire for a change of administration! The country is contented and prosperous. Public affairs contented and prosperous. Public affair are being well looked after. The people are contented and disinglined to revolution. Is this respect alone the democrats are destined to defeat this year, because they have delib-erately placed themselves in an attitude which invites distrust. NEBRASKA'S PEOPLE'S DELEGATES,

There is only one man on the Nebraska delegation to the Omaha convention who is not well known over the state, in one way or another. The one exception is the man from Douglas county, J. Kelly McCombs. About the only thing that seems to be known about bim is that he is a farmer in Jefferson precinct and receives his mail at the Benning-

C. H. Van Wyck heads the delogation. Everybody in Nebraska knows the "general," and there seems to be a few people in other states who have heard of him.

John H. Powers is another man who is well known. He has oeen president of the national and the state alliances two terms, and once upon a time he ran for governor, but failed to connect with his goal. He lives at Cornell, Hitchcock county, when he is at home, which hasn't been very often of late.

The delegate from the hirst district is Jacob V. Wolfe. He also is a defeated candidate for a state office, as he rau for treasurer two years ago and went down with his independent brethren. Mr. Wolfe resides on a farm five miles from Lincoln, where he settled twenty-one years ago. He was born in Sutherland county, Maryland, in 1833. He attended public school, and in 1857 graduated from the State university at Bloomington. Ind. In 1871 Mr. Wolfe came to Nebraska, He is a practical farmer. For four years he was the treasurer of Owen county, Indiana.

W. A. Poynter's biography appeared in these columns only a few days ago, when he was nominated for congress by the independents of the Third district. Mr. Poynter seems willing to take anything and everything in sight.

I. D. Chamberlain is the delegate-at-large from the Fourth district. Isaac hails from Stromsburg, Polk county, where he edits a paper with a brilliant name, the Headlight. Chamberiain has been an agitator of the most radical kind for many years, but he hasn't even made a success of acitating. He is a member of the Knights of Labor and an officer in the state assembly.

McKeighan represents the Fifth. He is temporarily representing that district and a portion of the Fourth in congress. His full name is William Arthur McKeighan and his legal residence is Red Cloud. His biography, as prepared by himself for the congressional directory, is as follows: He was born of Irish parents in Cumberland county, New Jersey, January 19, 1842; removed with his parents to Fulton county, Illinois, in 1848, where he lived on a farm and attended the common school; enlisted in the Eleventh regiment, Illinois cavalry, September, 1861; at the close of the war settled on a farm near Pontiae, III.; took an active part in organizing the farmers association; was elected vice president of the Eighth congressional district; moved to Nebraska in 1880 and settled on a farm near Red Cloud; took an active interest in organizing the alliance; was elected county judge of Webster county in 1885; in 1886 was democratic candidate for congress against Hon, James Laird and was defeated; was again nominated for congress by the alliance, or independent party, was endorsed by the democratic convention and elected to the Fifty-second congress as an independent, receiving 36,104 votes against 21,776 votes for N. V. Harlan, republican, and 1,220 votes for L. B. Palmer, prohibitionist, and 16 votes scattering.

The Sixth district sends Judge William Neville as its delegate-at-large. The judge has been a prominent democrat of western Nebraska for a number of years and was register of the United States land office at North Platte during the Cleveland administration, holding the office until the expiration of his commission, which was a year and a half under the republican rule. Mr. Nevilte was born in Washington county, Illinois, December 29, 1843. He attended McKendree college until May, 1864, when he enlisted in company H, 142d regiment, Illinois volunteers. At the close of the war he became a school teacher. Then he commanded a Mississippi river steamboat and left his position to take up the study of law at Chester, Ill. In 1874 he moved to Omaha and practiced law until 1877, when he located in North Platte. During his residence in Omaha he was elected to represent Douglas county in the Nebraska legislature. Last fall he was elected district judge on the independent ticket by a small majority.

One of the district delegates from the First district is E. P. Ingersoli, who looks more like a successful business man than a tiller of Nebraska soil. He is a New Yorker by birth, born in Ithaca, November 28, 1828. He attended during his school life Ithaca academy, now the seat of Corneil university. When the gold fever broke out in California, Mr. Ingersoll was one of the first men to join the ranks of the argonauts and crossed the country in '49, a typical '49er. In 1846 he left New York for Canton, Ill., and it was from the Illinois village be outfitted for the tiresome journey across the plains to the El Dorado of the west. After the apatement of the gold craze, Ingersoll returned to Canton, Ill., where he remained till the fall of 1876. when he settled in Johnson county, six miles beyond Tecumsoh, and began farming. Previous to this time he had been engaged in commercial pursuits, but farming has since been his profession, the healthful climate of Nebraska bringing him vigor and ruggedness. When the anti-monopoly movement of 1881 became the factor it did in Nebraska politics, Mr. Ingersoll, by reason of his pronounced views and his ability, became the leader of the party and was chosen the first president of the farmers alliance, which position he held for two terms. In 1882 he was placed on the anti-monopoly licket for governor, much against his will, and made the fight, and the ticket of ten years ago received a majority of the votes cast in Omaha and Douglas county. After the campaign Mr. Ingersoll retired from politics and, as he says, "went into his hole to emerge in this year of our Lord, 1892, to help nominate the best man possible for president on the people's ticket." Mr. Ingersoll, while an enthusiast in favor of his party's principles, permits other men to differ from him. He is genial and companionable, and is likely to be neard from on the floor of the convention.

REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE ECHOES.

All the political interest in Nebraska is not absorbed by the independents, as was conclusively shown by the attendance Thursday night at the meeting of the republican state central committee. Nearly every member of the committee was on hand, and candidates were there almost by the score. While the meeting was in progress the opposite side of the street was lined with a row of figures which have been familiar at the sessions of the legislature for many a year. The state house contingent was on hand in force, excepting, of course, the democratic governor and his satellites.

The fixing of the date of the state convention for August 4 will bring the meeting just one day after the independent convention at Kearney, or if the independents hold over for another day we will witness the spectacle of two state conventions in session at once, a thing that has never before happened ın Nebraska.

Two years ago the state convention was held at Lincoln July 24, the earliest in the year that a state convention had ever been held in Nebraska. This year's convention

will be only ten days behind that of 1890, but the real work of the campaign will probably open a great deal earlier than it

did two years ago, There was only one real struggle in the committee meeting and that was over the apportionment. In accordance with the decision reached, one delegate-at-large from each county and one delegate for every 100 votes cast for Hastings, the convention will be composed of 837 delegates, apportioned as follows by counties:

Counties. Del Counties. Del counties.

| Adams           | WAT  | The state of the s | The state of the s |
|-----------------|------|--|--|
|                 | 3.57 | Furnits  | Otoe 14  |
| Antelope        | 18   | Ginge 2  |  |
| Banner          | :48  | Garneld.   | 2 Perkins  |
| Bining          | 2    | Gosper   | Pierce 4   |
| Boong           | - 18 | Grant  | 2 Phelps 5   |
| Box Butte       | 8    | Greeley  | 5 l'Intto 5  |
| Hoyd            | 3    | Hall 1   | Polk 7   |
| Brown           | Ä    | Hamilton I   | Red Willow P   |
|                 | 15   | Harian   |  |
| Butler          | 10   |  | k Hock 4   |
| Barret          | 10   | linyes   | Richardson 16  |
| Burt            | 1.2  | Hitcheack  | Scotts Bluff. 3  |
|                 | 2()  | Holt 1   |  |
| Cedar           | 10   | Hooker   | Sarpy B  |
| Chase.          | 4    | Howard   | Saunders 12  |
| Cheyenne        | 6    | Jefferson  | Seward 14  |
| Cherry          | 31   | Johnson 13   | Sheridan 5   |
| Clay            | 14   | Kimball  | Shorman 4  |
| Colfax          | 4    | Kearney  | Stoux 3  |
| Cuming.         | 10   | Keyn Paha  | Stanton 4  |
|                 | 17   | Keith 1  | Thayer 12  |
| Dakota          | 6    | Knox.  | Thomas 2   |
|                 | 10   | Lancaster fo   | Thurston 5   |
| Dixon           | 8    | Logan 2  | Thurston 5   |
| Dawson          | 11   | Idneofn  |  |
| Dodge           | 161  | Loup   | C. C. C. P. ST. A. C.  |
| Douglas         | 11   | Madison  |  |
| Dundy           | 4    | Markitana  |  |
| Denel           | и    | Mcl'herson   | Wheeler 2  |
|                 | til. | Merrick  | York 18  |
| Franklin        | 텍    | Nance  |  |
| Frontier        | 2    | Nemaha 13  | Total837   |
| CAMPAGE STATE A | #1   | Nuckolls 8   |  |
|                 |      |  |  |

SNAPPY SAYINGS.

Funny Folks: Dr. Sawyer-I shan't call runny Folks: Dr. Sawyer-I shan't call you "ducky" in public again, my angel.
Young Mrs. Sawyer-But why not Robert?
I do so love to have you affectionate with me.
Dr. Sawyer-No doubt you do, pet; but when the habit to which I have alluded gives a venomous rival like Dr. Allen an opportunity to allude to me as your quack, it is, I think, high time I cast about for some other term of endearment.

> HER ONE ACCOMPLISHMENT. Brooklyn Eagle She couldn't ride a bicycle.
> She couldn't Greek translate;
> She couldn't swim, she couldn't row,
> She couldn't even skate;

She couldn't cook, she couldn't bake, She couldn't snuffle a deck of eards: but one thing she could doshe could inderse a check

New York Evening Sun: Wet feet are the cause of more deaths than anything else, with the exception of old age and doctors; so when it rains never venture out in a pair of rubbers that have been worn more than once.

Never sit in a draught. It wasn't intended for that purpose. Aiways swallow it.

Gailopiar consumption runs in the human race, and when you have it the odds are against you.

New York World: "Josiah, did you go to see that skirt dance that we heard so much about?"
"Yes, Samanthy, but law, it hain't got no chance to dunce, fur a girl stands inside of it most of the time and jist jerks it every which

A WAR SONG. Eugene Field. Lugene Field.

Awake! arise! ye patriot brave.
Your duty to faifil!

Bush in your righteous wrath to save.
The land from threatened ill!

Foul treachery's venzeful shadows flit.
Like demons everywhere.
And Baby Cleveland wants to sit.
In grampa's baby's enair! Shall this spotted darling vanquish that

Out-out upon the parapered chit— The patriot legions swear That Baby Cleveland shall not sit In grampa's baby's chair So, come! We'll lift our standard high-50, come! We'll lift our standard high-A tiny pair of pants! This "In Hoc Signo" 'll petrify All muzwump sycophants! Stern common sense shall soon outwit Each sentimental snare. And Baby Cleveland shall not sit In grampa's baby's chair!

Sweet hoosier younkit? Nay! She'll never wear her grampa's hat— She isn't built that way!

New York Tribune: Uncle Josh-Who is that there feller over there in Astar Piace a-holdin' up his hand? oliceman-That's Sunset Cox. Big gun in Uncle Josh-Dew tell: I thought as how it was a stater of the only in an who ever stopped one of these here pesky street keers.

Siftings: Some one says that liquor strengththe breath strong.

Rochester Post: They say that rabbit hunters are very partial to hare-triggers.

Chicago Mall: "Vot is do matter mit de childt's handt?"
"Acushia! Her hand is all right; it's her arrum as is hurted. She boomped her arrum."
"Boom ta-ra-ra? Is dot it? Veil, I did hear dat de whole town has got boom ta-ra-ra very bad." Chicago Tribune: Prospective Purchaser-Yes, these suburban lots look well on paper.

but I want to go and see them. Real Estate Agent—Certainly, sir; certainly, Which shall we take—boats, stilts, or a diving-

Philadelphia Record: "Sponger had hard luck last night." "How was that?" "Why, De Soaque invited him to take a drink, and then had the meanness to drop dead. Sponger felt very badly about it."

Truth: Pryor—Do you run your household?
Frank—No; my wife runs that.
P.—Ah I see, you run the office.
F.—No; the janitor runs that.
P.—What in thunder do you run?
F.—Well. I run back and forth. Getting Together.

New York Commercial,

The fact is that after a sharp contest re-

within the party. Every republican in New

for the election of the party's candidate as it he were his own.
Against such unity and enthusiasm what earthly chance has a demoralized democracy still smarting under insult and giving to its rejected applicant for honors the perfunctors support of defeated mercenaries!

publicans come together with a degree of rapidity that amazes their opponents, Already not a trace is left of the contest

A Sample Democratic Patriot.

Mr. Brice of Ohio, a senator from that state and chairman of the national democratic committee, has been highly nonored by his party. He is a millionaire many times over Coming to Chicago in the performance of his duty as chairman of the national committee he submits to a committee of local democrats a bill for something like \$700 for personal expenses, which that committee promptly pays.
The honors of political life do not seem to
weigh in the balance with Chairman Brice
sgainst a few hundred dollars in his pocket.

Detroit Free Press

The knecking out of Keifer in the republican congressional convention in the Seventh district of Ohio is an event on which both the democrats and republicans of the country are to be profoundly congratulated. jeb took 621 ballots, but it was well worth the trouble. Mr. Kelfer will probably join the retired list now and have a seat beside Ingalls.

> Vim Preceding Victory. New York Tribune

One does not have to look far adeld this year to perceive that the republicans of the country are thoroughly aroused and deeply in earnest. Our friends the enemy know what that means in a presidential year. At all events, if they don't know now, they will on the night of November S.

A PERPLEXING QUESTION.

Boston Courier. In silence he sat as the hours dragged by, Enwrapped in gloom; And then anon he rose with weary sigb And paced the room.

Deep furrows plowed his alabaster brow With lines of core: And one had but to watch to see. I trow, Gray streak his hair.

On went the rush and roar of life without; He heeded not. His mind was racked with dark corroding

Ah, wretched lot!

A drear, distressing doubt distraught his brain By night and day; A dread perpexity akia to pain Made him its prey.

And this the doubt that seemed his heart to His soul to gnaw:
"Oh, have I—have I got the nerve to wear
Last summer's straw?"

**Cures Others** 

Will cure You, is a true statement of the

action of AYER'S Sarsaparilla, when taken for diseases originating in impure blood; but, while this assertion is true of AYER'S Sarsaparilla, as thousands can attest, it cannot be truthfully applied to other preparations, which un rincipled dealers will recommend, and try to impose upon you, as "just as good as Ayer's." Take Ayer's Sarsaparilla and Ayer's only, if you need a blood-purifier and would be benefited permanently. This medicine, for nearly fifty years, has enjoyed a reputation, and made a record for cures, that has never been equaled by other preparations. AYER'S Sarsaparilla eradicates the taint of hereditary scrofula and other blood diseases from the system, and it has, deservedly, the confidence of the people.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla "I cannot forbear to express my joy at

the relief I have obtained from the use of AYER'S Sarsaparilla. I was afflicted with kidney troubles for about six months, suffering greatly with pains in the small of my back. In addition to this, my body was covered with pimply eruptions. The remedies prescribed failed to help me. I then began to take AYER'S Sarsaparilla, and, in a short time, the pains ceased and the pimples disappeared. I advise every young man or woman, in case of sickness resulting from impure blood, no matter how long standing the case may be, to take AYER'S Sarsaparilla."-H. L. Jarmann, 33 William st., New York City.

OT BROWNING, KINGER TO

Hats Off---

Saturday we make the men happy. First place you get your choice of any stiff hat in the house, whether it be a Youman, Knox or Dunlap style, light or dark color, at \$1 less than the regular

marked price. Understand? \$1 off on any man's hard hat we have. Then to cap the climax we'll sell a nice line of new pattern negligee shirts at \$1 with choice of laundered or soft collar. Our \$4 flannel shirts \$2 and the \$2 ones for \$1. Besides 2 lines of fine balbriggan summer underwear, in plain or fancy stripes, at 85c. Any other time \$1.25.

Browning, King&Co From now till July 4. our store will be open | S.W. Cor 15th & Douglas St