#### CFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. County of Douglas.

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of THE BEE Pub Alshing company, does solemnly swear that the act-nual circulation of Thic Daily Him for the week ending July 9, 1892, was as follows: Funday, July 3. 27.511 Monday, July 4. 24.789 21,683 23,389 24,155

Average. 24.703

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 9th day of July, 1892

N. P. Fell.
Notary Public. Average Circulation for June 25,802. Tur hot weather has come in time to

long enough. IRRITATION and perspiration are alike prominent on men's faces these awful

Insure a good corn crop, if it only lasts

summer days. IT DOESN'T take President Harrison five days to muster enough vertebræ to direct the national troops to restore

order in Idaho.

THE strikers at Homestead deserve credit for the peaceful manner in which they turned over the Carnegie works to the care of the militia.

THE man who wishes the democratic nomination for governor of Nebraska must be thinking of some distant reward for his labor, certainly nothing in the pear future.

Now there is talk of employing a fire and police surgeon. What has become of the city physician? Is the board of health a theoretical sanitary commission, or what?

THE growth of the Young Men's Christian association in Omaha is gratifying. These associations are very helpfut and necessary aside from their religdous character.

THE park commission has unanimously decided to invest in a south side park. The only matter in dispute is which one of several good tracts of land shall the city acquire.

THE ordinance providing for the in-Mr. Wiley is not worrying.

LET Twenty-second street be paved at once. Omaha cannot afford to lose the quartermaster's storehouse costing \$60,000 by negligence in paying a street which ought to have been done long

More than 100,000 of the immigrants who have come to this country during the past year have come from free trade Great Britain. The opponents of protection should find some way to account for

WITH a riot at Homestead, strikes in many parts of Pennsylvania, war in Idaho mining camps and a race fight in Kentucky, it would appear that a rising thermometer has no terrors for men spoiling for a row.

AND so Texas gets \$187,607 direct tax refund. This is a surprise. If the amount had come from Richmond instead of from Washington it would have seemed more natural. But we are glad to "Hurrah for loyal Texas!"

WHY is it that the council, the county board, the library board and the school board, etc., cannot elect officers in Omana without getting into a royal muss every time? There is altogether too much "scheming" in these organigations.

So Long as little children are permitted to run the streets just so long will they be maimed or killed by passing trains, street cars or vehicles. Two shocking accidents of this kind have occurred within a week. Who is to

THE Manufacturers and Consumers association has a direct and vital interest in the establishment of a traffic bureau in this city. Some of the railroads are now discriminating against Omaha factories. They must be made to quit it.

THE republicans of the country precincts of Douglas county appreciate the importance of organization in the face of a national campaign. They decrare that their organization is not to antagonize the plans of their partisans in the city, but to work in concert to make sure of success in November.

IT is good news which comes from Colorado of the end of the irrigation litigation. The work of this company has been impeded and checked at times for about ten years and now Colorado will receive the full benefit of this grand system which will make it a much greater and more prosperous common-

AMERICA is having much material for great jests these days, but certainly the climax was reached at New York yesterday in the Stock exchange when the Christian Endeavorers visited that place. Think of those old grain and provision gamblers singing "Shall We Gather at the River?" and of the C. E. people in that place singing "Nearer, My God, to Theal"

CYRUS W. FIELD.

Few men in the present century performed so great a service to mankind as Cyrus W. Field, the projector and creator of the 'Atlantic cable. This great achievement will forever perpetuate his memory in the front rank of those who have accomplished the most valuable work in behalf of modern civilization and the world's material progress.

It is no disparagement of Mr. Field's claim to this position to say that he had no part in the discoveries of science which pointed out the possibility of submarine communication between the old and the new worlds. He was not a scientific man, but he was a man of keen practical discernment and such a one was needed to put into effect what science had shown to be possible. There was a demand for a man of indomitable courage and inexhaustible perseverance and zeal. Cyrus W. Field responded and the world knows the result.

It was a long struggle, marked by many disappointments, before success was attained. The first Atlantic cable, the laying of which in 1858 was celebrated by enthusiastic popular demonstrations in England and in the United States, was short lived, and there naturally followed a general loss of faith in the enterprise. Mr. Field's confidence. however, was unshaken. But the task of enlisting capital was rendered vastly more difficult and any ordinary man would shave succumbed to the disappointments which Mr. Field encoun tered. Private capital hesitated to embark in an undertaking so hazardous and appeals to the governments of the United States and Great Britain for assistance were in vain. Mr. Field persevered, his faith drawing supporters, and eight years after the failure of the first cable, in 1866, success was achieved and submarine communication between Europe and America became an established fact. It would be interesting to consider the mighty results of this achievement which annihitated time and space and brought nations widely separated into daily and familiar inter-

The world owes a great debt of gratitude to Cyrus W. Field for what he did in the interest of commerce and civilization, and the American people especially should honor his memory as one who added largely to the giory of his country. Reverses and sorrows have clouded the later years of his life, but they have detracted nothing from his high character or his distinguished claim to the respect and gratitude of mankind. His fame is immortal, and there will be needed to perpetuate his memory no other monument than that which his indomitable courage, energy and perseverance caused to be builded under the waters of the Atlantic.

course, but this is hardly the proper

place for such consideration.

#### THE DESPERATE MINERS.

The bloody battle between the union and nonunion miners in Idaho differs in many respects from that between the ironworkers and the Pinkertons at Homestead. So far as it is now possible to judge of the situation at the mines it seems to be similar to difficulties that have often occurred where workingmen specting of electric wires is peacefully have organized for mutual protection. sleeping with the council committee on The union miners have, however, acted gas and electric light. It is hinted that very rashly. They have pursued a course that will not enlist the public sympathy or support extended to the Pennsylvania ironworkers. They have in violation of an injunction of the United States court taken possession by force and bloodshed of property which they have not a shadow of right to control.

If the 3,000 union miners who have defied the law are wise in their genera tion they will follow the example of the Homestead strikers and offer no resist ance to the militia which Governor Willey has ordered to the scene of disturbance. Of course the insignificant force of 200 men, which appears to be all that can be mustered by the governor, will not be able to cope with the miners if the latter show any resistance, but United States troops can soon be on the scene if they are needed. Governor Willey has certainly taken prompt action. If Governor Pattison had done the same he would have escaped the condemnation that is now dealt out to him on every hand.

The public will await further developments with deep interest. It will not be surprising if more lives are sacrificed before the trouble is ended.

# NEBRASKA SUGAR BEETS.

There has just been issued by the Department of Agriculture a bulletin giving the results of experiments with sugar beets in 1891. Among the reports is that of the United States sugar beet experiment station at Schuyler, Neb. Owing to the late date at which the station was established it was not practicable to adopt the most advisable plan of cultivation, but notwithstanding this highly satisfactory results were obtained. It is also to be noted that the cultural season was marked by the widest extremes of climatic conditions. The planting period was a continuance of drought, lasting from April 20 to June 2 At the end of the dry period a succession of weeks of rain followed, which were abnormal when compared with the usual precipitation for the

months of June and July. The abnormal conditions accompanied the development of the season to its end, so that the results of the work of the season were achieved under the influence of climatic conditions unusually unfavorable. Still they were satisfactory both in respect of the weight of beets and yield of sugar per acre. In such respect the results of the Schuyler station compare satisfactorily with the work of corresponding stations in Europe. A comparison of results with the station at Chapelle, France, is very much in favor of the beets produced at Schuyler, and also shows that while in France the beets mature slowly and late into the fall, in Nebraska the season is

early, prompt and sooner over. Passing over a great deal of technical data, which, however, is commended to the attention of those engaged in the sugar beet industry, we take from the report a few instructive suggestions. One of these is that with a moderately early planting season, April 20 to May 1, and proper cultivation, a crop should he ready for the factory commencing

September 1. Another suggestion is that in view of the early date in the season that the factories may have to suspend operations on account of frost, an early season is of the greatest importance. Commencing September 1, a three months' factory season is almost assured, which would enable a factory with a capacity of 300 tons per day to work up about 30,000 tons of boets by December 1, or the product of 3,000 acres at ten tons per acre. Still another and very important suggestion is that it will be to the advantage of both the grower and the manufacturer that the beets should not only be harve stal at the period of their maximum sugar value, but that they should be hindled by the factory as nearly as possible as they come

fresh from the field. The results of the experiments at the Schuyler station are, when due consideration is given to the adverse conditions under which they were made, in the highest degree encouraging to the opinion that the soil and climate of Nebraska are peculiarly adapted to sugar beet culture, and they ought to have a potent influence favorable to the extension of this industry.

INCITING ANARCHY. Perhaps it is fortunate for the country that the appeals of the imprisoned Chicago anarchists for release and the efforts of their friends in their behalf have not yet brought about their liberation. The presence of the three ringleaders of the Haymarket tragedy at the labor mass meeting held in Chicago on Sunday would in all probability have precipitated another bloody outbreak. The president of the meeting said that, as labor creates all wealth, all wealth belongs to labor, and that instead of the workingmen asking Carnegie for a raise in wages they should tell him to get out, as the mills belong to them. "I do not say hang Carnegie or Pinkerton," he continued, "there is a time for everything." The execution of Parsons and Spies and the rest was referred to as "judicial murder that took away five of our best men. We cannot affo d to have any more incipient revolutions," he said, "the next one must be complete."

Such incendiary talk at a time of perfect quiet would probably not be at all dangerous, but when the masses are in a state of excitement it is liable to produce serious results. The experience of the past proves that public danger lurks under such reckless utterances. Public sympathy has not been denied to the ironworkers at Homestead in their resistance to the Pinkerton hirelings, but it must be understood that public approval of such sentiments as those expressed at Chicago is impossible.

The same mistaken notion concerning the rights of the laborer are responsible for the slaughter in the mines of Idaho. and there can be no doubt that the striking miners were spurred on by the intemperate talk of political demagogues who seek to array the workingmen against the republican party.

The rights of the workingman must be protected; he must be permitted to employ every peaceful means to gain his ends: but it will never be conceded that he has a right to take possession of the property of his employer by force. Such doctrine incites anarchy and strikes at the basis of all our institutions.

## AS TO THE BOARD OF TRADE.

Very confused notions are held by the Board of Trade regarding the functions of that body. Its membership may be divided into three classes. The first comprises members who consider themselves stockholders in a corporation that owns an office building on one of the best corners in the city, which yields a large revenue above the interest on the corporation debt. This surplus, they believe, should by rights be divided among the stockholders as a dividend every year. As to any other purpose this class is indifferent, and would relegate the board to the function of a debating society for the promiscuous discussion of profits and measures that happen to be uppermost to the public mind, with the distinct understanding that the board is to confine itself to the task of recommending or censuring.

The second class consists of members who believe it to be the chief function of the board to organize junkets and excursions, receptions and jollifications, always having in view the tallyho, the brass band, the gold-fringed badge and the embossed menu card. This class has for years been the governing body of the board, and while it has been very useful in advertising Omana it has fallen far short of carrying out the main object for which the board was organ-

The third class consists of active business men with whom stock dividends, excursions and dress parades cut no figure. They want the Board of Trade of Omaha to be just what boards of trade are in other large cities-adjuncts to commerce and associations of merchants and traders for their mutual benefit and protection. It is this class that seeks to commit the board to the policy of maintaining a freight bureau. Omaha has been for years discriminated against by local traffic managers and traffic associations that control rates, while Kansas City, St. Paul, Minneapolis and other jobbing centers west of Chicago have been favored. These cities have in almost every instance had to fight for every concession secured at

the hands of the railroads. They have not done this through individual influence of jobbers and shippers, but by the efforts of freight bureaus maintained by local boards of trade. Each of these freight bureaus has had at its head a well paid railroad expert thoroughly equipped for any controversy, and has very often succeeded in securing concessions by merely pointing out to the railroad managers

the injustice of rate schedules. This is precisely what the Omaha jobbers and grain dealers are endeavoring to accomplish through the Board of Trade. Unless this is done the Board of Trade might as well wind up its affairs, sell the building and divide the money among the stockholders. The outcome of such a course would be the organization of a new board made up strictly of active business men who would inaugurate a policy in conformity

with boards of trade in the great commercial centers of the country and exert the influence of the board in the interest of extending way commerce and protecting wholesale dealers, manufacturers and grain men against discriminating rates in favor of rival points.

THERE is little comfort for the democrats in the attitude of James G. Blaine and those who supported him in Minneapolis. The ex-secretary of state has shown very pathly that the failure of his friends to seeure the nomination for him has not aftered his devotion to the party whose principles he has so earnestly and effectively advocated in the past and with whose history his name is so inseparably associated. It was predicted by the democrats that the division in the convention would engender revengeful feetings and cause defection that would be disastrous to the candidacy of President Harrison, but it is evident that the wish was father to the thought and that there is no ground or the hope that the republicans who stood by Mr. Blaine would lose their interest in the success of the chosen candidate of the party. "All minor differences should be merged in the duty of every republican to do all in his power to elect the ticket this day nominated by the republican national convention,' wrote Mr. Blaine on hearing of the nomination of President Harrison, and every utterance of those identified with the movement to nominate the exsacretary has had the same true ring of loyalty.

CHAIRMAN MERCER has issued the call agreed upon by the republican state central committee for the convention, which is to meet at Lincoln August 4 to nominate a full state ticket and eight presidential electors. The call, with the apportionment made by the committee to the various counties, will be found in another column and should be consulted by the various county committees in issuing their calls for county conventions.

IGNATIUS DONNELLY has again made an exhibition of himself in his peculiar Baconian manner. At the Madison, S. D., Chautauqua he was engaged to deliver his lecture, "Wit and Humor," but he proceeded to give instead one of his Omaha convention howls and the audience hissed him at the end.

WHEN the spring freshets did great damage to our outlying streets, the mayor spanked the chairman of the Board of Public Works for quarreling with the street commissioner and set them both to work on the streets. The result is that something is being done.

THE people of Omaha have voted money enough for public improvements to enable the authorities to provide work for every idte mechanic and laborer in the city. There is a public demand that, the money be put to the use for which it is intended.

THE American shipbuilders will decline the enormous bounty offered to them by the United States government. The fact is even with that bounty they cannot employ labor cheaply enough to compete with the English laborers.

WE OBSERVE signs of hostility in the people's party. Here is Senator Peffer introducing a bill to limit the presidential occupancy to one term of four years, This is certainly a direct blow at Gen-

THE world recovered quite speedily from the deep gloom into which it was not east by the false news of William Waldorf Astor's death.

WE HOPE Mr. Quay was not offended when the country snickered ever his advocacy of the Sunday closing of the World's fair.

WE WISH to pause a moment and cheer for Old Man Gladstone. Justified Public Respect.

Dew York Commercial. Altiance men are denouncing Judge Gresnam for not accepting a nomination on heir lupatic platform. Popular respect for Judge Gresham never was higher.

The Common Sense Plan.

Disputes between capital and labor in this country must not be settled by appeals to arms. When employers and employed cannot come to terms all means except violence have not been exhausted. There remains ar bitration, to the wise and fair judgment of which there should be acquiescence

The Pinkertons Must Go.

One good result of the lamentable conflict of arms between capital and labor, which will make the record of the past week memorable, is the influence it will have in out-lawing the practice of private firms and corporations using a private and irresponsible military organization to shoot down private The Pinkerton thug must go.

Facts Versus Fiction.

Minneapolis Tribune During the six months of 1892, ending with the opening of the Omaha convention, the business failures of the United States were 686 less than during the first half of 1891, and the bank clearings were \$4,028,-655,529 greater. But while Bradstreet's was compiling these syldences of prosperity the populists at Omaha were adopting a plat-form which proglaimed "business pros-

A Homestead Parallel.

New York Sun. Suppose a farmer has ten farm laborers in his employ from month to month. He con-cludes that he must reduce the monthly wages of each by \$1. Upon this announcement they decline to serve him at the dereased rate of compensation, and quit work.

What are their rights?

They have a right to express their opinion of their employer's conduct. If they think he is small-minded, and mean, and settish, they are at ilborts, to say so. They may also properly endeaver, by peaceful means and moral and intellectual sussion, to induce others not to enter into his service.

But will any sensible man contend that
they have the right to take possession of their employer's farmhouse and barn, and granary and fields, and by force and arms ex-

clude from his property not only other labor-ers who are willing to work for him at the reduced pay, but also the owner of the premises himself!

We think not.

Suppose, however, that they should succeed thus in holding his farm buildings and his farm by armed occupation, what remedy would be available to him under the law? He would have no legal right to kill or en-deavor to kill in order to regain possession of his premises, although of course he could lawfully use any force necessary to protect his own life. His plain duty would be to call upon the authorities of the state to put him in possession of his own; and the stat-ought to do it, if it required every constable sheriff, and regiment available for the main tenance of order and the enforcement of the

CAMPAIGN CLITTER.

The search-lights of various political bookmakers are bringing into view new candidates every day. Hon, E. M. Bartlett has been slated in certain quarters for the state senate from Douglas county. Mr. Bartlett served one term in the legislature years ago.

There are quite a number of prominent republicans in Omaha who claim that Hon. George W. Lininger would make a most excellent governor of this great common wealth. His record in the legislature six years ago was clean, consistent and fearless. On all the great issues of the day-the labor question, railway regulation, taxation of railway property, on parks and boutevards-he fulfilled the piedges made to the people by himself and party. But Mr. Lipinger is an unassuming, quiet sort of a man, and if he is nominated the office will have sought the man rather than the man the office. Are obstacle in the way of his nomination would be the probable opposition of the railroads and the old Tammany gang which still has a few followers in the town. On the other hand, he has a very extensive acquaintance among leading business men of the state, is very popular with the farmers and stands well with the working people of this city.

Mr. Lininger has large property interests in Omaha and has invested a considerable amount of money in building up one of the most notable art collections in the United States. His charming gallery has always been thrown open to the free access of allrich and poor alike. It is the pleasurable resort of the laboring man as well as the connoisseur, who appreciate the public spirit and common generosity displayed by Mr. Lininger, not alone with reference to his own gallery, but as patron of the Omaha School of Arts and of recent artionn exhibitions to the success of which he lent the influence of his name.

The recent hot weather has sprouted numerous candidates for the office of lieutenant governor. A reflective glance at the political chess board reveals a few very interesting prospective contingencies. Some of these candidates think that if Van Wyck is elected governor he would run for the United States senate, and if he should be elected by the legislature through any combination the lieutenant governor would then climb up into the chair of the chief executive of state where he could order out the militia, wear shoulder straps and sign notaral commissions. Then again these candidates for second place are speculating upon the uncertainty of life and the advanced age of the ex senator, and this consideration also makes the office of ligutenant governor a particu larly inviting one just at this period of time.

Hon, Bill Morrow (otherwise known as Speckled Narrative) has announced his secession from the ranks of the republican party. He gives a reason for it. In his opinion the old party has become so corrupt suddenly that no man of clear conscience and spotless integrity (such as he) can longer remain in it without doing great violence to his honor and self-respect. Shades of Grand Rapids furniture, protect us!

C. W. Griffith of Lancaster county has joined the host which is on the trail of the republican nomination for state treasurer.

Morgan Crane of Burwell is in the city, He declares that the republicans cannot win this year without an entire new deal, and the nomination of a ticket avowedly in favor of lower railroad rates. "It would be impolitic to nominate any of the present members of the Board of Transportation for re-election," he said, "as it would be in viting defeat at the polls. They have taken a position that does not command the endorsement of the people, and it would be next to impossible to pull them through. I get over the entire northwestern part of the state every month, and I find the sentiment strongly in favor of an Omaha man for gov ernor, provided Douglas county can agree on one. If the delegation from this county will go into the state convention as a unit, the rest of the state is ready to unite with them."

# BREEZY THOUGHTS.

New Orleans Picayune: The music grinder's monkey should be provided with a dress of organdie muslin.

Atchison Globe: A man calls his girl's teeth "pearls" before he marries her, and after he has paid four or five dentist's bills he begin to regard them as something even more

Philadelphia Inquirer: Susan B. Anthony is quite observant. She remarked in Omaha: "Up in South Dakota they squat on a piece of land that costs them nothing, put a mortgage on it and buy a top buggy."

Buffalo Express: The ideal resort would be a place where you had to sleep under blankets in July and didn't have to sleep under blankets in January.

Philadelphia Times: One can't judge of the average boy's intellect by the little evidence of "mind" he gives when his mother

Texas Siftings: Smith: "I was sorry to hear, Brown, that you had failed in bus-lness." Brown: "Yes, I struggled hard, but iness." Brown: "Yes. I struggled hard, bill lost everything, save my honor, thank Go and the property I was wise enough to settle on my wife when I found myself getting interrouble."

A SUMMER IDYL. Chie ig : News.

A smile, a bow, Of vague import; A moonlight row, A tennis court,

Some haleyon days

A news report— Then bills of cost And divorce court.

Somerville Journal: People who think that the young doctor charges enormous fees for-get the awful weight of responsibility that every young doctor palpably carries around with him for a couple of years after he gets out of the medical school.

New York Evening Sun: One of the advantages of sitting on the stoop every even-ing is a saving of gas; but if you catch cold in consequence you'll find there isn't much dif-ference in the bill of the doctor and that of

Philadelphia Record: "What is so rare as steak well done?" said the June poet saily to nimself as he contemplated the ill-cooked meat.

Binghamton Republican: The chimney swallow ought to outily other birds, for it is hatched in a flue. Indianapolis News: The desirability of bonds depends on whether you hold them or they hold you.

Galveston News: There is a wide difference in horse sense and horse talk. Lowell Courier: A cyclone is all that is necessary to raise a barn in the west.

Atchison Globe: A great many people who claim that the shoe does not fit them, how because it pinches. Life: She-Thit odious Mrs. Newritch cems to think more of her dog than of her He-Oh, well, the dog has a pedigree.

Washington Star: He had brought her a chair, then a fan, then an ice, and as he went after her shawl her friend rem irked: "You seem to think a great deal of Mr.Siim-Yes," was the reply; "I like him for his fotching Ways.

Chicago Tribune: There were four of them, all little girls. They were traveling on an inbound suburban train and in the exuberance of their youthful spirits they were making considerable noise.
"Girls," said the eldest, rebukingly, "we're euttin' up too high. Folks'il think we're a Sunday-school pienie gettin' back home:"

Philadelphia Record: "Where's Robinson?"
"Left town." "Well, he's been hustling like
the Old Scratch for a long time; spose he's
gone to take a rest?" "No; he's gone to Canada to avoid arrest."

MAUKAY HAD TO APOLOGIZE.

The Bonanza King's Son Humbles Himself

Before Captain Stewart. LONDON, July 12.—The case of Stewart vs. Mackay came up in the Westminster police court yesterday, but was settled without resort to further legal measures. The principals were J. W. Mackay, son of the American benanza king, and Captain or the henor and Captain of the Bonor-able Randolph Stewart, a retired army officer. Captain Stewart cialmed that young Mackay had sent him a letter couched in menacing terms. When the name of the de-fendant was called, Mr. Mackay's counsel, Solicitor George Lewis, informed the court that his client, who was in Paris, had agreed to make ample apology to Captain Stewar for the offensive remarks alleged to be con-tained in his letter and also to pay the full This offer of Mr. Mackay was accepted by

costs of the case. Captain Stewart and his counsel, and the matter having thus been amicably adjusted the summons was withdrawn and the suit was declared to be closed. The nature of the threats conveyed in the letter in question was not revealed, and efforts to obtain a reliable explanation of the difficulty between the two men were unsuccessful. A visit made to Mr. Mackay's London residence, a splendid mansion situated at No. 6 Carleton House Terrace, S. W., near the German embassy, failed to disclose any facts in connection with the case. Mr. Mackay's secretary was seen, but he declined to discuss the matter and re ferred the visitor to his employer's counsei. Hon. Randolph Stewart is a retired army captain and is 56 years of age.

### GODLESS BROKERS SING HYMNS

Strange Scene on the New York Stock Exchange Caused by Endeavorers. New Your, July 12,-A number of Christian Endeavor delegates, mostly women, attracted there by curiosity, invaded the Stock exchange vesterday. By noon they crowded the calleries. It was dull on the floor. Dick Halstend, with a few of his friends, started up the Methodist hymn, "Shall We Gather at the River!" In a moment every one on the floor had joined, and their voices fairly shook the roof. The exchange was surprise at its own unexpected musical power. The dignified old members joined in with as much unction as the younger, and all deffed their

nats in a respectful manner. The "Endeavorers" in the gallery listened with more interest than they ever listened to a hymn before, for it was so unexpected to hear it in such a place and so well sung, too Hardly had the reverberation of the brokers' song died out of the rafters when a sweet, clear soprano voice up in one corner of the gallery commenced with an answering hymn, 'Nearer, My God, to Thee." the voice trembled alone and then the refrain was caught up by all the visitors, and never had the strange place heard such sweet musi as poured out of that lott on the hatless heads of the listening brokers.

The brokers answered with "America," and the gallery with "Sowing the Seed."

Then business was resumed. SETTLED A SUIT FOR MILLIONS.

William Sharon Wins the Case Brought

Against Him by Lizzie Ralston SAN FRANCISCO, Col., July 12.-Judge Hawley of the United States court has decided the case of Lizzie F. Ralston against Frederick W. Sharon and Francis G. Newlands. The action, involving property worth \$5,000,000, was in the form of a bill in equity asking for an accounting. It was the claim of the plaintiff that at the time of Raiston's death, William Sharon took possession of a large amount of Ralston's wealth, including a number of snares of stock in the Bank of California, and the Spring Valley water-works and other corporations. Accounting of other great properties, such as iand hold-ings and houses, was also decided. A demurrer was subsequently interposed by the defendants on the ground that the action was stale, together with other technical objections. Judge Hawley sustained the demurrer and dismissed the bill.

#### The Administration Impregnable. New York Advertiser.

Mr. Harrison's administration appeals with such earnestness to the conservative elements of the country that it leaves the Cleveland party, its opponent, absolutely no issue. The attempts of the various elements to formulate a charter of existence so far have resulted in the presentation of a num-ber of individual views, some political body snatching, a large amount of wrangling and resulting apathy. We have the anti-silver men posing as champions of the intrinsic dollar in Chicago; the silver men passing 69-cent dollar bill in the senate; the free traders denouncing the tariff in the platform; the protectionists refusing to reform it in the house; the machine refusing to recognize either as an issue, and resurrecting the corpse of the force bill as a railying point; and the country, disgusted at the party's duplicity, puzzied as to what den stands for in this canvass, resolving to sustain for another four years an administration in which it has confidence

New Road Through Mexico. El Paso, Tex., July 12.-New York parties have secured a concession for a railroad from Cuidad Junrez, Mexico, opposite this city, through the states of Chihuahua Mazatlan, and thence to the City of Mexico. This road will tap the richest mineral coun

> Singing Low. Glob-Democrat.

try in the world.

No democrat is now shouting that his party will "sweep the country" this year. The spirit of exuberance and bounce which that organization exhibited just after the congressional elections of 1890 has all gone.

A NEW HINT FROM PARIS European Edition New York Herald

ON THE RACE COURSE. The dress is made of the princesse shape, of ligh; pink peau de sole. The sleeves high and large, drawn in at the elbow and of the same shade as the cress, only a little darker. A Byzantine corselet embroidered with beads, turquoise and opals and a foundation of white cloth. A trimming of guipure at the collar, at the corsage and at the sleeves. A Byzantine galon trimming the foot of the

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

The republican electors of the state of No. braska are requested to send delegates from their several counties to meet in convention at the city of Lincoln, August 4, 1802 at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for the following state

Governor: Lieutenant governor; Secretary of state;

Auditor of public accounts; Treasurer: Superintendent of public instruction:

Attorney general; Commissioner of public lands and buildings; Eight presidential electors; And to transact such other business as may come before the convention.

THE APPORTIONMENT. The several counties are entitled to repreentation as follows, being basel upon the vote cast for George H. Hastings for attorney general in 189), giving one delegate-at-large to each county and one for each 100 votes and the major fration thereof:

Countles. Del		Counties. Del
Adams It	Furnas	Otoe
Antelope		Pawnee 14
Banner	Garffeld 2	Berkins
Bining	Gosper 3	Plerce 4
Roone !	Grant 2	Phetps
Boyd	Greeley 3	Pintte
Rox Butto 8	Hall	Polk 7
Brown, !	Hamilton 11	Red Willow
Buffalo 12	Harlan 5	Richardson Id
Butler 18	Hayes 4	Rock
Burt 13	Hitchcock 5	Saline
Cass 20	Hooker 1	Sarpy
Cedar (		Saunders 12
Chase 4	Howard 6	Scotts Bluff. 3
Cheyenne (	Jefferson 14	Seward 14
Cherry ?	Johnson 11	Shorldan 8
Clay 14	Kearney 8	Sherman 4
Colfnx 5	Keya Paha 4	Sloux 3
Cuming 10	Keith 3	Stanton 4
Custer 17	Kimbali 2	Thayer 12
Dakota 6	Knox 8	Thomas 2
Dawes 10	Lancaster 53	Thurston b
Dawson 9		Valley
Deuel 4	Logan 2	Washington. 9
Dixon 8	Loup 2	Wayne 6
Dodge 16	Madison 9	Webster 10
Douglas 94	Merrick 7	Wheeler 2
Dundy 4	McPherson 1	York 18
Fillmore 13	Nanco 5	
Franklin 6	Nemaha 12	Total
Frontier 6	Nuckolls 8	

It is recommended that no proxies be admitted to the convention and that the dele gates present be authorized to east the full vote of the delegation.

S. D. MERCER, Chairman WALT M. SEELY, U. B. BALCOMBE, J. R. SUZHERLAND,

THE FARENELL.

Hartford Chat. Not going abroad? What, tomorrow? And to stay, goodnesss knows, for how long? Really, Jack, 'twould appear that dry sorrow Had done even you, sir, a wrong. It has? Ha, na, ha, what a joke, sir! Is it Mabel, or Jenny, or Nell?

I'm sure you are wrong: hold my cloak, sir, Am I not an old friend? Come now, tell. The prince of ourset broken hearted!
What a joke! Who rejected you. speak!
Did you look like that, Jack, when you parted? Was that pallor of death on your cheek?

You interest me. Teli me about it.
And let your old chum, sir. console.
Hard hit in the heart, I don't doubt it;
You were made for that sort of a role Did you bend on your knee like an actor. Hardly knowing just where to begin? 'as dear mamma's consent the main facto What a foot the poor gir! must have been? Who was she? What!—I—You were jealous? Oh, Jack, who'd have thought such a thing? You've been cert inly not over zealous; But, kiss me, and where is the ring?

BROWNING, KING &

Our Windows



Are very attractive just now, the pants of all kinds and sizes at \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50, \$3 and \$3.50worth lots more, and the 25c men's 1/2 hose in fast black and tan shades at 3 pair for 50c, or \$1.75 a dozen. A dozen to a customer, no more. Also 268 sack, cutaway and Prince Albert suits, reg-

ular \$10, \$15, \$25 and \$30 suits at 1/2 price, now \$5, \$7.50, \$12.50 and \$15; sizes principally 33, 34, 35, 40 and 42. All colors. Also those \$2.50 short pant suits for boys 10 to 14 years old go at \$1.25. Children's, boys', men's straw hats all go at 1/2 price. We lose big money on this sale, but we'd rather sell them

than count them in the inventory.

Browning, King&Co