THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. SWORN STATEMENT OF CHICULATION.

State of Nebrasks.

County of Douglas.

Ceorge B. Tsschuck, secretary of THE BEE Publishing company, done solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE Data Bee for the week ending July D. 1822, was as follows: Tuesday, July 12.
Wednesday, July 13.
Thursday, July 14.
Friday, July 14.
Friday, July 16.

Average ... GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.
Sworm to before me-mnd subscribed in my prosnce this joth day of July, 1892. N. P. FRIL.
Notary Panile. Average Circulation for June 25,802.

THERE is widespread curiosity to

know what sort of opiate is used by Mr.

Birkhauser.

THE Pharisces, hypocrites and Chicago saloonkeepers have gained a signal victory in the closing of the World's fair on Sunday.

IT IS too bad that a city so brisk, businesslike and widea, wake should have city bodies so dull in their stupidity or so persistent in their duplicity.

THE Nebraska Central seems to mean business, and in this respect it differs widely from any other public enterprise with which this city is connected.

THE terribly high prices of fruit in this town would lend a democratic editor to assume that there is a high tariff on all sorts of berries and the like.

THE dismissal of ninety-three out of 800 cases from the docket of the district court shows that the people of this county don't enjoy litigation in hot weather.

ONE of the best recommendations of Chairman Carter is his genial disposition. "A good mixer" is more necessary in a political campaign today than behind a bar.

WE WONDER if Funston, one of the two republican members of the Kansas delegation who survived the cyclone of 1890, will again stump his district in his bare feet this year.

THE drowning season is now at its height and the number of victims of their own carelessness and negligence daily reported is appalling. Why don't people learn to swim?

NEBRASKA republicans can very easily nominate a ticket which will be defeated. There is nothing easier; but they will be careful if they wish to secure success in the election.

THE force bill is not an issue in this campaign, but if the insane and malicious vawping of the southern press on the subject does not cease we are positive that it should be an issue.

MR. LOUCKS, chairman of the populist convention, claims to have perfect assurance that his gang will carry thirteen states and among the thirteen Nebraska is not. Mr. Loucks is one-fourteenth right, anyway.

THE Denver News prints a large picture of the people's party on the march with Weaver at the head. There are two long columns converging, and they are both coming right down out of the sky, where they have presumably been to rip the silver linings out of the clouds.

PEARL button factories form one of the chief industries of Austria. Omaha has a pearl button factory in which men are employed at \$2 per day who would receive 60 cents or 80 cents per day in Austria. If this state of affairs continues, as it must, we shall have more button makers, more factories, better wages and cheaper buttons.

THE report of the Mississippi river commissioners that the levees require an expenditure of several million dollars to make them reasonably secure might make the public wince a little if it were not for the fact that the public is used to that sort of thing. It takes an immense amount of money to keep that river from running over its banks.

MONSIEUR WILSON, the famous, or Infamous, son-in-law of the late President Greey of France, has again brought himself into disgraceful notoriety. Not content with ruining Grevy's career and hastening his death, he was last week found guilty of corruption in securing his election as mayor of a small French town and fined \$200. This is the way French people treat a scoundrel. In this country such a man could never be elected to any office, but if elected, he could never be convicted of anything.

MR. STEPHENSON, the contractor for street cleaning, is doing very good work. Since he took the contract he has spared no pains to meet the full requirements of his contract. On the other hand, the city has refused to meet its obligations to make payments for his work at the end of each month. This has entailed a great hardship upon the contractor by compelling him to advance or borrow the money to pay his employes. Such a policy is not only an exhibition of bad faith, but it must inevitably bring about a raising of prices or inferior work. When contractors know they cannot get their pay regularly, as stipulated, they will either charge higher prices or do poor work.

THE CANDIDATE STATES THE ISSUE. Mr. Cieveland has said that the campaign will be conducted on the part of the democracy upon the issue which he represents. The tariff, according to the democratic candidate, is to be the paramount question in the presidential canvass and no other subject is to be allowed to interfere with its due discussion before the people. It is the opinion of Mr. Claveland that the people are more interested in the tariff than in any other question, and hence the duty and necessity of giving it the chief place in the campaign.

It is to be presumed that Mr. Cleveland's wish in the matter will be respected by the party managers. Not to do so would in effect be to ignore the candidate, for he represents nothing but an abstract idea of tariff reform. But the ex-president's view of the supreme importance of the tariff issue is not shared by his associate on the ticket and by a number of the leaders of the party. Mr. Stevenson declared in an extended interview a few days after his comination that he regarded the danger of the enactment of an elections law-the socalled "force bill"-as being of greater concern to the American people than any other issue, and he put himself very squarely on record in favor of making it the most prominent question in the campaign. A number of other democrats more or less prominent in the councils of the party have taken a similar position. Particularly is this the case with some of the southern democratic leaders and organs, who are sounding an alarm about the danger of negro domination in order to keep that section solid for democracy. The new party threatens to make serious inroads upon the democratic vote in several states of the south, and it will be very apt to secure some electors there if it carries out its promise to see that the colored voters are given their rights at the ballot box. To

prevent this is the purpose of the appeal to the fear of the southern people that republican success would result in the adoption of a law to enable the negroes of the south to vote and to have their votes fairly counted at federal elections. While the republican party will not

hesitate to discuss the question of a free and honest ballot in every state of the union, it does not intend to permit the democratic party to divert public attention from the great living issues which have relation to the material progress and prosperity of the whole country. In this respect it will help Mr. Cleveland to keep the tariff the chief issue and will force him and his party to defend the extraordinary assumption of the national platform "that the federal government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties except for the purpose of revenue only." The democracy will not be allowed to escape responsibility for this utterance in the interest of free trade. or to evade answering for its efforts in the present congress to give practical effect to this remarkable theory. It has adopted a platform the practical meaning of which is free trade and its representatives in congress have thrown off all disguise and no longer make a pretense of maintaining a tariff sufficient to make good the difference between wages in the United States and in Europe. The party has made a clearly

the pending campaign.

GARBAGE CREMATION. The question as to the best method of disposing of garbage is a somewhat troublesome one, but unquestionably the most efficacious plan is that of burning it. This being admitted, the next question relates to the best fuel for the purpose. Dr. Gapen of this city, in an interview with the Chicago Tribune, expressed a want of faith in garbage crematories as ordinarily constructed, saving that they are too expensive and too limited in their application. He thinks the best plan for consuming garbage is that in use at Marysville, Ky., where artificial gas is employed. This gas, according to Dr. Gapen, mingles intimately with the garbage to be burned, while coal or wood makes a bed of fire with which only a small part of the garbage mass is in contact.

The Tribune does not agree with this view and states that the crematory now in operation in Chicago is a complete success. It effectually consumes eight tons of garbage an hour, "with the minimum of ash residuum and so little smell that residents in the neighborhood cannot tell by the use of their noses alone whether the crematory is at work or not." Crude petroleum is used for fuel and the cost is not regarded as extravagant. This testimony would seem conclusively to show that it is by no means necessary to resort to gas for

effectually consuming garbage. This matter is receiving the careful attention of the authorities in some of the larger cities, and it is one that must sooner or later be seriously considered in Omaha-perhaps the sooner the better. There can be no difference of opinion as to the desirability of disposing of garbage by burning, and there remains to be settled only the question as to the most efficacious and economical agent of destruction. This can hardly present a very great difficulty.

STRIKES IN ENGLAND. The attempt of the democratic free traders in and out of congress to make political capital out of the recent labor troubles in this country by charging them to protection is already defeated by British statistics which show that labor disturbances in free trade Great Britain are more frequent and of greater extent than in the United States. A report submitted to parliament by the labor correspondent of the London Board of Trade states that in 1890 there were in the United Kingdom 1,028 strikes, affecting 392,981 persons, while in this country during the same period there were 927 strikes, affecting 219,915 persons. Taking into consideration the vastly greater population of this country as compared with that of Great Britain-62,000,000 against 37,000,000 in 1890-each strike in the United Kingdom had at least twice the force and range of one on this side of the Alantic, affecting an average of 382 Englishmen

to 237 Americans. The American consul at Newcastle,

England, has made a report to the State department regarding strikes, in which reference is made to two disturbances during the present year that together involved 110,000 operatives, one of these being the strike of the coal miners in the county of Durham. There is no protonse that free trade had any influence, even the most remote, in bringing about these difficulties, any more than it had to do with the formidable strike of dock men last year or any other of a score of serious labor disturbances in the last two or three years. The obvious fact is that it is simply preposterous to charge difficulties of this kind to any fiscal policy, and intelligent democrats realize that any effort to make protection responsible for the Homestead controversy must inevitably fail with men of sound sense and discrimination. Such occurrences may serve the purpose of demagogues like Senator Voorhees in misleading the unthinking, but thoughtful men, as well in the ranks of labor as among other classes, will not be deceived.

All trustworthy information shows that the average condition of American labor is very much higher than European labor. The proportion of workingmen in the United States who own their homes is much greater than in England or any other country of Europe, with the possible exception of France. There is the authority of Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, who is as familiar as any man in England with the condition of the masses, for the statement that "at the present time, of the working classes, one in two, if he reaches the age of 60, is almost certain to come upon the poor law for his subsistence." As we have heretofore said regarding the recent labor troubles, they offer no capital for any side of politics.

WHY THE BARGAIN IS OBJECTIONABLE Somebody who masks behind the signature of "Union Man" makes an appeal in behalf of Mr. Hummel, the new superintendent of repairs through the organ of the school board combine. We are told that "Mr. Hummel is a young man who has lived in Omaha all his life and learned his trade as carpenter in this city."

According to "Union Man," who is evidently posing under that name to elicit sympathy from workingmen, 'Mr. Hummel has never dabbled in politics; didn't seek the office, and knew nothing about it until the night after he was elected."

This may all be true. Mr. Hummel may be an excellent mechanic and an exemplary young man, although the fact that Charley Wehrer has been his chief backer goes against him with people who know Wehrer's methods and asociations.

The objection raised against Hummel was not on account of incompetency, but on account of the disreputable bargain by which his appointment was secured, coupled with the fact that there is no valid excuse for creating the new office to which Hummel has been elected. We already have a superintendent of school buildings. This officer is supposed to be in charge not only of the new buildings that are to be erected under contract, but also of the schoolhouses that may need repairs. If a foreman of repairs is needed he should defined issue between the system of be hired by the superintendent by the day or week, subject to discharge if he American protection and free trade, and does not perform his duties satisfacit will be held strictly to that issue in torily under his directions, just the same as a foreman who works under the street commissioner. This would center the responsibility with the superintendent or buildings instead of establishing a loophole for shifting the responsibility from one person to the other. This is precisely what Mr. Wehrer does not want. His object is to have a man in charge of school building repairs who would not be so particular as the superintendent. In other words, Wehrer is aiming to revive the old system which enabled dishonest painters, plasterers and cesspool men to rob the school fund by presenting inflated vouchers for in-

ferior work. Another objection to the creation of the new office of superintendent of repairs is that it contemplates employment all the year round at a salary, whereas a foreman of repairs employed by the superintendent of buildings would be subject to discharge when the building season is over and the superintendent of buildings can supervise all the

repairing himself. Mr. Martin and his associates who claim to be actuated solely by a desire to manage our school district affairs on business principles knew all these facts, but they wanted Wehrer's support, and have not hesitated to sacrifice the interests of the taxpayers to further their political schemes in the board.

THE WHEAT PROSPECT. The yield of wheat this year in the great district of the northwest devoted to the cultivation of that cereal now promises to be somewhat below that of last year, but it is predicted in Minnesota that the crop will be about an average one. By the government report on the first of this month the condition of the crop was placed nearly 6 per cent below that of last year at this time. The reported acreage is practically as large as that which produced the extraordinary crop of 612,000,000 bushels last year. The decrease in condition will result in a decrease in the crop of about 37,000,000 bushels, leaving 575,-000,000 bushels as this year's production, barring unfavorable conditions from now until the crop is harvested. Notwithstanding the unprecedented exports last year, occasioned by the shortage in Europe, there is still an increase of 32,-000,000 bushels in the unsold stocks of wheat on hand, and as nothing approaching the foreign demand of last year is to be expected this year it is evident that the price will be depressed by the large excess of supply over de

mand. During the past week there has been a general strengthening of the market for cereals, but wheat has not improved as was expected. The anti-option agitation is blamed for this by some dealers and the Minneapolis Tribune says that it has "completely eliminated all speculative interest in the future of wheat,' The same paper says that the bill will work to the detriment of small capitalists and do great harm to the country millers "without compensating the pro-

ducer for the sop which is given him for the privilege, of doing that which the Hatch biltscendenns as immoral in the speculation,"! This is a view of the case that seems, to require elucidation. It is not quite clear how wheat gambling can result to the advantage of the producer. The newspaper quoted speaks of the bill as "adverse legislation" and says that "anything that would give assurance to capital that the proceeds of its adventure would not be confiscated would give an Impetus to trade that would add several cents per bushel for every lots that our farmers have to sell

It will not be easy to make the farmer believe that gambling in wheat on the part of professional speculators can result in any permanent benefit to him. He knows that the law of supply and demand is mexorable and that natural conditions must govern the market. All the gambling in the world cannot alter the conditions which must ultimately control prices. The facts which we have set forth will readily account for a stagnant wheat market. It is to be earnestly hoped that the foreign demand will prove to be greater than is now promised and that the market will thereby be stimulated; but in any event the wheat gambler cannot help the farmer, but must inevitably injure him by creating fleticious values and an unsettled condition of the market.

THE concrete sidewalks which are now being laid in this city at 22 cents a yard may for all we know be exactly in accordance with the specifications of the Board of Public Works, but they are by no means up to the standard of a granolithic payement. There is as much difference between concrete pavements as to durability as there is between sandstone and granite. We have concrete payements in this city that have endured five years and are almost as good as new today and we have concrete pavements that began to peel off and crumble within thirty days after they were laid. It all depends upon the quantity and quality of the cement and the mixing and laying of the concrete. The cheap grade of concrete sidewalks is as much of a cheat as were the wooden paving blocks laid on Park avenue and Leavenworth street. It requires export sidewalk inspectors who can't be tampered with to supervise the mixing of the concrete and laying of the walks. Otherwise we will have about the same wretched condition of sidewalks within less than five years that we have now on the wooden paved streets:

THE treasury balance, which democratic papers predicted would disappear before the close of the fiscal year, June 30, was at that date over \$26,000,000 and has now in less than three weeks risen to \$32,700,000 in addition to the \$100, 000,000 gold reserve. This is even larger than Secretary Foster anticipated. It has been caused by the heavy increase of customs revenue receipts, averaging \$1,000,000 per month over last year's receipts. The internal revenue receipts were greater during the past year by \$8,000,000 than they were a year ago. Were it not for this heavy increase caused by the republican tariff law of 1890 the extravagant and scandalous appropriations of this democratic congress would wipe the surplus out and reduce the country to a perilous financial condition. These facts should be studied and digested by every voter.

THOSE disease breeding ponds scat tered about the city are in the same condition that they were in several weeks ago when the Board of Health and the common council began to talk about having them promptly attended to What are the influences that are preventing action? Have the owners of the lands upon which the stagnant pools are located induced the authorities to let them alone? One owner of a stagnant pond is said to have declared that he would not have it filled for \$2,500. He lives at a distance from it and is therefore out of danger, but those whose homes are near it are risking their health, to say nothing of the unsightliness of the thing. Some filling in is now in progress, but the places most needing it are untouched.

THE taxpavers of Omaha will hardly be able to understand just where the business methods come in when the school board pays 22 cents a yard for concrete sidewalk of secondary quality when stone flagging can be had for 17 to 20 cents a yard.

IT is evident that the only sliding scale the Homestead men want is one which will slide up, only.

Better Than a Romance. Frank G. Carpenter's Russian letters in The Omaha Ber have begun. They read like a story and are full of information. They read

> The Sympathetic Strike New York Herald.

Of all strikes the "sympathetic strike" is the silliest and most indefensible. It is much as if a man should feel obliged to cut off a hand in order to show his sympathy with a neighbor who had met with the same misfortune.

Facts Are Stubborn Things. Indianapolis Journal.

It is a fact that the democratic tariff-forrevenue-only policy never has prevailed in this country ten years at a time without causing a large reduction in the wages of workingmen, a corresponding reduction in the chances of employment and an increase in the price of all manufactured products to

Leader of the Fortorn Hope, New York Advertiser

Mr. Harrity of Pennsylvania has made up nis mind to accept the chairmanship of the Cleveland national committee. As he will ot be called upon to trouble himself about ennsylvania, he can devote the bulk of his attention to the rescate northwest, in which it is expected that the sun of Cleveland will quarter in which the sun usually sets.

> Look to the Militia. New York Times.

The recent experience of the new states of Idaho and Wyoming may, and certainly should, dipose them to look after their militia organizations, which have proved so weak aed inadequate during their lateriot troubles. Idaho, according to the latest returns, possessed a total of twenty-eight officers and 280 men, and the actual force found to be available for the disturbances in the Wardner region was 190. Wyoming's returns showed sixteen officers and 227 men, and probably only a like ratio of available forces for the rustler troubles. In proportion to population these states, even with this insignificant showing, may equal some older communities. CAMPAIGN CLATTER.

The current of sentiment in this city is rapidly drifting toward Judge Crounse as the most available man to lead the party in the coming campaign. Crounse is not a magnetic man. He is very much like Harrisonhe is clean, cool level headed and unassailable, either as a private citizen or a public

Judge Estelle expresses the belief that Judge Crounse is the strongest man that the republicans of Nebraska could nominate for governor, and he has a reason for the faith that is in him. He said that Judge Crounse stood for years as the exponent of anti-monopoly in this state, and that he has the confidence of the farmers to a greater degree than almost any other candidate whose name has as yet been mentioned.

Twenty county republican conventions will be held this week and all kinds of candidates are husting in spite of the heat. The approach of these conventions has resulted in an exodus of politicians who have been making their headquarters in Omaha for the past week or so.

Walt Seely, general pass distributer, left iast night for Chadron, where be goes to take charge of Tom Majors' campaign for dete gates from the northwest.

Jack MacColl passed through Omaha yesterday on his way to Chicago. He confirmed the report that Tom Majors visited him at Lexington and offered to turn over his 'chances' to MacColl, Mr. MacColl, however, refused to accept Majors' magnanimous offer. He told the Peru statesman that it was entirely out of the question for him to enter politics this year. He gave as his reason that his business affairs would not admit of the sacrifice.

"The republican state convention should pay nttle attention to the kind of a shirt a candidate wears. A boiled shirt will do if it has the right kind of a man inside of it." Thus says the Norfolk News.

According to all reports received the Lancaster county republican convention was a very high-handed affair. "Gag law reigned supreme," remarked a Lincoln man who came to Omaha yesterday. "Si Alexander set the pins to have George Bowerman name his own delegates, and he didn't propose to have them knocked over by objectors."

The followers of the people's party in Douglas county are one by one demonstrating that they are not in the movement purely for love of the cause. They seem to be pretty thoroughly moculated with love for office as well, and the county delegation will go to Kearney accompanied by two aspiring patriots who desire official honors. They both want the same place, so it is dead sure that at least one of them will not come home in an ecstatic frame of mind. The twain are V. O. Strickler and T. B. Minahan, both of whom have aspired and been left before, so that it is not probable that they will take it so much to heart as a less experienced candidate might do. "There's nothing like getting used to a thing," as the widower remarked at the funeral of his third wife

For several days Strickler has been endeavoring to convince Minahan that the latter does not really want to be a candidate, but Minahan has been surprisingly obtuse, and up to date has been unable to see the force of Strickler's arguments.

If John Jeffcoat is really plotting against Van Wyck, the general might as well drop out. Jeffcoat is not much in a convention, but his pre-convention work among the populists is of a most blistering character.

It is said that Dr.C. F. Stewart of Auburn will be the republican candidate for senator from the Second district.

paper at Ashland, an independent journal at Culbertson and a republican newspaper at Superior, has now flopped again and has made the Superior Times a democratic organ,

THE NEW CHAIRMAN.

Chicago Herald (dem.): Mr. Carter is not expected to make a very astute or a remarkably brilliant chairman, but his selection may serve to hold Montana in the republican

Minneapolis Tribune (rep.): Mr. Carter is comparatively young, and somewhat inex-perienced, but what he lacks in these he makes up in shrewdness, activity and mon sense. Of course his spars in this field are to be won, but the Tribune is satisfied that, all things considered, the choice is wise and one that will be vindicated by the result n November.

New York Heraid (ind.): To President Harrison, as he sits on his Cape May ottage porch today, we tender our couratulations, and for two reasons gratulations, and for two reasons. First, that he has at last been able to secure a national chairman who is likely to remain at his post; and second, that he has not in the place a man of such scope and political adroitness as Mr. Thomas H. Carter of Montana.

New York Tribune (rep.): In choosing Mr. Carler as its chairman the republican national committee selected a leader of whose competency and fitness there can be no doubt. * * * He is cool. He does not lose his head. His perceptions are quick, his instinct sure, his judgment is safe and his resolution ready. Fow men in the country are more widely or pleasantly known to se on whom falls the burden of political

Thomas H. Carter, the new chairman, is one of the men who had special charge of President Harrison's interests at Minneapons. He has blue eyes and a sundy chin beard, which gives him an agricultural appearance, but he is an able lawyer and an doquent speaker. He is only 38 having been born in Scioto county, Ohio, in 1854. He moved to Illinois in 1865 and fived on a farm until 1875, when he moved to Burlington, Ia. Here he studied law and in 1882 moved to Montana. He was a delegate from Montana in the Fifty-first congress, was elected to congress in 1889 and was de feated in 1890. He was secretary of the national congressional committee in 1890 and was appointed commissioner of the land office in Marcu, 1891.

It is a Free Trade Platform. New York Sun

The subjoined letter from an esteemed correspondent merits a complete and can did response: To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: Will you please inform me whether the democratic platform is a free trade platform or whether it only asks a revision of the present tariff.
An ardent admirer and supporter of Cleve-land, I am in coubt. Respectfully. EDWARD HOOS, JR.

Spring Valley, N. Y., July 6.
That portion of the Chicago pintform which states the principle relating to the tariff is in the following words: We denounce republican protection as a

fraud, a robtery of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of the few. We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the democratic party that the federal government has no constitutional power to enforce and collect tariff duties, except for the purpose of revenue only; and demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of the government honestly and economically administered." This is a free trade platform, as nearly as it is possible to make one with any cu to as duties left in it at all. It declares that pro-

tection is not only a fraud, but is entirely unconstitutional: and while the execution of this platform would require a prompt and powerful revision of the present tariff, in order that protection might be eliminated, there would be no difficulty about the change. Revenue can be raised as easily by the new rule as by the old.
Precisely how Mr. Cleveland now stands

on this question is not yet clear. His famous message of 1887 was a square declaration for the principle of free trade; but our free trade friends, the statesmen of Kentucky,

to congress than he wished to repudiate its doctrine; and the platform offered at Chicase by the regular platform committee of the convention, with a rampant free trader like Major Jones of St. Louis, Mr. Cleve-land's close friend, as its head and spekesman, was a protectionist document. That platform, however, was repudiated by the convention, and the free trade platform was

* COMFORTING BACEZES.

Somerville Journal: It is all right for a man to be cenerous, but he ought to be careful about giving himself away. Philadelphia Record: First Summorgiri— How dull of me. Second Summorgiri—What? F. S.-Why, I didn't out that horrid Mr. Smartaleck.

New York Sun: Drummer-I don't see why you advertised for a live man. Morchant-Why not? Drummer-Hecause at the salary you offer a man would soon be dead.

Chicago Tribune: "There:" she said, standing on her tip-toes, "I am about your size." "On the contrary," said the disconsolate lover, "my sighs are about you."

Philadelphia Record: The ultra-fustidious Young man who is contemplating the purchase of one of those snow white felt hats is hereby given the straight tip that the nervous strain on the wearer as he watches for dirt spots is almost too great for the ordinary human mind to bear up under.

THE GENERAL SCAPEGOAT.

Washington Star, He swallowed gallons of champagne,

Fast company he kept:
He feit disdain for cooking plain.
He very seldom stept:
His nerves were always sorely tried
By heavy poker deets.
Yet when he died the public cried,
"It's due to eigerettes."

A mugwump poet has written a democratic campalen been entitled "Over the Hill to the White House."

Boston Courier: When a waiter is tipped it gives him a leaning towards his liberal pat-Columbus Post: After all your boasts of fistle saill, the most fatal "clow" ever struck was the one that put out the gas.

M'KINLEY A. BEATRICE.

The Great Tariff Advocate Will Visit Nebraska August 2. Governor William McKinley will speak at the Beatrice Chautauqua August 2 at 3 p. m. The following autograph letter from the governor will be read with interest:

Carland July 11/2 12 Where E Button Seele Dear for Loan not be al Beatical on x. 14th, L'will Come as requested on Therboy to 300 of august, Thus haly

THE SONG OF THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.

Three times three are sixty-six, Straw's not needed for making bricks, Crops depend on politics; And the people's party knows it!

Plough and noe are both played out.
The way the farm is run about
To P. P. meetings and storm and snout,
And the people's parity knows it! Why should the farmer delve and ditch.
Why should the farmer's wife darn and
stitch? The government can make 'em rich:

And the people's party knows it! When we've kiezed the plutocrats down And purged Wall street of its bulls and bears, We're all agoin' to be millionaires; And the people's party knows it!

Away with the infamous mortgagee, No more we'll be flaunted by such as he, Uncle Sam pays for all, d'ye seo? And the people's party knows it!

), this will be a glorious land When things are done as we have planned; And we'll have prosperity, fresh and cann And the people's party knows it!

The leaves of the trees will be dollar notes Oats.
And sliver tips on the norms of goats:
And the people's party knows it!

The cheese'li be silver, the butter'll be gold, The streams'll run whisky, het and co.d. And muzwumps will ferget to scold: And the people's party knows it!

The 6th ult.'ll be the 16th prox. The girls will cease to think of frocks. Jerry simpson's feet will be sheathed in And the people's party knows it! So, hurrah, hurrah for the great P. P.!

I equals 7 and 0 equals 3. A is B, and X is Z: And the people's party knows it!



A NEW HINT FROM PARIS.

FOR THE COUNTRY. This costume de campagne is made of thin and very light gray cloth. The jacket opens to show a shirt front like those worn by men, gathered in at the waist by a yellow gauze

Convicted BurglarCommits Suicide. Columnus, O., July 19.-Frank Rowland and James Doyle, partner convicts serving five years in the Onio prison, each for burglary, agreed Friday to commit suicide. Rowland suicided Sunday night, leaving a confession in which he implicates a number of men who are now at large and vindicates others who he claims are serving time for crimes which they did not commit. Doyle became insane today. The prison officials refuse to give the confession to the public

until after an investigation.

Will Fly the Stars and Stripes. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 19.-It is announced here that Clement Q. Griscom, president of the International Navigation company, who is now in London, has completed negotiations with the British government for the formal transfer of the City of Paris and City of New York from English registry to American registry. These steamships will be admitted to the American registry immediately and hereafter will fly the stars

and stripes. A Strong Gladstonian Ally.

Washington Star.
The news that Mr. Gladstone's cabinet will probably contain Prof. James Bryco, author of "The American Commonwealth" and several times a distinguished visitor to our shores, is well received in the United States. No foreigner has written altogether so well on American institutions as this gen tleman, who as colonial secretary of a liberal government would doubtless add to the re spect and admiration felt for him on this side of the Atlantic,

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

The republican electors of the state of Nebraska are requested to send delegates from their several counties to meet in convention at the city of Lincoln, August 4, 1892, at 19 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 president at electors: And to transact such other business as may come before the convention.

THE APPOUTIONMENT. The several counties are entitled to representation as follows, being based upon the vote east for George H. Hastings for attorney general in 180), giving one delegate-at-large to each county and one for each 100 votes and

Pierce... Phelps... Grant Clay.... Keya Paha 0 Keith.... 7 Kimball... Thayer Knox... Washington. Wayne Webster Wheeler.

It is recommended that no proxies be au-nitted to the convention and that the dele-cates present be authorized to east the full gates present be auto vote of the delegation

S. D. MERCER, Chairman. Secretaries. J. R. BALCOMBR. J. R. SUTHERLAND,

CA BROWNING, KINGER SO & CO.

Non-rip-able Pants.



goods will come soon now, and our present stock of children's clothing must be moved now and here are

Our new fall

prices to do it. For 50c your choice of a fine lot of boys' knee pants, ages 4 to 14, with extra patch thrown in. You might tear 'em, but you can't rip 'em; if you do, you get onother pair for nothing for every pair having our waranother pair for nothing, for every pair having our warrantee label on will be replaced if they rip. Another lot | at 75c with the same guarantee; another at \$1. \$2.50 and \$3 2-piece double breasted plaid cheviot suits, ages 10 to 14, at \$1.25. Long pant suits, 14 to 18 years, \$4; were \$5 and \$6 \$7.50 suits for \$5, All the \$8.50, \$9 and \$10 suits go at \$6. Star shirtwaists 35c, regular 50c; 75c ones at 50c; \$1 ones at 75c. These are not rejected remnants

Browning, King&Co

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