THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Bee (without Sunday) One Year	$8 00
Daily and Sunday, One Year	10 00
Six Months	5 00
Three Months	2 50
Sunday Bee, One Year	2 00
Saturday Bee, One Year	1 50
Weekly Bee, One Year	1 00

OFFICES.

Omaha, The Bee Building.
South Omaha, corner N and 24th Streets.
Council Bluffs, 12 Pearl Street.
Chicago Office, 317 Chamber of Commerce.
New York, Rooms 13, 14 and 15, Tribune Building
Washington, 513 Fourteenth Street.

CORRESPONDENCE.

All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the Editorial Department.

BUSINESS LETTERS.

All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company, Omaha. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, }
County of Douglas, } ss.

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of THE BEE Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending July 23, 1892, was as follows:

Sunday, July 17	26,095
Monday, July 18	23,511
Tuesday, July 19	23,962
Wednesday, July 20	23,500
Thursday, July 21	23,352
Friday, July 22	23,326
Saturday, July 23	25,087
Average	24,029

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 23rd day of July, 1892. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Average Circulation for June 25,802.

BASE ball news is as dull just now as theological discussions or Philadelphia newspapers.

MR. CARNEGIE will probably now come home. It would have been well if he had done it before.

ÆTNA'S eruption is increasing in violence and promises to equal the record of W. J. Bryan.

CLEVELAND and Stevenson had their pictures taken while in New York. But those pictures will soon be turned to the wall.

RUDYARD KIPLING has insulted the best people of Montreal. It is his way, the way of an impertinent and egotistical cad.

TALMAGE was presented to the czar last week, having rested an hour in the palace before the interview. It was the czar's turn to take a rest after the interview.

CHOLERA is paying no attention to Mount Ætna, Cleveland or Homestead. It is as persistent in its purpose as the venerable democrat who is still voting for Jackson.

PUBLIC opinion in England is fickle, and Gladstone's majority of 42 may be subjected to a minority of that amount within a year. There is no jugglery like English politics.

THE persistent way in which Omaha leads the cities of the country in clearing house gains plainly shows where the most rapid growth in this country in actual prosperity is being made.

IT WOULD seem to be the manifest purpose of our democratic exchanges in speaking of the Homestead troubles to allow truth to remain in its uncomfortable position at the bottom of the well.

SIOUX CITY'S city council and business men have at last convinced the mayor that that city's business prosperity must not be jeopardized by useless and futile fanaticism. Now Sioux City will go ahead again.

THE New York *Independent's* foreman ran a column of Colonel Elliot F. Shepard's address on "The American Press" into an address on "The American Ship," by Senator Frye. Our heartfelt sympathies are hereby extended to Mr. Frye.

CONGRESS was ready to do a long delayed act of justice Friday to the destitute settlers on the Des Moines river in Iowa, but a Tennessee democrat objected and the bill had to go over. This is only characteristic of the bourbons of the south, but that bill may be passed yet.

THE editorial and the news editors of the *W.-H.* ought to "get together." The news page tells us of "a distinct improvement in trade and in prospects for trade all over the country," while the editorial page talks lugubriously of "Our Trade Outlook Not Favorable." Which shall the people believe?

THE frivolous objection to Justice Shiras is made by the New York *Evening Post* that he has never held a judicial office. Neither had Marshall, Waite, Chase and Fuller, all chief justices, nor Justice Miller, recently deceased, nor Chief Justice Beck, who served twenty-four years on the supreme bench of Iowa.

OUR feminine exchange down street speaks of President Harrison's appointees abroad as a "set of duffers." Here are some of "the duffers": Robert Lincoln, Whitelaw Reid, Andrew White, W. W. Phelps, Thorndyke Rice, Charles Emory Smith, Fred Grant, A. G. Porter and Lew Wallace. Please furnish any list of Cleveland's for comparison.

AN EASTERN society journal gravely informs us of the tremendously important news that "Secretary Whitney has been driving out at Newport in a new green and red coach with ladies attired in blue and white lawns." This is a great relief to people who thought that the noble Whitney was driving in a blue and white coach with ladies in green and red lawns.

REV. C. R. BROWN, who attended the conference and was official reporter for the daily *Advocate*, his resigned his Cincinnati pastorate and gone into the Congregational camp at Boston, and his people mourn. He alleges the undue power of the bishops and small independence of the pastor as the cause of his change. But why did he not set his mark for a bishopric and become one of the rulers himself?

THE SHOOTING OF FRICK.

The labor trouble at Homestead has been characterized by another tragic occurrence which every friend of law and order will profoundly deplore. The attempted assassination of H. C. Frick, the manager of the Carnegie company, adds a chapter to the history of the already unfortunate conflict between that company and its employes which will command a deeper interest than any that has gone before.

This most untoward event should be considered by all persons with the greatest possible freedom from passion and the spirit of resentment. Those who may be presumed to naturally sympathize with the policy of the Carnegie company should not be too ready to lay the responsibility for the murderous deed of Berkman upon the men who have a controversy with the company. There is no evidence in the facts at hand at this writing that the would be assassin had any connection whatever with the striking mill men. It appears that he had been at Homestead but a few days and that he was the employe of a sewing machine company in New York. It also appears that he had frequently been in the office of Mr. Frick, where he was admitted without question. A fair inference from these facts is that Berkman had conceived the fanatical idea, engendered, perhaps, by a familiarity with nihilism, that he had a mission as an avenger, and believing that the Carnegie company was likely to be successful in the contest with its men proceeded to execute his self-appointed errand.

On the other hand, it will be most unwise for those interested in or in sympathy with the cause of organized labor to approve of or attempt to justify this crime. The policy and the duty of organized labor everywhere, not only at Homestead but in all parts of the country, is to unqualifiedly condemn the attempted assassination. The workingmen of the country could make no graver mistake than to manifest any sympathy with such a deed as that of Berkman, and we do not hesitate to predict that they will treat it as it should be treated by law-respecting American citizens, who do not desire to see introduced into this country Russian methods of vengeance.

At this writing the facts at hand regarding this deplorable affair are meager. An accurate judgment can be formed only when they are all known, and then will be time enough to consider what lessons the tragic occurence conveys.

IMPROVING THE CRIMINAL CLASS.

The Chautauqua idea has been introduced in the penitentiary at Lincoln with results that are extremely gratifying to all who feel an interest in the moral and intellectual improvement of the criminal class. The prime object of penal institutions is the punishment and restaint of criminals to the end that society may be protected, but it is clear that any measure by which convicts may be reformed and their number diminished will result in more permanent benefits to society than can possibly come from forcible restraint. This is the view taken by those who are responsible for the successful effort that has been made to establish a Chautauqua course in the state institution at Lincoln. It appears that over sixty of the inmates of the penitentiary have recently completed a year's course of systematic reading and study and that they have thereby acquired not only useful knowledge but new views of life that will be certain to influence their future conduct. It is said that one man who was recently released from the penitentiary upon the expiration of his term has already induced sixteen of his former boon companions to join him in a Chautauqua course of study. The friends of this movement say that Governor Boyd has promised to recommend in his next message the establishment of a school in the penitentiary, and although it is anticipated that this will meet with opposition it is believed that the legislature can be induced to favor it.

Measures for the reformation of inmates of penal institutions have often been tried with varying degrees of success. Many people believe that they are entirely useless and that it is a sheer waste of philanthropic endeavor to try to eradicate the criminal tendencies of a convict. But facts speak for themselves, and if the Chautauqua idea has done all that is claimed for it in the penitentiary at Lincoln it is evident that society is a gainer. The influence of books is powerful. Education is a deadly foe to crime, as a general rule, notwithstanding that some men of learning are the most dangerous rascals. The Chautauqua plan has many elements of advantage over any other for enlisting the interest and enthusiasm of prison inmates, and it is by no means unreasonable to suppose that at least a small percentage of those who embrace the educational opportunities offered them will go out into the world again with improved tastes and good purposes. The intellectual improvement of the criminal classes will naturally go hand in hand with their moral improvement, and the logical result will be the improvement of society at large.

FOREST PROTECTION.

The present congress ought to do something for the better protection of the forests in the public domain. This important matter has been too long neglected, or given inadequate attention, to the very serious loss of the government and the people. The senate committee on agriculture and forestry has reported a bill which has been very carefully drawn, intended to provide the necessary protection, and in order the better to accomplish this it proposes co-operation between the federal and state governments. There has not been a session of congress in a quarter of a century, or perhaps for a longer period, at which this subject has not been presented in the reports of the secretary of the interior and in bills, but, while there has been a great deal of legislation relating to forest preservation, none of it has fully met the requirements.

The bill reported to the senate is by far the most practical and comprehensive measure ever presented to congress, and it would be well if it could be acted upon at the present session of congress, so that its provisions might go into effect as soon as possible. It is presumed that everybody who has any intelligent ideas on the subject concedes the importance of protecting the forests against the rapid destructive agencies that now assail them. Unless this is done it cannot be many years before the forests in the public domain are wiped out, and as those in private control are rapidly disappearing the country is in danger of being denuded of timber within half a century. This is certainly an alarming prospect from every point of view, and one that aught to lead congress not to longer dally with the matter, but past experience does not encourage the hope that it will be so. The average politician who gets into congress seems utterally incapable of taking any interest in a practical question of such general and far-reaching concern, however zealous he may be in endeavoring to secure an appropriation for a creek or unnavigable river in his district. It is to be hoped the senate committee on agriculture and forestry will urge this measure and if it be possible secure action upon it at the present session. There is no good reason why this should not be done, since the subject does not require extended discussion.

NEBRASKA AS AN INDUSTRIAL CENTER

The industrial growth of Nebraska within the last ten years has been noteworthy. Every year has been marked by progress and the industrial possibilities of the state have attracted wider public attention. Until within a few years Nebraska was thought of only as a great agricultural state, but an investigation of its manufacturing conditions has demonstrated that in some respects these are unsurpassed. The exposition of Nebraska manufactures in Omaha last month gave evidence of a development in this direction which few of our own people had before any idea of and which served to create a widely different view of the industrial capabilities of Nebraska than had previously been entertained.

A recent contribution to a Chicago journal regarding the industrial advantages of Nebraska makes a comprehensive statement of what has been accomplished and what is possible of attainment in manufacturing enterprises in this state. The writer points out that canning factories have here the finest vegetables at the lowest cost, and that the same is rapidly becoming true of fruits. According to this authority, who has evidently given most careful investigation to the situation, creameries, cheese factories, pickle factories, starch factories, distilleries, soap works and a number of other lines which employ crude raw materials found in abundance right here in their neighborhoods, actually pay enough less for their working stock to make a good profit on the active capital invested when compared with less favorably located concerns in what have hitherto been the manufacturing centers of the country. In the case of flouring and cereal mills a more conspicuous example of prosperity has been shown, and it may be incidentally remarked that flour making has become one of the most important and successful industries of the state. The conversion of the minor grains into various forms of breadstuffs is being rapidly developed, and with marked success. Prepared oats and barley are being regularly shipped direct to foreign countries from Nebraska mills without the intervention of any middle men or brokers. The manufacture of beet sugar has become an important industry which, with proper encouragement, will in a few years be a great resource of wealth to the state.

But the industrial progress of Nebraska does not depend wholly upon the raw materials produced in the state. Wood, iron and other raw materials are brought into Nebraska at a moderate cost, and they can be worked up here almost as cheaply as at the most favored points. It is a fact not generally understood that fuel for manufacturing purposes is cheap in Nebraska, the prices of coal ranging from $1.25 to $1.75 per ton. It is important to consider, also, that a great market for manufactured products is right at the doors of the Nebraska manufacturers. A territory embracing 4,000,000 inhabitants is tributary to the manufacturers of this state and it is steadily growing. Such facts are certainly reassuring, and they ought to be especially so to the people of Omaha, since in the industrial development of the state this city should have the largest share. The indications are most favorable to splendid crops in Nebraska this year. If this be realized the state ought to have a rapid growth in the next few years. The outlook for the contiguous territory is no less favorable. Such a condition of affairs ought to be potent in inviting investments in industrial enterprises.

HOMICIDE IN THE UNITED STATES.

There are few questions of greater public interest than that which relates to homicide, and the bulletin upon this subject issued by the census bureau is therefore of real value. It appears that of the 82,329 prisoners in the United States June 1, 1890, the number charged with homicide was 7,386. Of this number, omitting 35 who were charged with double crimes, 6,958 were men and 393 were women. As to color, 4,425 were white and 2,739 were negroes, 95 Chinese, 1 Japanese and 92 Indians. Of the 4,425 whites 3,157 were born in this country, 1,213 were foreign-born, and the birthplace of 55 is unknown. More than one-half of the foreign-born whites are unnaturalized and less than one-fifth can speak the English language.

The occupations of 6,546 of these prisoners prior to their incarceration are given as follows: Professional, 102; official, 38; agricultural, 1,893; lumber 29; mining, 212; fisheries, 19; trade and commerce, 173; transportation, 380; manufactories and mechanical industries, 1,086; personal service, 600; unskilled labor, 2,253, and miscellaneous, 21. The number unemployed at the time of their arrest was 5,659; employed, 225; unknown, 467. The number of total abstainers was 1,282; occasional or moderate drinkers, 3,829; drunkards, 1,267.

As to physical condition, 6,149 were in good health, 600 ill, 293 insane, 24 blind, 14 deaf and dumb, 18 idiots and 263 crippled. Of those charged with homicide more than one-eighth are awaiting trial. Of those convicted 158 are awaiting execution, 2,403 are sentenced to imprisonment for life, 815 for 20 years and over, 1,438 for from 10 to 19 years and 1,395 for less than 10 years. The sentences pronounced upon negroes are more severe than those pronounced upon whites, and the severity of sentences generally increases from east to west and from north to south. The severest sentences are pronounced upon Chinamen.

The number of cases classed as murder is 5,548, and in nearly one-half of these cases the life sentence was given. The number of cases classed as manslaughter is 1,704, and in more than half of these the sentence was over ten years.

In the census previous to this there were reported 4,608 prisoners charged with homicide. The increase is 59.53 per cent, while the increase in the total population is only 24.86 per cent. The explanation of this lies in the fact that a majority of the homicide cases reported in 1880 are included in the present report, owing to the long terms for which the persons convicted are imprisoned.

The executions reported by sheriffs for 1889 were 156, of which 94 were in the south Atlantic and south central divisions, and in these divisions also occurred 94 of the 117 lynchings reported.

There is nothing in this report to show an increase in the crime of homicide in the United States, but the basis upon which the figures are compiled seems to be defective and unsatisfactory. The number of convictions during the last ten years would be interesting and valuable for purposes of comparison, but we have only the number of persons in confinement under sentence for homicide. But the reader will be able to make some comparisons and deductions from the figures given. One of the most interesting facts revealed by the report is that 94 of the 117 lynchings occurred in the southern states. When the ratio of lynchings to population is considered, it will be seen that the south has a monopoly in this line.

BRINGING CANADA TO TERMS.

The bill to enforce reciprocal commercial arrangements between the United States and Canada has passed both houses of congress, and inasmuch as this legislation was recommended by the president there can be no doubt regarding the executive approval. The measure provides that when the president is satisfied that the passage through any canal or lock connected with the navigation of the St. Lawrence river, the great lakes or the waterways connecting the same, of any vessel of the United States, or of cargoes or passengers in transit to any port to the United States, is prohibited or made difficult or burdensome by the imposition of tolls or otherwise which he shall deem to be reciprocally unjust or unreasonable, he shall have the power to suspend the right of free passage through the St. Mary's Falls canal, so far as it relates to the subjects of the government discriminating against the United States.

In effect this bill will meet an immediate necessity, and it is plainly intended for immediate enforcement. The conditions described now exist and have existed for a long time, and it is proposed by the president and by congress that they shall cease to exist or else the Canadians must pay a penalty. All efforts to induce the Canadian government to live up to the pledges which it made in the treaty of 1871 have failed. The discrimination complained of still continues, and it is plainly the Canadian policy to continue it as long as the United States will stand it. American vessels bound to American ports are compelled to pay tolls greatly in excess of those charged to Canadian vessels passing through the Welland ship canal. The object of this is to promote the grain trade of Montreal, and other Canadian interests, at the expense of American interests. President Harrison has called attention to this subject in two messages to congress lately, and now the whole country is beginning to take an interest in it. The action of congress was prompt and the president will undoubtedly give his immediate approval to the measure.

As THE BEE showed in a recent article on this subject the question is really of less importance from a practical point of view than by reason of the important principle involved. The Canadian government is deliberately violating treaty obligations which it assumed in consideration of valuable privileges conceded by this government. The United States has kept its pledges in letter and spirit and now that it is found useless to appeal to Canadian honor it is proposed that other means shall be tried.

Other bills more stringent in their terms are pending and if the one passed proves ineffectual they will no doubt become laws. One of these proposes the cutting off of the valuable privileges now enjoyed by the Canadians of shipping goods through the United States in bond without the payment of duty and imposing discriminating duties against European and Chinese imports entering the United States via Canada.

Whether the enforcement of the retaliation act will be looked upon as an abrogation of the treaty or not is yet to be seen. However undesirable such a result might be, it is evident that this country cannot afford to sacrifice its right and its dignity to the extent of quietly submitting to flagrant treaty violations by Canada. All that the United States asks is fair play. If treaty obligations are of no force in Canada there is no reason for a longer continuance on our part of the favors granted in consideration of those obligations.

THE HOUSE AND THE NAVY.

Although the present house of representatives has made a very decided departure from the liberal policy of the preceding two congresses regarding the navy, the country is to be congratulated upon the reversal of its unwise decision against the naval review appropriation and the new battleship. It would have been a very grave mistake, for which the nation would have suffered humiliation in the opinion of the world, to have abandoned the naval review which will be one of the features of next year's celebration of the discovery of America. All the nations having a navy have been asked to join us in this nautical pageant, as a specially appropriate ceremony in honor of the great voyage of Columbus, and most of them have signified their intention to do so. To abandon this for the paltry consideration of saving $50,000 would subject the country to the ridicule and contempt of every other nation, and might have a damaging effect upon the World's fair so far as the contributions and the interest of other countries are concerned. Such a demonstration cannot be made without costing some money, but the expense will be small in proportion to the magnificence of the affair and the moral influence it will exert. The appropriateness of the proposed display is unquestionable, and besides it will enable us to give the world an object lesson as to our naval strength that may have great value.

It is hardly less a matter of congratulation that the house receded from its first position of hostility to an appropriation for a battleship. That body, disregarding wholly the recommendations of the secretary of the navy, had voted to contribute only one new vessel to the navy, which was to be a cruiser of the best type. The senate voted for a number of new vessels, according to the suggestions of the Navy department, but in the final conference of the two houses a compromise was reached which insures the construction of one battleship, which it is contemplated shall be one of the most formidable war vessels afloat and is specially intended for harbor defense. The credit of having secured these concessions from an unwilling house, anxious to make political capital at any sacrifice of the public interests, is almost wholly due to the firm stand taken by the senate in opposition to the policy of practically abandoning the construction of a navy. A naval review next year is now assured upon a scale which will be creditable to the nation, and the government will not halt in the now popular work of building up a navy adequate for protection and defense.

APPROVAL from political opponents is always of some value. The New York *Times* says: "President Harrison's judicial appointments have been, on the whole, so good in the past that the selection of Mr. George Shiras of Pennsylvania for the place on the bench of the supreme court made vacant by the death of Mr. Justice Bradley will be generally accepted as one that is likely to justify itself." The *Sun* says that "it is an appointment worthy of praise," and other democratic journals of influence are of the same opinion. The president seldom makes a mistake, and that is why people put their trust in him. He is a safe man and the country at present cares more for safe and prudent administration than for anything else.

IOWA is to have an economical, accurate and practical geological survey. Prof. Samuel Calvin of the State university has been made the head of the survey with Charles R. Keyes of Des Moines as his assistant. This country contains no abler or more scientifically competent man than Mr. Calvin, and Mr. Keyes has just taken the degree of Ph. D. from Johns Hopkins and is a scientist of national reputation and a young man of high character. There will be no jobbery or scandal about Iowa's geological survey.

The Record Does the Talking.
New York Commercial.

Mr. Harrison can afford to be judged by the record of the party which he represents.

How Anarchy is Bred.
New York Herald

An awkward woman with a big umbrella on the shady side of a crowded street is enough to turn even a Mayflower American into an anarchist.

The Sage of Prickly Pear.
Chicago News.

Tom Carter is fully as well known to the people of this republic at large as is that Pennsylvania person of the wild, weird name of Harrity. Isn't it about time for Joseph Benson Foraker to issue from occultation?

The Evolution of Theft.
Detroit Free Press.

When a man in private station steals $150 his offense is called theft, and frequently state prison is regarded as none too good for him. When a public official makes away with $15,000 which does not belong to him, he merely "misappropriates" it. He has been "unfortunate" and, mayhap, a trifle "indiscreet."

Chinese Wisdom.
New York Herald.

Streets in China are often not more than eight feet wide. China has been experimenting with street cleaning departments for six or eight thousand years or so, and has finally come to the conclusion that the wider a street is the more dirt it will hold. Americans are getting into the same way of thinking.

Self Raising Monuments.
Philadelphia Record.

The announcement by the custodian of the Washington monument that the foundation of the structure, instead of sinking, has actually risen, so that the shaft is taller than when originally erected, may possibly foretell a halcyon era of self raising monuments; which would lift a great strain off the patriotic resources of the country.

Coal Trust Robberies.
Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Two more advances of 25 cents a ton each on anthracite coal are talked of by the managers of the Reading combination, one to be made August 1 and the other September 1. It is to be remembered that no less than four advances of like degree have already been made since the formation of the combination. There is now no doubt as to the intention of the ring to push up the prices to a point that will yield a return on all the inflated capitalization of the Reading system—provided the public and the hard coal market will stand it. And what are they to do about it?

Spelling Reform.

The New York Sun gives the countenance of its distinguished approval to a spelling reform with regard to the words now in use to denote typewriting and typewriters. Hereafter those who adopt this new spelling will observe these rules:

"For 'typewriting' say 'typing.'

"For 'typewriter' (the machine) say 'typer.'

"For 'typewriter' (the operator) say 'typist.'

"For 'typewritten' say 'typed.'

"For 'to typewrite' say 'to type.'"

The proposition seems to offer a practical remedy from the confusion that now reigns concerning the typers and the typists.

By the will of Lucy Fairweather, widow of the millionaire leather merchant of New York, Daniel B. Fairweather, $4,237,000 is bequeathed to various colleges and hospitals. Yale gets $500,000, Harvard $150,000 and Princeton $150,000.

The New York World's fair commissioners have been trying to find a model of Fulton's steamboat, the "Clermont," to be included in the state's exhibit at Chicago.

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

Expenditures up to date amount to $7,250,000.

Several Amazons from Dahomey are likely to be among the freaks at the fair.

The famed "Six Nations" in New York state will be well represented in the Indian exhibit at the fair.

Should Sunday closing prevail, there would doubtless be a repetition of the Centennial exposition plan, where as high as 5,000 influential people were admitted on Sunday by special orders. Sunday closing will not affect those who have a "pull."

An effort is being made to show by an exhibit in the woman's building at the World's fair the relics and data of the past and present literature, musical, dramatic, industrial and philanthropic work of women. The Irish portion of this exhibit promises to be particularly complete and interesting.

The state authorities of New York have applied for floor space in the transportation department of the World's fair, in which to make an elaborate display of models, maps, reports and statistics delineating the railroad system of that state and illustrating the history and present stage of development.

At the World's fair next year a Pennsylvania firm will exhibit a map of the United States, 18x24 feet, made entirely of pickles, vegetables, fruits, etc., preserved by the company which makes the exhibit. The state lines will be accurately shown and the lakes and rivers will be represented by vinegar. The larger cities will be indicated by spices. The whole will be covered by a single piece of plate glass, which is being specially made for the purpose. The expense of this interesting exhibit of the pickling and preserving industry will be $15,000.

The fair management is farming out privileges which promise to be effective in fleecing the unwary. Traffic to the park by the lake has been granted to a steamboat syndicate, which has the exclusive right to land at the fair ground. Rival boatmen carry passengers to a dock near the park fence, and passengers are compelled to walk half a mile to reach the fair grounds gate. It is difficult for strangers to determine the syndicate boats from the others, as they are practically alike and start from the same point on the lake front. Another fleecing arrangement is the rule prohibiting private carriages in the grounds. If you desire a conveyance in the grounds you are obliged to hire one from the syndicate which has been given the exclusive privilege.

The Nebraska building has perhaps the best place of any state building on the fair grounds, as it fronts south on Fifty seventh street, while a magnificent boulevard borders it on the east and a large lake on the west. It covers 6,000 square feet and has 12,000 square feet of floor space. Its dimensions are 60x100 feet, two stories high. The style of architecture is strictly classical, of the Corinthian order. The east and west fronts have wide porticos and there are large, wide steps on all sides, which cover one-third of the length of the building. Each portico is supported by six massive columns, which run the full length of both floors and to the underside of the cornice. Over each portico, and resting on the columns, is a large gable on a line with the main cornice. In the gable, in bas-relief, is the Nebraska state seal, five feet in diameter.

CLEVER AND CAUSTIC.

Atlanta Constitution: Sixteen poems that no man can understand have been received at this office. Why will the poets mistake the newspapers for the magazines?

Atchison Globe: It is effort wasted trying to get a pretty girl of 16 to the mourners' bench. Wait until she is 25, and her husband ill treats her and the baby cries.

New Orleans Picayune: A Connecticut man swallowed his false teeth while asleep. He should not be surprised if he feels as if something were gnawing at his vitals.

Baltimore American: Counting the chickens before they are hatched is the hizhest way of showing confidence in the reliability of the hen.

New York Sun: Mrs. Brown—What makes you think Johnnie hurt himself when he turned that somersault?

Brown—Because he didn't do it over again.

Siftings: When you come right down to the facts in the case, it's the loose-fitting straw hat that shows which way the wind blows.

TYING A TIE.
New York Herald.

Her shoe came untied,
He bent down to tie it;
Her foot was so small,
'Twas nice to be nigh it.

While tying her tie
His suspenders gave way
And his mental remarks
Made satan feel gay.

Somerville Journal: Young Author—What do you think of my new novel?

Cynical Uncle—Oh, it is all well enough. I suppose, but for general use I am inclined to think some other opiate would be cheaper and easier to take.

Washington Star: "Now," said the new reporter, as his eye followed the track of the blue pencil, "I understand what is meant by an editor's line of thought."

Philadelphia Record: A South Jersey paper makes the remarkable statement that "thin people are very thick in this neighborhood."

She jilted you, and though you boast
You never can forget her,
You know that in three months at most
You'll joy you didn't get her.

Philadelphia Times: Considering the troubles over labor in all parts of the country, maybe the tramp is instinctively wise in having nothing to do with it.

Binghamton Republican: It often happens that a fellow who "won't go home till morning" can't go home then until somebody pays a fine for him.

Yonker's Statesman: The shoemaker is a man who frequently gets "beaten out of his boots."

A NEW HINT FROM PARIS.

European Edition New York Herald.

FOR A LAWN PARTY.

This dress is made of cream colored pongee de Chine, printed with red roses. Trimmings of cream colored surah and white guipure. Skirt straight in front and biaise behind. The blouse bodice is of cream surah, with ample back, fastening in the center, and very full front. Small guipure vest, open front and back, with basques fastened to the waist by a broad sash passing through. The hat in paille de fantaise, covered with lace and trimmed with a bow of red ribbon and small sprigs of myosotis or white lilac.

TWO NEW LYRICS.

Thomas Bailey Aldrich.

I.

Between the budding and the falling leaf
Stretch happy skies;
With colors and sweet cries
Of mating birds in uplands and in glades
The world is rife.
Then on a sudden all the music dies,
The color fades.
How fugitive and brief
Is mortal life
Between the budding and the falling leaf!

O, short-breathed music, dying on the tongue
Ere half the mystic canticle be sung!

Who, if 'twere his to choose, would know again
The bitter sweetness of the lost refrain,
Its rapture and its pain!

II.

Though I be shut in darkness, and become
Insentient dust, blown idly here and there,
For having once had held against my lip
Life's brimming cup of hydromel and rue—
For having once known woman's holy love,
And a child's kiss, and for a little space
Been boon companion to the Day and Night,
Fed on the odors of the summer dawn,
And folded in the beauty of the stars,
Dear Lord, though I be changed to senseless clay,
And serve the potter as he turns his wheel,
I thank thee for the gracious gift of tears!

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 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for the following state offices:

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 representation as follows, being based upon the vote cast for George H. Hastings for attorney general in 1890, giving one delegate-at-large to each county and one for each 100 votes and the major fraction thereof:

Counties.	Del.	Counties.	Del.	Counties.	Del.
Adams	16	Furnas	7	Otoe	14
Antelope	8	Gage	28	Pawnee	14
Banner	1	Garfield	2	Perkins	4
Blaine	2	Gosper	3	Pierce	4
Boone	8	Grant	2	Phelps	5
Boyd	1	Greeley	3	Platte	5
Box Butte	8	Hall	12	Polk	7
Brown	5	Hamilton	11	Red Willow	9
Buffalo	15	Harlan	5	Richardson	16
Butler	10	Hayes	4	Rock	4
Burt	12	Hitchcock	5	Saline	21
Cass	20	Hooker	1	Sarpy	6
Cedar	6	Holt	11	Saunders	12
Chase	4	Howard	6	Scotts Bluff	3
Cheyenne	6	Jefferson	14	Seward	14
Cherry	7	Johnson	11	Sheridan	8
Clay	14	Kearney	8	Sherman	4
Colfax	5	Keya Paha	4	Sioux	3
Cuming	10	Keith	5	Stanton	4
Custer	17	Kimball	3	Thayer	12
Dakota	6	Knox	8	Thomas	2
Dawes	10	Lancaster	58	Thurston	5
Dawson	9	Lincoln	9	Valley	5
Deuel	4	Logan	2	Washington	9
Dixon	8	Loup	2	Wayne	9
Dodge	16	Madison	9	Webster	10
Douglas	94	Merrick	7	Wheeler	2
Dundy	4	McPherson	1	York	18
Fillmore	13	Nance	5		
Franklin	6	Nemaha	12	Total	837
Frontier	6	Nuckolls	8		

It is recommended that no proxies be admitted to the convention and that the delegates present be authorized to cast the full vote of the delegation.

S. D. MERCER, Chairman.

WALT M. SEELY,
U. B. BALCOMBE,
J. R. SUTHERLAND, } Secretaries.

BROWNING, KING & CO.

Largest Manufacturers and retailers of Clothing in the World.

When It's Hot

The ¶ is to pay. We've got a hot lot of hot coats and vests at hot prices for hot weather. Our negligee shirts keep out the hot in great shape, while our prices make other dealers hot and our customers cool and pleasant. We've sold all those boys' 50c knee pants warranted not to rip, but we have another lot a little better at 75c which we guarantee not to rip. Our boys' summer Jersey knee pants at $1 have no equal under $1.75 in America. Ages 4 to 14. $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 in waists, but the genuine Star Shirtwaist, everyone perfect.

Browning, King & Co

Our store closes at 6:30 p. m., except Saturdays, when we close at 10 p. m. | S. W. Cor. 15th & Douglas St.