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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. I, the undersigned, county clerk of Douglas county, Nebraska...

Average Circulation for June 25,802.

EVEN Tom Reed is glad to get into the Harrison ice wagon those sultry days.

TOM REED has been renominated by acclamation and that's the way he will be re-elected.

IF DENVER can raise \$80,000 for the triennial convolve it would seem that business on the abominable gold basis isn't altogether wrecked in that village.

CHAIRMAN HARRITY hangs on to his \$13,000 job with the true bou-bon persistence. Harrity is certainly not a rarity in politics for David B Hill set the mark for him.

ADLAI STEVENSON went to Chicago the other day and now he is going to Louisville. We very much fear that so much swingin' around the circle will make the old man dizzy.

MR. DUNCAN HARRISON said in New York that Corbett would punch Sullivan full of holes. In Omaha he said that Sullivan would surely whip Corbett in the fight. We agree with Mr. Harrison.

THE farmers who were earnestly praying for rain for their corn are now engaged in mourning because the rain delayed the oats harvest. If a farmer couldn't grow about something he would be truly miserable.

THE reason Breckinridge of Kentucky voted against the World's fair appropriation, although he is to be the official orator at the opening in October, has not yet been found by the enraged Chicago press. He is a democrat.

Now let Omaha get to the front; there is no more reason for delay. It is simply miraculous that this city does grow so rapidly and well when it has so many obstacles and grumblers to write whose obituares would be a pleasant task.

MINNESOTA republicans will nominate Knute Nelson, the most popular man in the state, for governor. There are to be no bad breaks made by South Dakota, Iowa or Minnesota this year either in platforms or men, and Nebraska must follow their example.

YES, Major McKinley must feel brave to board the lion of wind in his home at Lincoln. We fancy we feel the governor trembling even now but not on account of the lion. However, all of Lincoln's people are not such windbags as Bryan, and so no cyclone is probable.

THE fight in New York city in this campaign is between the millionaire manufacturers and millionaire importers. One class obtained its wealth by furnishing employment to American laborers, and the other by furnishing employment to the laborers of Europe. The American people are with the first class.

THE enthusiasm which the candidacy of General Warner is arousing in Missouri is simply indescribable. His opening of the campaign at Sedalia on Wednesday called together over 20,000 strangers, among them many prominent democratic business men. The Kansas City Star, a strong democratic paper, is supporting him and the old regime of misrule and extravagance in that state is certainly over.

WE BELIEVE that a city like an individual has nothing to gain by exaggeration and fictitious claims of growth or business activity. The Foke Factory figures out a population of 187,271 for Omaha on the basis of 7 for each person of school age. The trouble with these figures in that 5 or 6 is the highest multiple. Omaha is holding her own with excellent prospects of marked growth during the coming year, but she cannot truthfully claim to have increased her population by 47,000 since the census was taken.

THE demand for harvest hands in the northwest is urgent. Wheat is being cut in the southern part of South Dakota, and it is reported that the farmers greatly fear a heavy loss in consequence of a lack of help. Men for harvesting are also needed in southern Minnesota, and within two weeks there will be a demand for harvest hands. It is estimated that at least 40,000 hands will be needed in the harvest fields of the northwest, and undoubtedly the farmers will pay well for help. It will be unfortunate indeed if any considerable amount of the wheat crop shall be lost, as was the case last year, because the necessary labor cannot be had, when there are so many idle men in the larger cities of the middle west.

WILDCAT CURRENCY.

The democratic platform says: "We recommend that the prohibitory 10 per cent tax on state bank issues be repealed." Mr. Cleveland did not refer to this recommendation in his speech at Madison Square garden last week, and it is not known what he thinks of it. He may find it convenient to overlook this plank of the platform when he writes his formal letter of acceptance. The people are also ignorant of the views of Mr. Stevenson regarding this demand of the democratic platform, but that may not be important. The candidate for vice president is not supposed to know much about financial or economic questions. He is peculiarly the representative of the opposition to the "force bill," the boy which is being used to keep the south solid for the democracy. There is reason to believe that Mr. Stevenson has been given to understand that he is expected to make this the keynote of his part in the campaign.

At any rate, the recommendation is firmly fixed in the platform, and whether endorsed by the candidates or not it unquestionably has the approval of a large majority of the party. At least one measure has been introduced in the house of representatives by a democrat for the repeal of the tax on state bank issues, and while there is no probability that any action will be taken at the present session, if the house to be elected next November should be democratic a bill to repeal the tax will be passed by that body. The democratic party is fully committed to the restoration of a state bank currency, which would give the country after a time such a circulating medium as it had thirty years ago, when it was flooded with a wildcat paper currency, the greater part of which was either at a discount or worthless ten miles from the banks that issued it.

As a contemporary remarks, in those days men who sold their farms for state bank currency and went to bed content sometimes awoke next morning to find that a large part of their purchase money was literally worthless. Only the notes of well known banks were taken by tradesmen without a close search of the detectors, which did not always defend against unsafe banks. The fact was that between the counterfeiter and the fraudulent banker men had almost no security and constant anxiety. Labor was a large loser from this currency, for unscrupulous employers would pay in currency at a discount and pocket the difference. There were a few banks in the country, chiefly in the east, whose issues were redeemed in gold and therefore passed current everywhere, but an extremely small number of such notes got into general circulation or ever found their way into the pockets of the wageworkers.

The democratic party would not hesitate to restore state bank currency if it had the power. The south especially wants it done, and northern democrats will accede to the wishes of that section. While, therefore, this question cannot be regarded as an issue in the campaign, it is a matter not to be lost sight of by those interested in maintaining a sound currency.

ANARCHISTS DISAPPOINTED.

A remarkable and highly interesting outcome of the shooting of Manager Frick at Pittsburgh is the hostility of the anarchists toward the leaders of the strikers who have expressed their disapproval of the assault. It is said that O'Donnell has received a number of letters from New York and Chicago anarchists censuring him severely for his lack of appreciation of the efforts which the "reds" are making in behalf of organized labor and workmen's rights. It is one of the best signs of the time that the anarchist laboring men are repudiating the interference of the capitalist. The public scented danger at the moment that it was reported that anarchist Bogerman had assaulted the manager of the Homestead works. It was anticipated this would prove to be but the beginning of a series of attempts upon the lives of the men against whom the strikers are contending. But that fear has been allayed by the conservative and many utterances of the leaders of the strike, and it now seems reasonable to believe that the danger of an outbreak of anarchistic fury is past. Let the leaders go on in the course which they are now taking toward the avengers. They have no use for such people and will make friends by saying so. Their worst enemies at present are the anarchists who profess to be their friends.

THE POLITICS OF ANARCHY.

The candidates of the democratic party for president and vice president have both attempted to use the deplorable labor troubles in Pennsylvania for partisan purposes. Democratic senators and representatives in congress have done the same thing. In his speech when formally notified of his nomination Mr. Cleveland referred by implication to the Homestead controversy as evidence that under the system of protection labor is receiving hardly enough wages to purchase the bare necessities. Yet the fact is that the men at Homestead were better paid than men in similar employment anywhere else in the world, and many of them own their homes and had accumulated money. Mr. Stevenson has on several occasions alluded to this labor disturbance as proof that protection is in the interest of capital and inimical to labor. Senator Voorhees of Indiana used this trouble at the very outset to illustrate an argument against the tariff and to make it appear that the effect of protection is to enrich the few at the expense of the many. Every reference of this kind to labor disturbances is in effect an appeal to passion rather than to reason, whether so intended or not. Its tendency is to incite and inflame hostility between labor and capital. It gives encouragement to those who believe that the whole economic and social system is wrong and should be overthrown at whatever cost. When a candidate for the presidency declares regarding the man who represents capital, as Mr. Cleveland did, that they are selfish and avaricious, with no concern for the interests of the workmen, the anarchist finds in it an argument to justify his

position and strengthen him in it.

There is some palliation for the excesses of the enemies of social order and the fanatical zealots who demand a radical departure from existing conditions when they find their teachings thus fortified by the views and the counsel of the men who are the leaders of a great political party. When representative American citizens deliberately denounce one class of citizens as the oppressors and spoilers of another class, seeking to gain "unearned and unreasonable advantages at the hands of their fellows," it is not surprising that those who have learned anarchistic doctrines under European conditions should be led to believe that there is opportunity for their application here.

They are dangerous political leaders who will do these things for partisan purposes. They are demagogues whom it would not be safe to intrust with the control of the government. Men who do not hesitate to array one element of the people against another to incite labor against capital and thereby promote controversies and disturbances, and to contribute to the growth of distrust and dissatisfaction, all with a view to their political advantage, are not fitted to administer the affairs of a republican government or guard the welfare of republican institutions.

A CASE IN POINT.

The pearl button industry is yet young and comparatively small in Omaha, but in Newark, N. J., it is an industry of considerable importance, giving employment to nearly 3,000 operatives. The manufacture of pearl buttons was little known in this country until after the passage of the McKinley bill, by which the American manufacturer was protected and enabled to compete with cheap foreign labor. It was the passage of this measure that caused the establishment of the pearl button business in this city, and in Newark and other places where it had been previously started the business was very largely increased in consequence of protection. One of the Newark manufacturers says: "My business began with eight employees. Today I employ over 100. When my new factory is completed I shall have between 250 and 300 hands at work. My orders now amount to between \$150,000 and \$170,000 a year. Before the passage of the McKinley bill I was forced to be content with \$2,500. The increase in the tariff has resulted in the building up of a large pearl button business in a very short time, and it is as much to the advantage of the employe as to the employer. Under the old tariff the wages of the pearl button makers in this country averaged between \$5.50 and \$12. Now they are from \$18 to \$24. Yet the buttons are cheaper now than they were before the McKinley bill was passed. Wages are so low in the old country that the foreign manufacturer can still compete on even terms with the American manufacturer on some of the smaller grades. This is where the question of wages and protection comes in."

REPUTATION TO HUMANITY.

The militia officers at Homestead have simply inflicted a punishment which no court could mete out. Indiana is sure to have inflicted a torture repugnant to the most humane feelings.

IN RE THE NEBRASKA SNEAKER.

The arrest of a man who voluntarily disclosed the fact that he had been employed by "green goods" men looks like a harsh act, but there is reason to believe that a few such arrests would be a good thing. It is to be hoped that the orators in question are better informed than the other men who are on this. Mr. Elkins, who was just of age at the beginning of the war, had been given an examination for other counties in which an error was made in the assessment and the entire amount refunded amounted to only a little over \$800.

RELIABLE REMARKS.

Washington Star: "You have never met Miss Grotz's father, have you?" "Never. He overtook me once, I remember."

New York Sun: Doctor—How is it you are not in the country when they send you to court?—Because the money I saved up to go with you took for giving me the advice."

Biographical Republican: A man who mixes himself in the affairs of others, no having failed to a cure permission to go to the front with the armies of Grant or Sherman."

Chicago News-Record: A subscriber writes from Onawa, Neb., that farmers alliance orators of that section, who are making a specialty of denouncing Elkins as a member of Quantrell's band of guerrillas during the war of the rebellion. It is to be hoped that the orators in question are better informed than the other men who are on this. Mr. Elkins, who was just of age at the beginning of the war, had been given an examination for other counties in which an error was made in the assessment and the entire amount refunded amounted to only a little over \$800.

Jack MacColl was met at the great union depot by a very prominent federal official Wednesday night, said a South Platte politician on the steps of the Paxton, "and that is a straw."

"You are mighty right," said an Omaha ward boss, "I could tell you more if my lips were not sealed. Jack was around with Hilly Kelly to one of our councils, and he had a knowing look when he walked out on tip-toe."

"Jack is not on the track, yet he will be in a day or two. Jack promised Majors not to run unless he steps off, and he means to keep his word."

"Well," remarked the South Platte, "from Majors to MacColl would be like jumping from the frying pan into the fire. Majors is vulnerable on his 'contingent' record and belongs soul and body to the railroads, but he has a good soldier record and is no slouch on the stump. He has been putting it on thick with his hickory shaft, but he is a farmer and looks like a farmer. Jack is a good fellow and that's all there is of him. He has made most of his money as a railroad land agent and never takes a step without getting his tip from Thurston, Holdrege or some railroad manager. He was the choice of both the Union Pacific and B. & M. two years ago, and I am telling you no secret either. Jack couldn't draw on the national soldiers as well as Tom, and both of them would have to duck under when old Van Wyck or Powers got round. I tell you this ain't a year for lame ducks if we want to win."

MAJORS CANNOT BE CONSIDERED.

JOHNSTOWN, Neb., July 25.—To the Editor of THE BEE: Mr. Majors has friends in this part of the state, and personally we rather like him, but as a candidate for congress he cannot be considered. The republican state convention is not called upon to heal wounded honor nor to jeopardize success by putting any man upon the pedestal of public respect once voluntarily abandoned by him.

It was Mr. Majors' misfortune, when placed in a high and honorable position, to act contrary to the demands of the situation, to associate with scheming and selfish men and to blurb his good name and prospects. He did not make a mistake. He committed a wrong—a grave moral wrong. I was in Washington at the time and knew something of the workings of the affair and have read again lately the congressional reports relating to it, and if we say that the terrible words "forzery and perjury," fitly characterize the wrong done, I believe the record will fully justify us. Not only so, but the motive was the lowest to which a man could yield. It was purely a mercenary one. The hope of gaining a seat in congress extended longer. The object was to gain pay for the time during which Mr. Majors claimed he ought to have had a seat in that body. With this in view, false census returns were imposed upon the congressional

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1892.

CAMPAIGN CLATTER.

There is a feeling of deadly enmity to Omaha among certain large county republicans. The advice tendered to Douglas county republicans to unite on Broatch for governor, coming from the Fremont Tribune, will be taken for just what it is worth—at more than 100 per cent discount.

There is a hint thrown out, both at Fremont and Lincoln, that L. D. Richards has an ambition to occupy a seat in the United States senate in 1893, and that one of the strongest cards he will play in the country will be his opposition to Omaha.

"Judge Crouse is still holding a big lead for the republican gubernatorial nomination," says the Nebraska City Press. "He will probably have the united support of Douglas county, and a strong following from other parts of the state, which have faith in the strength of his candidacy. He will be a strong candidate." Editor Brown of the Press is one of the Otoe county delegates to the state convention, and his utterance is indicative of the feeling in his delegation.

OMAHA, July 28.—To the Editor of THE BEE: I notice in "Campaign Clatter," that I am credited with being present at a state chamber conference which is reported to have been held between ex-Mayor Broatch and certain county officials. So far as that item relates to me, it is certainly in error. I have neither seen nor spoken to Mr. Broatch since the Kearney convention, some three months ago. I had no conference at the courthouse for elsewhere last night. I was otherwise engaged. I helped organize another patriotic association. I do not believe Mr. Broatch could be elected governor, and certainly would not support or counsel others to support him under the circumstances. If you will give this the same publicity accorded the other gentlemen, I shall be much obliged. Yours respectfully, JOHN C. THOMPSON.

An Area of Sweet Content.

Congress will probably adjourn by Saturday. An area of sweet content will float over the country on the following day.

Carters' Model Record.

Mr. Carter leaves the land office with a record surpassing that of most of his predecessors in the amount of work performed and the same industry and fidelity will be shown in his management of the campaign.

Indiana Opposed to Free Trade.

With varied industries springing up in every city and large enterprises coming to the state, Indiana is sure to trade against the party which stands for free trade and whose representatives in congress vote in favor of foreign monopolies.

Make Way for the Maces.

Colonel Mace will engage in a joint debate with Governor McKinley on the operation of the tariff and the protection of American industries and labor, and when it is done the "maces" will be "mashed out" if it puts up a winning ticket.

A Wild Rainbow Haunter.

General Field, the vice presidential nominee of the republican party, predicts that Nevada, Idaho, Utah, Indiana, South Dakota, the Carolinas, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Texas will cast their electoral votes for him. This is a little way of intimating that there will be a "pop-pop."

There is a big racket on in the independent ranks of Harlan county. The Van Wyck and Burrows-Powers factions have about equal strength and they are fighting like cats and dogs. At the present writing neither side seems to be on top. Even the preachers are taking sides in the contest.

Harlan county preachers usually take a great deal of interest in politics. Elder Siler, who resides at Alma, was a great Hojd man two years ago, and when the votes were counted on the night of election it was found that Boyd only had one vote in the precinct. The Elder had captured his own vote.

Paul Vandervoer has been endorsed for congress by the Sixth Ward Independent club. It was only a little while ago that Paul was "mentioned" for president. Next time we know he may be nominated for constable.

Auditor Benton, referring to an inquiry from Hastings which appeared in this department regarding the payment of \$10,000 in taxes to Cheyenne county from the Pullman Palace Car company, explained that the money paid was only \$108. He said it was paid to correct an error in assessment and was refunded to the county through the kindness of the company. There were four other counties in which an error was made in the assessment and the entire amount refunded amounted to only a little over \$800.

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committee, bearing the signature and seal of the secretary of the state of Nebraska. The secretary denied the signature and had never signed the seal. When the fraud was made clear, beyond doubt, the committee indignantly rejected the whole affair and recommended that the attorney general of the state of Nebraska should deal with Mr. Majors. Then was the time for Mr. Majors to have explained. Instead of explaining he fled from Washington he retired to the banks of the Nemaha, thence to emerge at a later time as the farmer's friend and aspirer to political prominence.

I presume that today no man deprecates the past so much as Mr. Majors himself. I believe no inducement could lead him to repeat the experiment which ended so disastrously and cost him so dearly. But that does not change the past, nor prevent any man, friend or foe, from concluding that the record removes him from the circle of honorable men aspiring to the governorship of the state. At this time we cannot afford to nominate a man who would have to be defended from every platform and in every schoolhouse in the state from charges so grave. They are not matters for which they are not considered, but charges established by evidence before congress. They form part of our national records, and deplore the facts as we may, they remain to bar the state convention from making any effort for Mr. Majors as governor, however well disposed toward him otherwise.

In common with others I regret this condition of things. As a soldier Mr. Majors did his duty, not only well, but meritoriously during the war the rebellion, and private man he enjoys the good will of his neighbors, but as a candidate for governor he cannot be considered, and his friends will wish his future peace and welfare by not bringing his name into prominence in this campaign. JAMES MORRIS.

LIST TO HIS TALE OF WOE.

A Country Editor Whines the Skintails of His Town. An interesting story is told of the boom editor of the Gazette, published at Herman, Washington county, Neb. The fact that it was originally told by a "loathsome contemporary" serves to increase the light into the dark corners of journalistic life. The editor works off the following bright paragraph and put it in type:

I Corneil is somewhat of a worker himself. He can't carry it into his room, but he can't get it outside two tons of flour. All these men that are not afraid to work are bound to prosper, and I don't think I'll be any better off than I am now. He then struck a puff of the puff and went around to Mr. Corneil and asked him how many copies of the extra edition he would like. He would like to see one hundred copies of the extra edition. That paragraph did not appear in the boom edition of the Gazette, but this one did:

L. Corneil, who has been making money in Herman for a quarter of a century, is so close and miserly that he the other day carried his horse and wagon of flour rather than give a poor man a half a dollar for doing the same work. Although he is old and decrepit he would rather do this than let his neighbor. Such men build up towns. The Gazette would like to see one hundred copies of the extra edition. That paragraph did not appear in the boom edition of the Gazette, but this one did:

Now that is what we call journalism with the bark on. Here is another sample somewhat in the same line: Last week's Gazette presented a write-up for the town. It was the best I have ever had. The editor gave it to me and I care in the work. The extra labor on the paper cost me nothing. I don't think I'll be any better off than I am now. He then struck a puff of the puff and went around to Mr. Corneil and asked him how many copies of the extra edition he would like. He would like to see one hundred copies of the extra edition. That paragraph did not appear in the boom edition of the Gazette, but this one did:

TALK ABOUT WOMEN.

The first thought of a wife or mother should be her home; all things, no matter how important, are secondary to that. No girl who has rampant may become the certain public evils, let her see to it that she keeps the evil out of her home, and she performs her greatest duty to God, her family and mankind.

Silk waterproofs come in the most beautiful and artistic colors; some of them look like old brocade, while others are of striped and check silk; the best shapes are made without sleeves and with only slits to pass the arm through. The repellent cloths, which have an interlining of rubber, have the advantage of being useful on all occasions where a long garment is needed.

Miss Nixie Smith, a lass of 12, granddaughter of Horace Greely, displays much of the mental fire of her granddaddy. She has written a three act drama which the New York World pronounces "doubly remarkable for the mental fire of her granddaddy. It proves what the grandchild of a great man can do. The play is a very remarkable production. It's full of wit and it's full of worldly wisdom. It deals with love, vanity, avarice and all that sort of thing, and it points a good moral."

Over 100 Parsee girls competed for prizes at a recent examination of domestic economy in Bombay recently. The prizes were awarded by a committee of Parsee ladies. The preparation of food for infants and invalids was a part of the examination, but the principal dishes were those in every-day demand in Parsee middle-class life; kabobs, potato wafers, yellow rice, omelets, puddings and vegetables; and it is good promise for the future greatness of the Parsees that the girls did remarkably well.

A most objectionable custom at present highly in vogue in smart society in Paris is that of painting children's faces. Fashionable mothers paint their youngsters' cheeks

and lips with the same hues that they wear themselves, and, in consequence, the wretched little creatures are never able to play or amuse themselves in any healthy way for fear of disturbing their appearance, while their skins wither prematurely and they are condemned to continue the practice under pain of looking prematurely old.

GIVING MISS CANADA THE MEXICAN.

San Francisco Examiner: Canada in tends to retaliate upon the United States whose offense is that it retaliated upon Canada. There seems to be no limit to the game.

Chicago News: While there is nothing pleasant in the spectacle thus presented of two friendly countries making war on each other's commerce, if it shall show to each how much it needs the co-operation of the other the war may result after all in permanent benefit to both nations.

St. Louis Republic: There are great opportunities for mutual reprisal along the Canadian frontier. If a war of commercial retaliation ever begins there it will be found to be almost limitless in possibilities. We can do a great deal on this side to make the lives of Canucks who have not yet taken out their naturalization papers vociferous and melancholy.

St. Paul Pioneer Press: We are not of those who look for serious results from the vote giving to the president power to impose, by proclamation, duties on freight and passengers using the Sault canal. We do not believe this power will be exercised; or that, if it needs be, the exercise will be long continued. The position of Canada is wholly untenable. The act of congress is a simple measure of justice.

New York Commercial: Retaliation by Canada via the Welland canal is the last novelty on the demagogic bazaar counter in campaign goods. There will be few purchasers of the Welland canal. While congress has armed President Harrison with the power to prevent discrimination against our commerce, discretion and justice render the investment with authority a safety for American interests.

SONG OF THE CORN.

I am the national flower, The plant of plenty, American maize, sometimes called corn. When I wave my leaves In the hot sun, I am the pride of the field. And when I flout my tassels in the air I am the glory of the soil. The seasons and the weather are mine; For me the rains fall and the sun shines. When it is ninety degrees in the shade I am the pride of the field. I rejoice in it, I tell you, for I am not yet old when in all his glory God made me stand as I am. When men sweat by day And sweat by night, I am the national flower. The better it is the faster I grow. I am the national flower, The plant of plenty, American maize, sometimes called corn. When I wave my leaves In the hot sun, I am the pride of the field. And when I flout my tassels in the air I am the glory of the soil. The seasons and the weather are mine; For me the rains fall and the sun shines. When it is ninety degrees in the shade I am the pride of the field. I rejoice in it, I tell you, for I am not yet old when in all his glory God made me stand as I am. When men sweat by day And sweat by night, I am the national flower.

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; 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 APPOINTMENT.

The several counties are entitled to representation as follows, being based upon the vote cast for George H. Hastings for attorney general in 1891, giving one delegate to each county and one for each 100 votes and the major fraction thereof:

Table with 4 columns: County, Del. Counties, Del. Counties, Del. Counties. Lists counties and their respective delegates.

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.

WALT M. SHELLEY, S. D. MERRILL, Chairman. U. B. BALCHOWICZ, Secretaries. J. L. SUTHERLAND, J.

BROWNING, KING & CO. Largest Manufacturers and Retailers of Clothing in the World. Hold on Monday, Aug 1. for the greatest sale ever heard of in this neck of the woods. Watch for Announcement. 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.