Saturday Bee, One Year..... Weekly Bee, One Year.... OFFICES. Couchs, The Bee Building.
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Council Binds, 12 Pearl Street.
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COURSEPONDENCE.

All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the Lu-ltorial Department.

BUSINESS LETTERS. All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Ree 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.

Ftate of Nebraska.

County of Douglas.

George B. Tsechuck, secretary of THE BRE Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the setual circulation of THE DALLY BER for the week ending July 28, 1892, was as follows: 26,055 23,511 23,362 23,500 23,552 23,352 23,326 25,087

Average ..... GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. 24,029 Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 23rd day of July, 1892. N. P. Figl., Notary Public.

Average Circulation for June 25,802. REPUBLICAN primaries this afternoon.

It is the duty of every republican to attend the primaries this afternoon.

ANY good man ought to beat Bryan and Judge Field should have no trouble.

AFTER a severe trial and many reverses the weather has actually become popular.

A LIST of polling places for the republican primaries this afternoon will be found in another column.

OMAHA has many fine mills, but the great mill of Ryan and Wilkes is occupying much of public attention.

Is THIS town a country crossroad? No. Then take away those signposts. They make one feel exceedingly rural.

WE HAVE not heard of David B. Hill being prostrated from the heat of his endeavors to help elect Cleveland.

THE Atchison, Kan., police court took in \$200 one morning recently. What in the world has happened in prohibition Atchison?

TONSILITIS is not a pleasant disease, but Henry Watterson ought to feel grateful because it saved him from the annihilation of a debate with McKinley.

THE democratic congressmen who obtained their seats by lying to the people about the McKinley law might well be indicted for obtaining money under false pretenses.

COLONEL STREATOR certainly made a fool of himself in stringing up Private Iams by the thumbs without trial. He is but another example of the man with "a little brief authority."

THE First district republicans adopted a splendid platform and its denunciation of the Nebraska congressmen who voted against the World's fair appropriation was emphatic and excellent.

LAST week was a bad one for all kinds of business. But Omaha modestly steps to the front again with an increase in bank clearings of 30.2 per cent over the corresponding week of last year.

THE only "force bill" in the republican platform is that section which declares for an honest ballot in every section in the union, and is there an honest man anywhere who does not wish the same thing?

COPIES of the World-Herald of Monday, containing the Carter fake, have reached Washington, and we are breathlessly awaiting the news that President Harrison and Mr. Carter have jumped anto the ocean.

MR. CLEVELAND denies that he had any conference with Tammany magnates while in New York. His denial is fully borne out by the probabilities in the case, for the Tammany people are not doing much in the conference line this year.

THE Philadelphia city government is preparing to deal with the smoke nuisance. Omaha has an affliction of this kind which the council ought to take notice of. There is no reason why it should be permitted to grow, and it may be less difficult to apply a remedy now than at some time in the future.

THE greatest argument in Cleveland's election was a desire for change. The people had not seen a democratic administration for so long that they had forgotten what it really was. And it has been clearly proven by Harrison's election that they are satisfied hereafter that the party is still the same undesirable entity.

PROGRESS is being made in the lower part of the city in removing wooden sidewalks and replacing them with stone or the singolithic material, but nothing is being done to repair the dilapidated and dangerous plank walks which are to remain, and which are numerous in the northern and southern portions of the city. There is mexcusable carelessness in this matter which cannot be too severely condemned.

THE people's party of Colorado struck a snag as soon as it swung out into the stream. On Thursday it nominated David H. Waite for governor, and the very next morning the Denver News, the organ of the party in that state, which recently forsook the democracy on account of the silver question, came out equarely in opposition to Waite, declarlug that he should not be elected. The News says that he is opposed to organized labor, and has abused a certain religious organization. This is a bad state of things for a bran new party.

THE MAN WHO CAN WIN.

gation will be nominated governor providing he has a record that needs no defense and cannot only command the undivided support of the party, but will draw largely from the opposition. in other words a candidate who can enter the race assured of carrying Douglas county by not less than 5,000 majority can have the nomination.

THE BEE has reached the conclusion that among the candidates now in the field, the man who of all others would poll the largest vote in Douglas county is Lorenzo Crounse. He is a man whom the people have tried many times and have never found wanting. He is in touch with the masses on all the vital issues of the day. He commands the confidence of the farmers, artisans and business men, and would bring to the executive chair an invaluable experience gotten in public life. He is broadminded and liberal in his views and has not been entangled in any of the factional contests by which our party has been torn up. He is an able debater, thoroughly informed upon the pending issues and could meet any antagonist on the stump. He is thoroughly American, and his loyalty to his country and flag was tried through the ordeal of fire in the war for the preservation of the union.

Judge Crounse is not seeking the office and it will be a sacrifice for him to accept the nomination. But the party in this crisis must have for its standard bearer a man who can win. This is what the republicans did in South Dakota last week and what the republicans of Minnesota did Thursday when they nominated Knute Nelson for governor by acclamation. Nelson is the most pronounced republican anti-monopolist in Minnesota, but the salvation of the party depended upon the nomination of just such a man.

It now remains for the republicans of this county to say whether they want to invite disaster by centering upon a candidate who has no elements of strength or save the party by uniting upon a man who combines within himself the essential qualifications for an aggressive and victorious campaign.

ALDRICH ON THE TARIFF.

The speech of Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island on the tariff, made in the United States senate on Tuesday, is accepted as giving the keynote of the republican campaign or this issue and it is hardly possible that the protectionist side of the question will be more thoroughly and ably presented. Senator Aldrich is as familiar with this subject as any man in the country and as a member of the subcommittee of the finance committee of the senate, which for sixteen months was investigating the effects of the tariff on prices and wages, is in possession of an array of facts which make his position impregnable.

Senator Aldrich pointed out that the democratic platform of 1892 is in many respects a radical departure from any of the previous official utterances of that party. At no time in the history of the country, he said, except in the course of the movement for nullification, has any regarded as completely disposing of all attempt he etofore been made to make the doctrine of the unconstitutionality of protective duties the essential element of a political creed. The democracy has reached its present position by gradual steps. The platforms of 1884 and 1888 were so constructed as to secure the approval of a large number of incidental protectionists who then held a place, nominally at least, in the democratic ranks; but in the platform of 1892 all disguises are thrown off, and for the first time the party is arrayed in emphatic antagonism to the tariff rates which contain any element of protec-

Proceeding to an examination of the democratic criticisms and attacks upon the tariff act of 1890, Mr. Aldrich observed that the best proof of the wisdom of the adoption and retention of the protective policy was in the progress of the country under it during the last thirty years. The facts obtained in the investigation of the effect of the present tariff on prices, the report of which was approved by the democratic members who participated in the investigation, were freely drawn upon by Senator Aldrich to show the unwarranted character of the democratic claim that the tariff law of 1890 had largely increased the cost of living in this country and lowered wages. The senator said it was difficult to see how the results of this inquiry could be a surprise to any one, unless he should be a professional tariff reformer, for the reason that it has been for many months apparent to the great mass of the people of the United States that none of the democratic predictions in regard to higher prices and greater cost of living as the result of the tariff

legislation of 1890 had been fulfilled. The decline in the cost of living from June, 1889, to May, 1892, as shown by the report of the finance committee, was 3.4 per cent. The advance in wages as shown by the same report was .75 of 1 per cent. This makes an average advance in the purchasing power of wages of 4.15 per cent. Assuming \$600 as the average income of the families of the country, this would be equivaleat to say \$25 per family, or an aggregate saving for 13,000,000 families of \$325,000,000 for each year. It is significant, said Senator Aldrich, that while the cost of living in the United States declined for the period covered by the investigation of the finance committee the cost of living in England in-

creased 1.9 per cent. Senator Aldrich had no difficulty in showing by indisputable facts that the commerce of the country had been very materially emarged since the present tariff law went into effect, and also that the agricultural interest had been more prosperous during this period, while, with regard to the absurd charge that the tariff is responsible for the labor disturbances, it was shown that within a certain period labor troubles were far more numerous in Great Britain than in the United States, and involved more leading issue in the pending campaign, than three times as many persons in and his ability to discuss it is not surproportion to the number engaged in passed by that of any other man

carefully studied by every intelligent

THE IRON MADE AND USED. For the benefit of those croakers who ere now engaged in the business of trying to make the people believe that the shutting down of certain iron mills portends a season of business disaster, the New York Commercial Bulletin, a journal devoted to business, and entirely nonpartisan in character, presents an array of facts concerning the present state of the iron business in this country that is very interesting.

The test of the state of business in iron as in everything else lies in a comparison of production with consumption. It has been said that the iron market must break down because the country was not consuming enough to warrant the present rate of production. "The accumulation of pig iron," says the Bulletin, "has not been great enough, nor the excess of production over consumption great enough, to warrant any apprehension. But it has been sufficient to correct the evil by causing some furnaces to discontinue production, and the subsequent great strike of iron workers has already made an important difference in the production and the consumption also for the first month of the new fiscal year. This is in a measure a corrective and remedial force. With the temporary shrinkage in production there comes already considerable strengthening in prices for the advantage of those works that are able to continue their output; there will probably come for many of those now engaged in the struggle a considerable decrease in cost of production after the settlement of the controversy, and the expanded demand for iron and steel products which is certain to follow will in all probability place that business on a stronger basis than before. Thus there seems to be reason to believe that, in spite of all croakers, the iron industry is getting into a healthier condition than ever before under the operation of legitimate and natural influences. At all events, this industry affords no excuse for unfavorable inferences as to the condition of the business of the country."

The production of iron in this country during the fiscal year just ended was 9,710,819 gross tons, against only 8,010,-297 tons during the preceding twelve months. The increase is largely due to the stoppage of many furnaces and works during the first half of 1891, on account of the great strike of coke workers, which reduced the output about 1,274,000 tons for the half year. The consumption during the year ended July 1, 1892, was 9,377,371 tons, after deducting the increase of stocks unsold. This is the greatest actual consumption ever known in any year and exceeds by more than 400,000 tons the consumption of both domestic and foreign pig iron in any previous year.

THE CORN CROP SAFE. Reports from all parts of Nebraska show that the heavy rain which now seems to have passed over was welcomed with delight by the farmers and doubt as to the success of the corn crop this year. The prolonged period of dry, hot weather had exhausted the moisture from the soil and corn was beginning to dry up in many localities. The earth has how received a supply of rainwater that will undoubtedly last through the remainder of the season, with the occasional showers which always come, and the growth of corn from now until harvest can hardly fail to be prodigious.

The farmers of this state had been confident of a good corn crop this year until their fields began to show the effects of the period of excessive heat which preceded the rain. A few more days of that parching weather would have ruined the crop in many sections of the corn belt. So greatly were the farmers disturbed by the prospect of a disastrous drouth that in some localities they subscribed money in liberal sums to have rain made to order. In Grand Island they had subscribed \$2,500 for Melbourne's services, and if they had been just one day earlier in doing so they would have had to pay the rainmaker for the splendid rain which they received at the hands of nature.

And this suggests an interesting question. Can a rainmaker legally collect pay for a rain with which his operations clearly have nothing whatever to do? If Melbourne had commenced operations at Grand Island in the nick of time, would the subscribers to that fund of \$2.500 have been compelled to pay for their share of a downpour that was general, and from which they could not have escaped? No doubt this question will be brought up sometime under just such circumstances.

But the rain came, at all events, and it was worth millions of dollars to the corn growers of the west. Fortunately it will not damage small grain to any considerable degree. A great deal of the latter had already been housed or stacked and the low temperature and brisk breezes following the rain will save that which is still exposed. The rain could not have been more timely and it is no wonder that the farmers are happy.

M'KINLEY AT LINCOLN. Governor McKinley of Onio will deliver an address at Lincoln next Wednesday, under the auspices of the Young Men's Republican club of that city. The club has extended an invitation to all similar republican organizations to be present and participate in the reception to the distinguished Ohioan, and it is to be hoped the response will be general The occasion should be improved by all republicans who can avail themselves of the opportunity to hear this able and eloquent exponent of republican principles, who has attained international fame as a states-

Governor McKinley represents, more fully perhaps than any other man in the country, the protectionist side of the useful occupations in the respective in the country. He has countries. On every point of fact made | equals as a speaker, and

against the tariff law of 1890 by the audience he addresses is certal; to be Douelas county would go to Lincoln without The republicans of Nebraska are now anxiously looking to Douglas county.

The man whom the republicans of Pouglas county and its elaborate presentation, and its elaborate presentation of nuthentic statistics ought to be enthusiastic welcome, and it is safe to promise that no one who is so fortunate as to hear him will fail to profit by it. There should be a memorable gathering of republicans in Lincoln next Wednes-

> THE system of meat inspection, inaugurated by Secretary Rusk and now in force in all of the great packing centers of this country, is producing decidedly beneficial results not only for consumers, but for producers and packers. In South Omaha the system of microscopical inspection has been extended rapidly, and yet the demand for inspected meat has more than kept pace with it. During the past year the markets of Denmark, Germany, Austria, France, Spain and Italy have been opened to inspected American pork. As may be imagined, this has resulted in a great increase in the exports of this important American product, but the present volume of our foreign trade in this line is small in comparison with what it will be when the European consumers have become more familiar with the methods by which American meats are prepared for market. Since the inspection begin the price of hogs has been gradually increasing, and it is estimated hat the farmers of the country will recieve about a cent a pound more for hogs marketed this year than they would if inspection had not been intro-

THE interesting statement comes from England that "the United States does not really enjoy as much liberty as England, owing to the position occupied by capital and the comparative disadvantage at which lator is placed in the United States." Commenting upon the absurdity of this, a contemporary hits the mark pretty fairly when it says: "Working people of the United States would not bear for a week the oppression of labor that exists in the United Kingdom, and for comparison of actual conditions it is not extravagant to say that working people in the United States have about as much to spend for luxuries and diversions as the working people of the United Kingdom have for the necessaries of life." The latter statement is at least nearer the truth than the

IF PUBLIC improvements are energetically pushed from now until the close of the working season it will add materially to the prosperity of the community. Every merchant in Omaha is hoping that the authorities will realize this and act accordingly.

CAMPAIGN CLAITER.

At last it can be said that Douglas county republicans are "retting together." And, what is better still, they are concentrating in such a way that when the county dele gates go to the republican state convention next week they will be unanimously in favor of nominating the most available candidate for governor, Lorenzo Crounse. At least, all the indications favor that much-to-be-desired consummation.

Fears had been expressed that factional differences would prevent concerted action by the party in Omaha. Had those fears been realized it would have been a sorry day for the republican party of Douglas county. The Blair Pilot, discussing the matter, says: "If Douglas county goes to the state convention in a mad tangle she will be ignored and the result may reach so far as to make a bad mess of it all along the line. They should know that there is more than personal preferences at stake, and they alone may make or unmake party success in the whole state." The Pilot expresses the belief that THE BEE's advice to get together is "logical, sensible and timely," and the republicans of Omaha have endorsed this view by accepting it.

Another endorsement of Judge Crounse comes from the Seward Reporter, which "The indications are that Hon. Lorenzo Crounse of Washington county will be a formidable candidate for the republican nomination for the governorship. Judge Crounse is a man of high personal character and excellent ability, and would make a very strong candidate."

The Blair Republican, whose name belies its politics, says it "does not believe that Lorenzo Crounse would accept a nomination from the rallroad bosses of this state. It would not be consistent with his record as an anti-monopolist." The attention of the Republican editor is called to the fact that the railroads are not nominating the repubtican ticket this year, but the people are.

The following advice from the Hastings Nebraskan is equally appliable to Douglas and the other counties of the state: "Re publican voters of Hastings and Adams county must remember that much of the success of the party depends upon the kind of men it sends as delegates to the conventions. Send delegates that represent the party and not a faction of the party."

Church Howe was in Omaha yesterday. The day before he was in Nebraska City. When he stepped upon the stage to address the First district congressional convention a spectator inquired, in a somewhat audible tone of voice:

"What's the matter with Church Howe?" "He's all right," came the noisy response. To which Mr. Howe offered the amend ent, "In his place?"

The amendment carried along with the original and Farmer Howe then made the following discourse on crops, weather and politics:

"This beautiful rain;" he said, "insures us good crops, and good crops insure us republican votes. I pelieve we are entering upon a campaign of success! We have no easy task, still I am confident that we will win Two years ago the orgumstances were different. We had short crops and the people rushed madly into the independent ranks, hoping to be fed. Timnks to the republicans in the house, they were fed, for I tell you that if it hadn't been for the republicans and democrats in the logislature they would have been howling yet."

Mr. William A. Kelley, republican, storekeeper or gauger at the Omaha distillery, denies the soft impeachment that he was with Jack MacColl at a council the other night. As nobody said that he was and as there are several other Kelleys and Billys in this town, there is really no very great harm done.

Mr. Cadet Taylor wants it distinctly understood that he is not a candidate for state treasurer and explains his activity in the Eighth ward is to get an unpledged delegation, which at this stage really means a trading delegation that is all things to all men, with a tendency to kick up a racket, so that

any candidate

P. L. Whedon has retired from the editorshin of the York Democrat, and with his last pencil stroke he urges the democracy to beware of fusion and "hopnob with no one on the outside." He also puts in a lick for General Vifquain's candidacy for congress.

Another democratic candidate in the Fourth district is R. S. Bibb of Beatrice, who will be backed by the Gage county dele-

Saline county also has an aspirant for the nomination, S. S. Alley, who has employed the Wilber Democrat to boom him.

On the republican side of the house, J. O. Cramb, who was a member of the last legislature, has secured the endorsement of the Fairbury caucus and he will probably measure strength with E. J. Hainer in the congressional convention.

Paul Vandervoort is assuring the old soldiers that ne will be commissioner of pensions when Weaver is elected president. Congressman Bryan has challenged Judge

Field to a joint debate during the campaign.

In the meantime he has declined a joint discussion with several prominent republicans of the First district on the ground that it would be a strain on his dignity to appear on the stump with a man who was not a candi-Janitor Adams of the state house is prancing around the state as a candidate for commissioner of public lands and buildings on

the calamity ticket. Meanwhile, the weeds

are covering the pavements around the capi-

tol and the janitor work is being entirely

neglected. Jerome Schamp seems to have a death-grip on the independent nomination for congress in the First district. Gee Rome, as his friends delight to call him, only opened his eyes to the corruption in the republican party when that party failed to elect him mayor of Lincoln.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

In the next House of Commons the Irish members, for the second time since Mr. Parnell first took up home rule and pressed it upon the attention of parliament with inflexible purpose, have the balance of power. In the parliament elected in 1885 they would have had Mr. Gladstone at their mercy if he had not adopted their cause. In the present parliament their power is even greater than it was then, but unfortunately Mr. Parnell is not living to lead and to unite them. By wise, sagacious and moderate action they can secure the speedy passage of a home rule bill through the Commons. As Mr. Giadstone was enabled to secure the support of Mr. Parnell and the Irish nationalists in 1886, when he produced his great measure, it ought not to be impracticable to obtain their approval and co-operation a second time. Mr. Parnell's example and their own action six years ago commit them to Mr. Gladstone's general scheme. The great commoner has been the most loyal triend the island ever had in England. Who will say that the Irish are without gratitude, and that they will deliberately abandon the champion who has made their cause his own?

A new political party has made its appearance in France, which may be described as conservative republican. It aims at preserving those elements of political life that the republic has already gained and which radicalism is showing a disposition to uproof. It marks nothing less than the gathering tide of a reaction, not, as in former years, by the monarchists against republicanism, but by partisans of the latter against radicalism of a too advanced type. Its object is not to overturn the present regime, but to main-tain it, and to defend it against those who are striving to substitute in its ports which come from the wheat fields of stead democratic institutions of a more socialistic character. Several things have contributed to the formation of this new political party, which seems destined to play henceforth an important, and even predominant, role in the affairs of France, and recent published letters from Paris throw considerable light upon the subject. They draw attention to the fact that the regard and esteem which President Carnot and several of his ministers, notably M. Ribot, of the department of foreign affairs, have succeeded in acquiring among all classes of the people have ended by breaking down the barriers which for so many years past separated the aristocracy of the country from the official world. For the first time during the present year social intercourse has been established between the right bank of the Seine and the left, and the Faubourg St. Germain has now paid its court to the republican executive at the Ely-

A St. Petersburg correspondent of a London paper draws a most gloomy picture of the outlook in Russia, which he declares to be much worse than it was at this time in 1891. He says that last year there was no mention of failure of crops till June, and at the worst period only seventeen provinces were officially declared to be suffering from famine, whereas in May this year eleven provinces were declared to have either totally bad or very deficient prospects, including several of the same provinces which had suffered aiready, and which are consequently in a most serious position. The government stores, he remarks, were exhausted long ago, and the grain in the hands of speculators will be held at almost prohibiitory prices. There must also be taken into account the ravages of the sussliks (whistling rats) and locusts, the most threatening feature of all is to be found in the financial and physical condition of the agricultural classes, which are now indebted to an extent equivalent to a mortgage on themselves and their labor for at least five, if not ten, years to come. A good harvest in some provinces will do little to help or encourage the population in those districts where it is failing for a second time, and, judging from present figures, the harvest of the present year will be only an average one. In conclusion he directs attention especially to the fact that the government last year spent nearly three hundred millions, and will be compelled this year to continue spending in as dozen pro-

Flavoring NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS.

Of perfect purity.

Of great strength. Economy in their use Flavor as delicately and deliciously as the fresh fruit.

vinces or so at least, with the additional disadvantage of having to deal with a people utterly demoralized and poverty-stricken. .

The Roman Catholic bishops of Prussia will meet in conference at Fulda on August 18, and the question of the attitude of the ultramontane party toward the government will be considered. "The friendly and al most obsequious demeanor of the vatican toward France and Russia, and the vigorous campaign of the vatican organs against the triple alliance have already caused many beart-searchings among the Catholic laymen of Germany," according to the Bertin correspondent of the London Times. "Herr von Schorlemer Alst, one of the leaders of the center, has not hesitated to protest against any attempt on the part of the boly see to dictate to German Catholics their political duties, and Dr. Lieber, who only six weeks ago was threatening the government with all manner of penalties for the withdrawal of the educational bill, has recently stated in connection with the Bismarck campaign that it is the duty of the center party to stand by the emperor and his present chancellor. The bitter recollections of the kulturkampf, which Prince Bismarck's subsequent pilgrimage to Canossa never entirely wiped out, may have contributed to bring the ultramentane party into line with the government: but this result is also due in part at least to the marked cordiality of the vatican toward Germany's eastern and western foes, for it has created among the Cath olic population a patriotic reaction, which makes them less disposed to view questions of national policy exclusively from the clerical standpoint. As the ultramontane party practically holds the balance both in the

Watch the Vets Paste Him. Globe-Democrat The Grand Army of the Republic men tell

Prussian and the imperial Diets, any indi-

cation of the attitude it will adopt during the

next parliamentary session deserves to be

the country to stand aside and watch how they will demolish Cleveland. His Whiskers Ignored. Minneapolis Journal. The fifty-eighth anniversary of the discov-

ery of the Cave of the Winds was celebrated in the town of Niagara Falls on Saturday last, and Mr. Peffer was not invited.

Shoot Him to the Mouth. Washington Post Whils Governor Pattison has the troops out, it would not be a bad idea for him to shoot that Pennsylvania man who proposes to get up a joint debate on the tin-plate ques

The Drivel of Idlocy. Philadelphia Record. Much of the reckless talk about foreigners in connection with recent events is out of harmony with the fact that it was a for-eigner who discovered this country, and that the country is on the brink of spending millions to do honor to his name.

Harrity Clings to His Job.

Chairman Harrity holds on like grim death to his \$13,000 democratic job in Pennsyl-vania. He certainly is aware by this time that Chairman Carter has resigned and that gallant Joe Manley of Augusta has given up his postmastership to devote all their energies to the republican campaign. Their's is the spirit that commands victory.

Origin and Record of Democracy. Philadelphia North American. Early in the history of this nation a class of politicians embarrassed Washington by a secret coalition with foreign adventurers. These called themselves democrats. Sixty years later this same class of political adventurers engaged in a war against the constitution and the union. They still called themselves democrats. This same class is now booming the foreign producer.

Help Wanted-Male.

Chicago Post.

The 25,000 men who are said to be walkhe Dakotas. Four thousand men are wanted in those states to reap the bountiful harvest that has been ripening in the hot sun of the last few weeks. Never did such a crop stand waiting for the reaper; but there are not hands to reap it. Good wages—as high as \$3 a day and board—are offered and the railway companies, whose interests are in some measure identical with the farmers', make rates that are next to nothing. Still the Macedonian cry of "Come and help us." Ho, for the wheat fields of the northwest!
Work for the idle, food for the hungry,
money for the needy. Where are the tens of
thousands of young farmers who have left the
country for the perils, discomforts and hardships of poverty in the great city! They are wanted at home.

Murdered Over Mixed Drinks. SEATTLE, Wash., July 29.-Phil J. Dawe proprietor of the Copper Chief saloon, was shot and instantly killed yesterday afternoon by James Murphy, who was assistant chief of the fire department at the time of the great Scattle fire. Murphy was arrested while taking a drink in another saloon. He rofuses to talk. No possible cause for the deed is known further than that on Monday night the two men had words about mixing drings.

REMARKS ON THE SIDE.

Washington Star: The man who is clothed with a little brief authority is likely to find even that an uncomfortable superfluity these days.

Yonkers Statesman: As another proof of woman's inability to keep a secret we notice that while a man covers his suspenders a woman wears hers openly.

Truth: How to get luside information: Use stomach pump. Atchison Globe: It is a sign you are grow-ing old if, when you visit your friends, you are taken oftener to the cemeteries than to parties.

> OUT OF SIGHT. Washington Star.

Biff—B-u-r-r—
A whiff and a whir.
An odor of heliotrope daintily rare
is flashed on the tremulous billows of air;
The noise of a wheel for a moment's brief space, A dream of a delicate feminine face; 'Tis gone in an instant—that vision so bright— The bicycle girl is out of sight.

Galveston News: Mosquitoes carry no cash, but bank upon their blils receivable. Binghamton Republican: A sure way to find an old friend is to order a spring chicken at a restaurant.

Life: "I want to get off this afternoon." said Jacky Horner to his employer. "My grandmother is dead."
"Look here." said the employer severely. "Didn't I give you an afternoon off a month ago because your grandmother was dead?"
"Yes, sir." repiled the unabashed youth. "She is still dead, sir."

Siftings: In Texas it is unincky to find a norseshoe, if a horse happens to be attached

'Neath the shade of the birch they sat, And her head lay on his breast. He merely pressed her pretty lips, And the kodak did the rest.

Elmira Gazette: Unconscious wisdom-Is rour father a musician? No, indeed, he writes operas.

Boston Transcript: The stooping bleyele rider may be supposed to be on pleasure bent.

Atchison Globe: What a pity it is that other people don't realize how much more blessed it is to give than it is to receive.

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, 1802, at 10 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of piacing in nomination candidates for the following state

Governor: Lieutenant governor; Secretary of state;

Auditor of public accounts: Treasurer: Superintendent of public instruction: Attorney general; Commissioner of public lands and buildings;

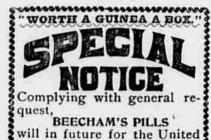
Eight presidential electors: And to transact such other business as may ome before the convention. THE APPOINTIONMENT.

The several countles are entitled to representation as follows, being basel upon the vote cast for George H. Hastings for attorney general in 180), giving one delegate-at-large to each county and one for each 100 votes and the major fraction thereof:

ı	Counties.	Der	Counties.	Det.	Counties.
ı	Adams	. 16	Furnas	. 7	Otoe
I	Antelope	. 8	Gage	. 28	Pawnee
ı	Banner	. 3	Garffeld	. 9	
l	Blaine	. 2	Gosper		
ł	Boone		Grant.	. 2	Phelps
ì	Boyd			14	Platte
ı	Box Butte		Hall	12	Polk
i	Brown	5	Hamilton		Red Willow.
۱	Buffalo		Harlan		Richardson.
l	Butler		Hayes		Rock
l	Burt		Hitchcock	. 5	
۱	Cass		Hooker		Sarpy
Į	Cedar		Holt		
۱	Chase		Howard	- 10	Scotts Bluff.
I	Cheyenne		Jefferson	14	Seward
l	Cherry		Johnson		Sheridan
I	Clay				
I	Colfax				
ł	Comming	10	Keyn Paha	# 15	Sloux
	Cuming	17	Keith		Stanton
ı	Custer		Kimball		Thayer
ı	Dakota	20	Knox		Thomas
	Dawes		Lancaster		Thurston
I	Dawson	. 9	Lincoln		Valley
,	Deael		Logan		Washington.
	Dixon		Loup	. 2	Wayne
ı	Dodge	,. 16	Madison		Webster
ı	Douglas	. 14	Merrick		Wheeler
ı	Dundy	. 4	Mcl'herson		York
۱	Fillmore	. 13	Nance		
ı	Franklin	. 6	Nemaha	. 12	Total

Frontier .... 6 Nuckolis ..... 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.



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morning we begin the greatest sale we ever held. On completing inventory we find we have 124 suits in broken sizes as follows: 48 suits of size.....38

23 suits of size.....34 13 suits of size.....35 6 suits of size.....36 1 suit of size. .... 37 O suit of size.....38 7 suits of size.....39 6 suits of size ..... 40 17 suits of size .....42 4 suits of size.....44 They are suits that sold

from \$10 to \$30 in Prince Alberts, sacks and mostly 3 - button cutaways. We will announce the Price Sunday. In the meantime pick out your

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Company when we close at 10 p. m.