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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daify Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of July, 1894, was as follows:

775,504

Total
Less deductions for unsold and returned 18,481 Daily average net circulation.....* GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 1st day of August, 1894. (Seal.) N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

This week ought to decide whether it is to be the McKinley bill, the senate bill, the Wilson bill or a compromise.

If Vice President Stevenson had only remained at his home in Bloomington, Ill., a few weeks longer, where would the tariff bill be at?

It must have been a mere oversight on the part of Mr. Majors that Church Howe was left off of the Nemaha delegation to the state convention.

General Colby is once more at the front in all his glory, adorned with war paint and feathers. At this time of the year that is the most comfortable uniform.

What kind of a deal has Senator Stewart made with the democrats of the senate by which he is to be recompensed for refraining to vote at critical moments?

At last the vice president has discovered that he can be of use to his party when the emergency presents. Unfortunately the emergency arises but once or twice in his whole vice presidential career.

In states rights parlance the frauds committed by the democrats in the Alabama state election last week concern a purely domestic institution with which the federal government has no right to interfere.

Nemaha statesmen are all modest men When invited to select their own delegations to the conventions before which they are to appear as candidates, they very bashfully place their own names at the head of

What is that? The struggle over the site for the government printing office still going on? We thought Congressman Bryan's convincing speech in favor of using one of the Washington parks had settled that question beyond dispute and for all time.

If the county judge continues to be called upon so frequently to officiate in the marriage ceremonies that make happy some bashful groom and blushing bride the county will soon be constrained to provide a reception room and banquet hall in the county building.

It is to be hoped that Senator Vest of Missouri will not long be deprived of the opportunity to ease his mind upon the methods of the tariff conference committee which he hoped to have had on Saturday last. It is a hardship to prevent him from sharing his burden with the public and the public is not averse to sharing it with him. Give Vest a chance.

The gratuitous interference of the managers of western railroads in the selection of a new president of the Atchison should be resented by the directors as the height of impudence. The probability of harmonious action with other roads is a proper point for the consideration of the Atchison directors, but the attempt of outsiders to dictate who the person should be is altogether unwannanted. These over-officious officials should be told that their authority does not extend beyond their own lines.

Philadelphians profess to feel very much relieved at the decision of Secretary Carlisle to accept one of the sites that have been offered for the proposed new mint. There is no use disguising the fact that many people in Philadelphia were really alarmed at the active efforts recently put forth by Denver to secure the relocation of the mint at that point and that this alarm was intensified by the seemingly interminable squabble that had been precipitated by the real estate speculators of their own city. Philadelphia would fight for the mint harder than New York has fought to resist Chicago's attempt to take the Indian supply station away. With the new site settled the Philadelphia people feel assured that the danger point is safely passed.

As we intimated at the time Congressman Breckinridge of Arkansas was appointed minister to Russia as a balm for his disappointment over falling to secure a renomination to congress. The precedent then net is likely to cause the president no little trouble. It was alleged that Mr. Breckinridge's fidelity to Mr. Cleveland was what deprived nim of the continued support of his constituents; that had he catered to the popular demand of his district on the silver question he would not have brought that misfortune upon him. As a mark of appreciation of his devotion he was given a lucrative place in the diplomatic service. Now comes Congressman Stone of Kentucky with a very similar story-faithful adherence to the policy of the administration, loss of prestige with his constituents and consequent fallure to secure a renomination. He and his friends think the ministry to Chill, just made vacant, is about the proper size to assuage his injured feelings. The president may be led to believe that it is his duty to care for Mr. Stone. But he must ask himself where this is to end. It may not take long for him to have the whole congress literally on his hands.

MAJORS AND HIS FOOL DEPENDERS.

The fool friends of Lieutenant Governor Majors still persist in inventing stupid defenses for his fraudulent certificate as president of the senate to the now famous Taylor voucher. One of these champions of Majorism warns republicans against taking any enemy. This paper, the Hastings Nebraskan, delivers itself of an opinion as is an opinion:

We are told that Mr. Taylor was duly elected and was in his seat during all but fifteen days of the session. During those fifteen days he was absent from his seat, but no action was taken to impeach him or to de-clare his seat vacant. Under those conditions there was nothing left for Governor Majors, as president of the senate, to do but sign the voucher as he did the vouchers of all other members. He had no more legal right to refuse to sign Senator Taylor's voucher than he had to refuse the voucher of some of the senators whom the editor of The Bee tried his utmost to influence to vote as he desired. Mr. Rosewater takes special pains to not state the facts, but leaves the inference to be drawn that the act of Governor Majors, in doing his sworn duty, was dishonorable. It is in keeping with the other charges made by The Bee and is, like the rest of them, misleading.

Who ever heard of the doctrine that an army officer would be in duty bound to sign a voucher for a deserter because he was not captured and court-martialed. Who was to impeach Taylor after he had absconded, and how could be be entitled to pay for services he never rendered? Suppose Taylor had died fifteen days before his term was out, could the lieutenat governor certify over his name as president of the senate that he had served for the full term two weeks after he was dead? Did not Majors commit an impeacheable offense when he certified Taylor was entitled to full pay for the entire session when he knew that Taylor had gone away without leave and had not answered roll call on fifteen session days prior to adjournment?

The most brilliant defense of Majors comes from another quarter, however. The Aurora Republican jumps into the breach with the following countercharge:

It now turns out that the Omaha paper which accused Majors of something terrible in connection with the payment of Populist Taylor's voucher after he left the state and his party nearly four years ago to avoid a vote on the Newberry bill, is not only guilty of theft, but also of forgery. That Omaha paper actually stole the voucher in order to get the so-called fac simile it has been dis playing at the head of its columns, and then, in order to make it appear that Majors had done something wrong, committed a down-right forgery by omitting Taylor's order to have the voucher paid to Walt M. Seeley.

The facts in the case are simply these:
Taylor, the populist, when he ran away from

he state and his duties in the senate, where the populists had put him by their vote knew that he had \$75 due him from the state but in his baste to leave it, hadn't time to get his money, and so he sold his account to Walt Seeley, who afterwards drew it, as he was justly entitled to do. It will be remem bered that this paper at the time Taylor lef insisted that the only way the state had of getting out of paying pop traitor Taylor for his full time was to impeach him, but of course the pops do not believe in impeaching one of their own members for such a little crime as being a traitor to his state, and so the money had to be paid, and this the Omaha paper knows as well as anybody

Here is richness, indeed! How did The Bee commit forgery by publishing a photographic copy of the Taylor voucher with Majors' certificate attached? Is the photo graph of a public document a forgery? Where was there any attempt at forgery in omitting the order of Taylor to have the voucher paid to Majors' private secretary, Walt Seely. That order was no part of the voucher in the first place and on its face bears evidence of fraud. The order purports to have come from Portland, Ore., but it was written on a blank with the name of Thomas J. Majors, Peru, Neb., printed on the upper margin, and the handwriting is not that of Taylor, but of Walt Seely. The most idiotic part of this defense is the assertion that Taylor knew he had \$75 due him and hadn't time to get the money. Taylor drew every dollar due him, including the full mileage coming to and returning from the session before he absconded. There could nothing be due him for time he did not serve and Taylor knew it as well as anybody. But Majors' man Friday, Walt Seely. concocted the scheme to confidence the state out of \$75 by a fraudulent voucher and Majors helpeh him to perpetrate the fraud, when he must have known that he was certifying to a falsehood officially.

The more this Taylor voucher is being ventilated and stirred the more flagrant the offense must appear to every law-respecting citizen. The worst of it is that the fraudulent Taylor voucher points to the treasonable plot to abduct a state senator in the midst of a session, and the Intimate relation that must have existed between Majors, Seely and Taylor. In many respects these illicit relations recall the part which Thomas J. Majors played when he palmed off the forged documents bearing the great seal of the state of Nebraska upon congress, which reprimanded him in a report made by Thomas B. Reed, and recommended his indictment for complicity with Peter Schwenck and other politicians more or less notorious.

PREPARE FOR RELIEF AT ONCE. The most serious question that confronts the people of the central and western portions of Nebraska is that of making provision for the thousands of destitute who will have to be taken care of the coming winter. The situation is most unfortunate and the outlook as gloomy and hopelss as it well could be. The prolonged drouth has done its deadly work over an extended area, and it the worst now apprehended shall be realized the demand for relief next winter to keep a large number of our people from starvation will be almost unprecedented. It must be met, however great it may be, and it will be met if the proper effort is made and made in

The very first thing that should be done is to organize aid societies in all towns whose business will be to solicit and properly distribute relief. Such an organized movement is absolutely necessary in order to secure the aid that will be required, as well as to provide for its judicious and proper distribution. People generally are slow to respond to requests for contributions which do not come from a source having some responsibility and which can be depended upon to use them wisely and rightly. But the expediency of organizing aid societies is so obvious that everybody will admit it without question. This being so, there is no good reason for postponing the work. To wait until we are on the verge of winter belore instituting relief preparations would be a grave mistake. A general system of aid societies ought to be organized by September 1 and be ready at that date to begin soliciting and distributing relief, so that by

the opening of winter all or nearly all of the

destitute would be at least partially pro-

anxious and willing to keep themselves if an opportunity is given them to do so. Irrigation work will give them such an opportunity, and in a number of counties where recourse must be had to irrigation in order to insure regular crops steps are being taken to insure regular crops steps are being taken with a view to starting this work. The peostock in the charges made by The Bee and | ple of Brown, Rock and Hall counties will consider them as coming from an avowed have submitted to them a proposition to issue bonds for the construction of an irrigation canal through those counties, and there is a very strong feeling-in other counties favorable to the inauguration of irrigation work. It may be that an extended prosecution of irrigation will be one compensation for the misfortune that this year's drouth has brought to Nebraska. Certainly nothing more can be necessary to impress the people of the central and western portions of the state of the absolute necessity of getting a thorough system of irrigation as soon as it is possible to do so, and the time is ripe for a determined movement in this direction. There will be no trouble in obtaining the necessary capital upon satisfactory terms. There is an abundance of capital ready to invest in irrigation enterprises whenever it is offered fair and safe conditions. Congress proposes to give each of the arid land states one million acres of surveyed arid public land to be reclaimed by irrigation, and Nebraska is one of these states. The next legislature will be called upon to make provision for reclaiming this land and while no immediate benefit is to be derived from this it promises much for the people of the arid region of the state in the not remote future. In the meantime the work of irrigation can be prosecuted for the reclamation of private lands.

> It is a hard and discouraging experience which the people of central and western Nebraska are having, but they must not permit themselves to regard the situation as hopeless. Their fellow citizens who are in a position to relieve the destitute will not allow them to suffer. Let them proceed without unnecessary delay with the preparations for obtaining the relief that will be needed and a generous response can safely be promised.

> > ABATE THE SMOKE NUISANCE.

Why has the smoke consumer ordinance been allowed to remain a dead letter for the last twelve menths? It is rank injustice to owners of buildings who have complied with the ordinance that many buildings in the business center should be allowed to belch forth volumes of dense, black smoke summer and winter and thus neutralize the effect of what has already been accomplished by the introduction of smoke consumers. It was to be expected that owners of large business blocks and buildings would endeavor to resist the enforcement of the orthe expense. By why should they be alplea of hard times any more than property owners would be excused from supplying their buildings with fire escapes or sewerage connections. The smoke nuisance might be tolerated in suburban factories for a sesson or two, but its enforcement in the business center is imperatively demanded.

THE IRRIGATION CONGRESS.

The next irrigation congress will be held in Denver during the first week in September. The indications are that it will be very largely attended, and it is assured that its the awakening recently on the subject of irrigation. At no time since the discussion of the irrigation problem was seriously entered upon has there been greater interest manifested regarding it than is being shown Western sentiment in favor of active measures for the reclamation of the arid region has been growing steadily stronger and more aggressive. The concerted efforts of representatives in congress from the states having arid lands has compelled attention to the subject in congress, and one of the good results is seen in the proposal to give each state in which there are arid lands 1,000,000 acres of surveyed public arid land to be reclaimed. The agitation of this subject in the west has made an impression in the east, and from sources that were formerly indifferent to the question now come expressions favorable to some action for making available so much of the vast area now worthless as it is practicable to reclaim. Hostility to the great scheme of adding hundreds of millions of acres to the productive area of the country, with all the grand possibilities of such a consummation, has been largely silenced, and there are few who do not concede the vast importance of this question and its claim to the earnest attention of statesmen. The reclamation of the arid regions will be a work of mighty proportions. Its accomplishment will occupy the time of a generation or longer, and will require the expenditure of an enormous amount of money. But it means, when accomplished, an addition to the wealth of the country which will many times repay the cost.

Nebraska should have a full representa tion in the coming congress of men who have a hearty interest in the irrigation question, not from the point of view of the speculator, but from that of the general welfare. It has been suggested that in making the appointments the governor should give the preference to the actual users of the waters of the state, but at any rate only men who have a genuine interest in the subject should represent Nebraska in the irrigation con-

THE LATEST IN STRIKE INJUNCTIONS. Resorting to strike injunctions has come o be quite the fad with employers having difficulty with their employes, and where the injunction mania will end is more than an ordinary far-seeing person can at present discern. Commencing with a few railroads which applied for restraining orders to prevent their men from refusing to handle a portion of their legitimate freight traffic, then expanding to prevent striking employes from interfering with the property of the company, and finally commanding all officers of interested labor organizations to refrain from counseling or advising mempers to inaugurate a strike, the pace has been rapid and the progress great. It remained, however, for a New York judge to bring the strike injunction to its culmination by issuing a writ that virtually prohibits aggrieved employes from making use

of the strike at all. The wording of this remarkable order, given last week by Judge Dugro upon application of a firm of merchant tailors, is

as follows: The defendants, their agents, servants, substitutes, confederates, and all persons incited thereunto by them, or either of them, are enjoined from hindering, interrupting obstructing, preventing, or otherwise intervided for, while the requirements for carrying them through the winter would be pretty accurately known, and an appeal for aid that states the amount likely to be needed commands more attention than one which puts no limit to the relief called for.

In every practicable way employment should be given to the destitute who are fering with the exercise and management

This goes further than any other case of judicial interference with strikes that has been brought to public notice. It really seeks to resolve the strike into a mere refusal of the failure to work at the terms offered them and the voluntary relinquishment of their places to nonunion men. They are forbidden, eyen to attempt to keep themselves informed of the situation or to communicate in any way with those who are supplanting them. The order does not stop at the use of force or of threats to compel others to cease work, but equally prohibits any effort "to entice" them away from the service of their former employers, whether by persuasion or other usually lawful means. Another important point to be noted is that the plaintiffs are merchant tailors, who can neither claim that their business is particularly of a public nature or that the public will be in any way seriously inconvenienced by the temporary interruption of their work. Should the principle enunciated be recognized in this case, a similar injunction could be secured by employers in any line of business whatever without reference to its private or public character. It is almost needless to add that the Tail-

ors' union has signified its intention to fight the injunction when it comes up this week for hearing before the court. Its attorneys maintain that the judge has exceeded his authority and that making the injunction permanent would be a gross invasion of the liberties guaranteed to American citizens. It involves the very life of the strike as an instrument of labor warfare. The fact that a judge can be prevailed upon to issue so sweeping and unprecedented a restraining order again emphasizes the necessity of legislation, both state and federal, that will define the powers of courts over strike injunctions.

If the published interview with General Superintendent Fillmore of the Southern Pacific is to be credited, to the effect that his company intends to pursue the leaders of the recent railway strike on its road, no matter where they may seek employment, and to use every effort to prevent them from earning a livelihood on the Pacific coast, the Southern Pacific officials are rashly adopting the very tactics which they so severely condemned in the strikers When the latter attempted to prevent others from taking their places the railroads immediately appealed to the courts for protection. Now they in their turn propose to interfere to prevent the strikers from workdinance on the plea that they connot afford | ing, not only on their lines, but on the lines of any other company which they can possilowed to damage other buildings under the bly influence. Should they do this they will lay themselves open to the same accusations which were lodged against the strikers. A conspiracy to deprive men of an opportunity to work is just as illegal and reprehensible whether concocted by strikers or railroad officials.

Another army officer is to be courtmartialed for falsely certifying to a pay voucher. But Thomas Majors, who deliberately certified to a fraudulent pay voucher as president of the senate for a member whom he knew to have absconded expects deliberations will be regarded with rather the republicans of Nebraska to stuttify themmore than usual interest, so great has been | selves and put a premium on official fraud by nominating him for the office of governor

A Cutting Comparison.

Washington Star. The Geronimo family is receiving much better treatment in the United States than it is getting in France. Here the principal murderer who rejoices in that cognomen-remembered with terror on the southwest-ern border-is being comfortably cared for by the government; in France the days of chopped off short by the guillotine

Deception from Start to Finish.

Cincinnati Enquirer.
The fight over the tariff at Washington has been a deceptive one. The truth seems to be that the Wilson bill was torn all to pieces, and that even if the senate were to concede all the president, through the house conferees, now asks, the great victory would still be with the senate. The changes in sugar, coal and iron ore at mere incidents of a general overhaulir and destruction of the house measur and destruction of the house measure. There does not appear to have been much of the Wilson bill in the conference. The house fight has been to get a little latent

Courier-Journal.

It is said that the new postage stamp will be smaller than the present red stamp. This will be an artistic improvement as there will be less stamp. We may, however, look for the republicans to make camever, look for the republicans to make cam-paign capital out of the change, as under the republican administration, which gave us the Columbian stamps, a man could get a very large quantity of stamp for 2 cents, while under the hard-times democratic ad-ministration he will have to take less than half the same quantity of stamp for the money. money.

That Curious Compound. New York Sun.

New York Sun,

Hen, William Jennings Bryan of Nebraska, the young populist of the ways and means committee, and the general sounding board and vocal hat of the regions beyond the Mississippi, is to become the editor of that curious compound, the Omuha World-Herald. He will write his leading articles with a hot poker on wood, and they will be reproduced in asbestos. We can hear the shriveling of things and see the money power crackling into ashes as Bloviating Ellly fulfills his dread mission and scatters his blood-red ink.

Give Us a Good Man.

Cive Us a Good Man.

Lincoln News.

Republicans may as well acknowledge that the redemption of Nebraska to republicanism it not a sure thing this year. If the party nominates a weak, corrupt and tattoocd candidate for governer it will be beaten just as surely as the election rolls around in November. Party ties are much looser in Nebruska than they have been, and the veters of the state will prefer putting in even a populist to some republican whose records and public acts stamp him as a tool and capper for corporate interests. In other words, if the friends of Tom Majors, backed by the railroad interests, force him upon the party as a candidate he will be repudiated by the voters of the state, for the reason that his record and his affiliations safe be proven so unmistakabily that decent men will spew him out. Mr. Majors is backed by the same old gang that has made the populist party in Nebraska a formidable opponent, by the same men who make folitics a trade and corruption a profession, and who have attached themselves to the republican party not because they know or believe in its principles, but because by reason of its preponderance in Nebraska it is possible for them to use it for their own base ends. The News is opposed to Mr. Majors because he is a man whose previous record is opposed to any bestef that he will attempt to relieve the burdens under which the people of this state are now suffering, that he will be honed; and efficient in the performance of the duties appertaining to the gubernatorial office, that he will attempt to relieve the burdens under which the people in any conflict of interests between themselves and the railroads, or that he will or can be sleeted even if nominated. It is for any good man whom the republicans of Nebraska may select. Why the party should commit political suicide by naming Tom Majors when there are men like MacColl, Cady, Crounse and dozens of other able republicans with untarnished reputations is more than we can understand. The News, with thousands of others, is Lincoln News.

POLITICAL POTPOURRE

Central City Nonparell: As convention ime approaches MacColl's chances grow brighter. Even the southeastern corner of the state will help to swell the majority. Wallace Star: Every republican in the state who is posted knows the nomination of Jack MacCoil means an easy victory for the party. There is some flaw in the make-up of a republican who will not try to avoid

efensive campaign. Kearney Hub: There is nothing the mat-ter with the MacColl boom. It is making schedule time, twenty-four hours a day, and will reach Omaha August 22 without having so much as a splinter chipped off in the voyage. The western man is a sure winner, Set it down and don't forget it.

Platte Center Signal: The Omaha Bee showing the record of Tom Majors up ! time, as it did the record of Sheriff Bennett Bennett was renominated, however, and Th Bee fought and defeated him. If Majors is nominated for governor it is safe to say he will receive the same fate as Hennett. Lyons Sun: The rank and file of the repub-

kindly to the candidacy of Hen. Thomas J. Majors. There is no use talking, Mr. Mafors is a nice man personally and has lets of friends, but he should stand aside for a while and give some one clse a chance.

Chadron Citizen: Taxation without repre-sentation was one of the conditions that our forefathers vigorously kicked against. The Sixth district of Nebraska has found itself confronted with this state of affairs for the past four years, but the voters will throw off the galling yoke this fall by electing Hon. Matt Daugherty to congress.

Central City Nonparell: Many men con sider a nomination on the republican ticket as equivalent to election. While such may be the case, the party cannot afford to take chances by the nomination of shysters and political haugers-on. The party demands clean, capable men. The skirts of the party have been sufficiently smirched in the past by unscrupulous men who cared only for the boodle there was in it. The sooner these men are given to understand they do not con-trol the party the better. Avoid the rocks.

Beatrice Times: There is a decided effort on the part of some active men to foist can-didates upon the republican party of Nebraska without regard to their fitness for the office. These manipulators have no obfect beyond their own personal advancement and they are seeking to use the party chinery for this purpose. This is made pos-sible by the carelessness of the voters who neglect the primaries and think that the have done their duty when they cast their vote. Such a policy will never secure good men in office. The real work must be done at the primaries. That is the place to defeat schemes and trades. Select good dele gates to the convention and good nomina tions are sure to result.

The friends of Hon. R. E. Moore of Lin coln are very confident that he is in a fair way to receive the nomination for lieutenant governor. Perhaps his friends are over sanguine, but they at least have many good reasons for believing that his canvass has been so carefully made that he is likely receive a handsome majority of the votes i the state convention. Mr. Moore's record as a citizen of Nebraska is all that his friends claim for it. He served two terms time when that city needed good government As a state senator for three terms Mr. Moor has proven himself an efficient member. H is one of the best debaters in the state, and whenever he has been called to the in the senate his rulings have been as fair and impartial as the most exacting could desire. As a business man he has been successful and his executive ability is well known in every part of the state.

Silver Creek Times: The Times don't be lieve the convention should nominate Lorenzo Crounse by acclamation or at all, for the principal reason that he continues t claim that he don't want the office. We who don't want it. The preliminary canvass has been waged almost wholly between Majors and MacColl. The former has been play ing a losing game from the first, and from the first his own friends, in our opinion, have had little faith that he could make the nomination or the election if nominated. Mac Coll, on the other hand, has continued to gain from the time that he was first seri-ously regarded as a candidate until his nomination on the first ballot seemed as good as assured. After having made an open and honorable eanwass for the nomination, why now at this late day should an effort be made to sidetrack him for a man who says he don't want the nomination?

THE WEAVER CONFUSION.

Minneapolis Journal: The democrats in the Ninth Iowa congressional district have nominated General Weaver for congress That district returned Hager (rep.) in 1892 by a plurality of 2,478, and it is no doubt a little more so this year. But Weaver is pleased at being nominated to anything by democrats, populists or socialists.

Chicago Record: The recurrence of a few more such instances will be enough to ex-cite some justifiable speculation as to the true destiny of the populist party. At all events, its chances for independent political life are not bettered by frequent fusions with other parties, though in this instance it is clearly the democratic organization that has had its hide hung on the fence.

Chicago Tribune: By their platform and by their choice of a candidate the democrats of the Ninth Iowa district have put themsilves on record as being in favor of cheat-ing creditors out of half their dues by introducing a 50-cent currency, and then of cheating them out of the remainder as speedily as possible thereafter by doing away with gold and silver, as Weaver and the populists advocate, and attempting to replace them with pieces of paper on which is printed the lying legend, "this is a dollar," or "this is ten dollars," when it is redeemable in nothing, and has neither actual nor promise value; when no idea of equivalent exchangeable value is connected with such shinplasters.

WOULDN'T THESE JAR YOU?

Chicago Inter-Ocean: "There goes one of the greatest writers of fiction that we have in this country." "Who is he?" "The weather clerk,"

Brooklyn Life: May-Next to a man what's the jolliest thing you know of? Ethel-Myself, if he's nice.

New York Sun: "I'm doing first rate with my hens, now."
"Glad to hear it."
"Yes, indeed! You ought to see some of the eggs they lay. Many of them are as big as hallstones,"

Cincinnati Enquirer: Marie—I tell yer yer are false! False to the marrer of your h'art! I've trusted you blindly, fondly, until the present moment, and now I loathe and display yer? Fluerette—Heaven give me power to re-strain myself or I'll knock the neck off her!

New York Press: "John," said the wife to herself, as she proceded to disrobe her husband, who had gone to bed with his boots on. "John told me he had studied for the bar in his youth. I can well believe it, for I think he knows every bar in town."

Indianapolis Journal: Her bosom heaved Cavillatively.

Leaning over the rail of the ship, she was lainly agitated. In fact, it was doubtful whether she could ontain herself.

Marine Journal: Lieutenant—We advanced only five miles yesterday, Captain (of arctic expedition)—That's what I reckoned. We've got to do better than that or our relief expedition will be catching up with us.

Dundee News: A local band was one day piaying at Dunfermline when an old weaver came up and asked the bandmaster what that was they were playing. "That is The Death of Nelson," solemnly replied the bandmaster. "Ay, man," remarked the weaver, "ye ha'e gien him an awfu' death."

Washington Star: "You say," said the Chinese philosopher, "that you are stung by ingratitude.
"I am," replied Li Hung Chang.
"You should have remembered our ancient proverb which reads: 'Don't fool with a bee." "I did," was the melancholy response. This was a yellow jacket."

CHANGED CONDITIONS. A girl on the lawn, A flashing gleam Of a silken stocking, A maiden's acream.

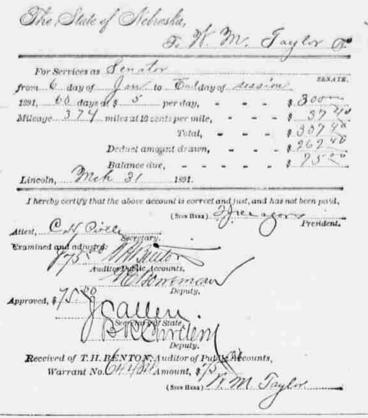
A girl on the beach, Mostly all gleam Of silken stockings, But nary a scream.

KEEP IT BEFORE REPUBLICANS.

Shall the Party Commit Itself to a Tattooed Standard Bearer?

The candidacy of Thomas J. Majors con- the following bill, certified to by T. J. fronts the republican party of Nebraska as | Majors as president of the senate, was placed a menace to its success in the impending in the hands of the auditor and a warrant campaign. To elevate him to the position of for \$75 was issued to W. M. Taylor as balstandard bearer will place the party on the since due for alleged services in the senate defensive and subject it to a galling fire that | for the last fifteen days of the month;

THE TELL-TALE CERTIFICATE.



t could not withstand. Every candidate and every party leader on the stump would be signed by Lieutenant Governor Majors and compelled to champion the candidacy of a nan who is tattooed with a record of iniellible infamy. They would be confronted it every crossroad with the story of the forged census returns that scandalized the tate at the national capital and placed a tigma upon the man whom the people of his commonwealth had honored with a place in the halls of congress as their representative. They would be confronted with the more recent misbehavior of that same excongressman while acting in capacity of president of the state senate.

During two sessions of the legislature in which he occupied the responsible and honorble position of presiding officer of the upper louse by virtue of his election as lieutenant governor, Mr. Majors was notoriously a tool and capper for the corporation lobby, and exerted all his power and influence during each session of the legislature to promote jobbery and assist boodle schemes and obstruct, sidetrack and defeat all railway regulation bills and measures to curb the rapacty of corporate monopoly.

SCANDALIZED THE STATE. During the session of 1891 the state was scandalized by the abduction of Senator Taylor, a populist, who had been elected on he anti-monopoly platform, which pledged him to support a maximum rate law. It is notorious that Taylor was on confidential terms with Lieutenant Governor Majors, and especially with his private secretary, Walt M. Seely. There is lobbyists, male and female, who resorted to no doubt whatever that Majors and the room for debauching the law makers. Seely must have known of the plot to abduct Taylor in order to keep him from casting hi

ote for the Newberry maximum rate bill. Taylor's abduction created such a sensaion that even if Majors had not been advised about the plot he could not have been gnerant of the fact that Taylor had disappeared. The fact that Majors directed the sergeant-at-arms to have Taylor arrested shows absolute knowledge on the part of Majors of the disappearance of Taylor.

The records of the auditor's office show that Taylor had drawn \$262.40 as his pay and mileage for the session up to the time of his abrupt departure in the middle of

March On March 31, when the session closed,

The above is a fac simile of the certificate approved by the auditor, as now on file in the office of the auditor of state.

The warrant for \$75 was cashed by Walt M. Seely, private secretary of the lieutenant governor, and pocketed by him. Taylor never received a penny of this money fraudulently procured by the connivance of the Heutenant governor.

This act alone stamps Thomas J. Majors as a dangerous man in any public office. When he certified that Taylor had served through the entire term he knowingly and wittingly committed a grave crime that laid him liable not only to impeachment, but to prosecution in the criminal courts.

Had Majors certified to a fraudulent youcher in the army, or duplicated his own pay in the army pay roll, he would have been court martialed and cashlered in disgrace. Where the offense was as flagrant as the Taylor voucher fraud, he would have been made to serve a sentence in a military prison. Is this the kind of a man the republicans of Nebraska are asked to make chief executive of state and commander-inchief of the military forces of the commonwealth?

THE SENATE OIL ROOM. The climax of infamy on the part of the lieutenant governor was the conversion of his private office adjoining the senate chamber into a legislative oil room, in which liquor was dispensed freely to members of the senate who were addicted to drink, and to

Every fellow who belonged to the gang carried a Yale lock key in his pocket so as to have access at all times, night or day, when the senate was in session or at recess, to the demijohns and decanters filled with choice brands of liquor, with which the lieutenant governor's room was generously supplied regardless of expense by the corporate concerns whose bills were to be logrolled through and whose interests were to be protected by the bland, affable and accommodating lieutenant governor.

Can republicans stuitify themselves and jeopardize their cause by placing a man with such a record at the head of the ticket?

THE TELL-TALE TAYLOR ORDER.

T.L. MAJORS, LIEUTEHANT GOVERNOR. PERU, NEMAHA COUNTY.

Senate Chamber.

Lincoln, Neb. 1891 Portland, Oregon. April 11th, 1891.

I hereby authorize Walk M. Deely. to sign my name to vouchers, and wardants. W.M. Taylor.

he abducted ex-senator authorizing Wait for his uncarned salary. It will be noted that the order is in the handwriting of Walt M. Seely, private secretary of Lieutenant

The above is a fac simile of the order of Governor Majors. It purports to be dated at Portland, Ore., but is written on an of-Seely to receipt the vouchers and warrants | ficial blank, headed with the name of the licutenant governor, at the senate chamber, Lincoln, Neb., with the date line left blank, except the figures 1891.

ALLEN'S BILLS.

Pittsburg Commercial: Senator Allen's suggestion that \$50,000,000 be appropriated for distribution among the worthy poor is much more creditable to his heart than to his judgment. If he will help knock out the democratic tariff legislation the worthy poor will soon be in much better circumstances. It would be much better, though, to give he money to the worthy poor than to the unworthy Sugar trust.

Philadelphia Ledger: Senator Allen of Nebraska wants professional lobbyists punished by fine and imprisonment. That is all right, provided a bill can be framed which shall draw a nice line between the professional lobbyist acting corruptly and the men who seek to influence the action of congress by argument for the public good. But Mr. Al-len's bill, even though carefully worded, will very likely not reach the most objec-tionable lobbyists who tried to influence congress at this session, for they were not tionable 'professionals" in any true sense.

How We Trounced Corea.

Globe Democrat.

Most persons have forgotten that this country was at war with Corea in 1871. A fleet was sent there to arrange a convention for the protection of shipwrecked Americans and was fired upon. An explanation was demanded, and none being given, an attack was made on the Corean forts. Lieutenant McKee and two other men were killed on our side and the Corean loss was 550 men and 88 pieces of artiflery.

The Cyclone in a Fog. Chicago Herald.

Misfortunes thicken upon Nebraska's young political cyclone, William J. Bryan. Having committed the error of quitting the democratic party after it had given him a beginning in public life, Mr. Bryan now finds that the object which he sought in

doing so is slipping from his sight. Nebraska doing so is slipping from his sight. Nebraska populists will not supoprt him for senator because they fear that the coquettish spirit which took William away from the democracy for a visionary inducement would also lead him to abandon populism the first time a sufficient reward appeared in the distance. The young political cyclone is in danger of finding himself a man without a party. It were better for William to have been on securely with the new love before he was off with the old.

"MY WILD LITTLE LINNET."

When Carroll asked Kate for her heart and a hand. That controwled just a hundred good acres

of land,
Her levely brown eyes
Went wild with surprise
And her lips they shot scorn at his saucy demand:
"Young Carroll Maginn,
Put the heard to your chin
If the change in your purse, if a wife you
would win."

Then Carroll made Kate his most iligant An i off to the Diggins lampooned from the

plow:
Till the beard finely grown
And the pockets full blown,
Says he, 'Maybe Kate might be kind to me
new!'
So home my lad came,
Colorel Carty by name,
To try a fresh fling at his cruel ould flame.

But when Colonel Carty in splendor steps in, For all his grand airs and great board to For all his grand airs and great beard to his chin,

"Och, lave me alone!"

Cried Kate with a groan,

"For my heart's in the the grave wid poor Carroli Magian."

"Hush sobbin' this minute,

"Tis Carroll that's in it!

I've caged you at last, thin, my wild little lunes."