THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION George B Tzschuck, secretary of the Bee Pub-Hebing company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of July, 1804, was as follows:

775,501 18, 481 net circulation

Bryan evidently believes in reciprocity Hence his determination to "labor earnestly" for the election of Boyd.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this list day of August 1891.

(Seal.)

N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

There are a few city officials left who have not gone off on vacations this summer. The mayor is one of the few.

Laborers will show their legalty to labor by turning out to a man to participate in the labor day demonstrations.

so far as it lies within your power, toward making labor's celebration a success. The motto of the free silver democrats

will now be: "Tariff reform and free coinage; if you can't get both, take one."

Misery loves company. To this may be due the fact that the number of local candidates becomes larger as the days speed on.

When it comes to discussing the original Majors man the claims of one P. Schwenck should not be overlooked. Neither should those of a certain E. Stuht.

After the Iowa democrats swallow the Omaha platform in their zeal to have their congressional candidates endorsed by the populists they will have to appeal to their friends for identification.

Franklin MacVeagh wants to be senator from Illinois and he doesn't care who knows It. At the same time the Illinois republicans are taking precautions that will keep that state represented in the senate by a republican. Mr. MacVeagh must not be overconfident.

Nebraskans will be interested in the reported success of Captain Jack Crawford, the tributed several of the American successes abroad and is entitled to lay as much, if not more, claim to Captain Jack as any other

That was a clever ruse worked upon the Second district democratic congressional conplatter and proved irresistible.

The reception given to Senator Wolcott by his Colorado friends upon his return from Europe is evidence that he is expected to harmonize the party and get out its full retain the leadership of the free silver element in the senate, despite the ill success from the opposition. which attended his efforts to block the repeal of the Sherman law last year.

What has happened to the Commercial club's plans for continuing the excursions states in checking the purpose of the party to tributary towns so successfully begun a short time ago? It is claimed that the protection, and it would have a very decided benefits accruing to Omaha trade from these outings are visible and important. If they are a good thing for Omaha a few more of them would not be objectionable.

What will republican candidates for congress and for the legislature say to their constituents when called upon to defend the head of the state ticket against the grave charges made and proven? Men are judged by the company they keep, and every republican candidate in the impending campaign will be handicapped by the candidacy of Thomas J. Majers.

Perhaps the idle ex-strikers at South Omaha did make mistakes. That is no reason why every effort should not be made to find employment for all those who have families. Let employers lay off some of the single men and even some of the heads of families for a week and thus give the destitute men a chance to earn bread for their families. A system of rotation would, in the emergency, serve a double purpose.

A Labor day demonstration accomplishes two very desirable objects. It gives a graphic illustration of the extent and strength of labor organizations in the city. It also shows the variety and magnitude of better comprehension than before of the part | ing a witness and compelling him to testify. which labor plays in the life of the community.

In Omaha only about 26 per cent of the total number of householders own their short railway lines which were alleged to Nearly three-fourths of the people The population is about 140,-A liberal estimate would place the number of families at 30,000. Every city that has enjoyed rapid growth must assume a tax rate incident to costly and extensive public improvements. This condition has obtained in Omsha during the past ten years. Hundreds of business men find it profitable to rent homes and put their funds into business capital. As the city grows old permanent improvements will have been made and paid for and the tax rate will decline. Then the proportion of home owners will begin to increase, for it is the dream of every good citizen to possess a comfortable

PERVATE RELIEF THE ONLY RESOURCE. The decision of Governor Crounse not to call together the legislature in extra session to consider the question of extending public ald to the inhabitants of the drouth stricken area of Nebraska means that private relief is to be the only resource of the destitute settlers. As soon as the extent of the damage done by the hot winds of July and August was brought to light, The Bee called the attention of the governor to the actual facts and presented the case for his consideration. The difficulties of the problem, particularly the excess of the present state debt over the constitutional limit, were alluded to, and the pecessity of some constitutional amendment to enable the legislature to meet the emergency was pointed out. Such an amendment or amendments would be of no avail unless they were submitted for the ratification of the voters at the coming elections in November. It was for the governor to take all these circumstances into con-

sideration. Governor Crounse has done so

and has come to the conclusion that an

extra session of the legislature is not required. Most recent inquiries give ground for the belief that the probable destitution will not be so great as was at first feared, but some measure of relief will none the less be nec essary for a considerable proportion of the remaining residents of the western portion of the state. The regular session of the legislature, which meets in January next, will not be in a position by reason of constitutional limitations to do much in this direction, and even if it were it would be too late after the senatorial contest to be of immediate value. Irrigation projects, undertaken by the various counties and townships, may be of some assistance, but only a very small part of the area has available water, and even here the work must await the development of surveys and plans. The only way then to secure timely relief is to do so through private initiative. Some form of a relief association, whose members will take upon themselves the work and rely upon the people and the legislature, as did the State Relief association immediately after the ravages of the grasshopper plague in 1875, to

entire body of taxpayers in the state. It is quite possible that there are other plans more feasible but not yet suggested. If so, they should be proposed without delay. Today is Labor day. Lend your influence, It is incur-bent upon the state officials to see that some measures of relief are soon gotten under way. The people of the great state of Nebraska will not allow any of their number who are deserving to suffer from actual want of the necessities of existence.

see that their contributions are later reim-

bursed them and the burden spread over the

MR. MORTON WILL ACCEPT.

The decision of ex-Vice President Mortor to accept the republican nomination for governor of New York, if it is given to him will probably simplify the political situation in that state so far as the republicans are concerned. The party is not altogether harmonious. There are two factions in New York City which need to be reconciled, and there are ambitious republicans in the state who have a more or less extensive following There is reason to expect a somewhat acri monious contest in the state convention soon to be held. There has not been a more favorable chance for many years than now exists for a sweeping republican victory in the Empire state if the party can be united. The elections of last spring showed that the people were fully aroused to the necessity of recording a vigorous protest against the policy of the democratic party, and there is no rea son to suppose that this feeling is less preva lent now. No state has suffered more than New York from the democratic assault on protection.

and perhaps no man is so well qualified to it is found. To do this recourse is had to identified with any faction. He has a most creditable and honorable record as a public man. He has the qualifications that fit him to be governor of the great state of which vention when it was intimated to the as- he is a citizen. He is popular because he has sembling delegates that Mr. Boyd might not been always watchful and careful of the inaccept the nomination. But it worked. The teresis and weifare of the people. His renomination was duly placed upon a golden publicanism is beyond doubt or question. For these reasons Mr. Morton would seem to be the most available man the republicans could nominate at this time for governor-the man who would be most certain to unite and strength at the election, as well as drawing

> The importance of a republican victory in New York this year cannot easily be overestimated. It would exert a greater influence than republican success in any two other in power to continue the crusade against bearing upon the next national election. The republicans of the Empire state are not poor in available material for gubernatorial candidates, but, all things considered, Levi P. Morton seems from this distance to be the man best equipped for leadership in the impending contest and the one most likely to carry the party to splendid victory.

A REASSURING PROMISE.

It is announced that in its report for the last fiscal year the Interstate Commerce commission will be able to report substantial progress in enforcing their powers under the law. This will be accepted by the business public as reassuring. If there is really a brighter outlook for the enforcement of the interstate commerce act the fact will be halled by all interests whose welfare was intended to be subserved by that act with great satisfaction. It is stated that recent judicial decisions have done much to restore the vigor of provisions of the law which were impaired by decisions in some of the lower courts. One of these cases was decided by Judge Gresham when he was on the circuit bench in Illinois, to the effect that the commission had no constitutional right to enforce the attendance and testimony of witnesses by appeal to the courts, because the commission was not a judicial body. the manufacturing industries and mechanical | The supreme court overruled this decision trades. Every one who views the men and | and held that the commission was strictly floats in the procession today will have a within its constitutional powers in summon-

This decision was rendered in the case of Manager Brimson of the Hilnois Steel company, who refused to give testimony whether the company was an owner of stock in certain give undue advantages to the company. It was decided by Judge Gresham that the manager could not be compelled to answer, because congress had not the power to yest in the courts authority to compel testimony before a nonjudicial body. In view of this decision it was proposed in congress to make the commission a judicial body, but the apparent necessity for doing this disappeared with the decision of the supreme court upholding the authority of the courts to compel testimony before the commission and of the commission to demand such testimony and

nsist upon its being given. Another decision, rendered by the circuit installment of the tax becomes due. There court of appeals in Georgia, has

power of the commission to enforce the long-and-short-haul clause. The circuit court of appeals was unanimous in overruling s decision of the district rourt that the rout between any two points by rail constituted a distinct and separate "line," within the meaning of the law, from the route between two other points, even though wholly in cluded within the first route. This has ye to be passed upon by the supreme court, and if sustained no new legislation will be required, as proposed in congress, establishing definition of what constitutes a line.

It will thus be seen that the situation has been somewhat cleared for the Interstate Commerce commission, warranting the hope that the commission will now be able, as promised, to effect a more thorough enforce ment of the law than has hitherto been the case. The public has long been tired of hearing excuses and apologies for the fallure of the commission to compel the rail road corporations to more fully regard the law, but it is only fair to that body to say that it should not be held wholly responsible It could not override the judicial obstacles that have been placed in its way. Now, however, that these have been to some extent removed, more will be expected of it.

A BOOM ABROAD. In our cable dispatches of yesterday was the announcement that all the export centers of Germany had been most favorably affected by our new tariff law. The interesting information was given that the export trade of Germany would be very largely increased and that the bigger manufacturing firms are taking steps to increase their business to the utmost under the new measure There is nothing surprising in these advices They simply confirm what the friends of protection have all along insisted upon, that the effect of the democratic policy would be to stimulate foreign industries in competition with those of our own country, and necessarily this will be to the disadvantage of the latter and to American labor. We have heretofore noted the exultation with which the woolen manufacturers of England received the anouncement of the passage of the democratic tariff bill and the extraordinary preparations they were making to profit by it. The later news from Germany simply indicates that all Europe is fully alive to the advantages which this legislation offers to foreign manufacturers and is keenly appreciative of the grand opportunity afforded to get possession of a generous share of the greatest market in the world.

What is to be the result of the very viggrous competition for the American market which this information foreshadows? This is the question that now confronts us, and it is a very serious one. There is involved in it the future of American industries and American labor. The clearly defined fact is that a sharp and prolonged warfare is to be waged between the manufacturing industries of Europe and of the United States, and that in this conflict American labor will be the chief sufferer. The note of preparation for the contest has been sounded from abroad. There the boom has begun. The stimulus of democratic tariff reform is felt in every manufacturing country of the old world, When will American industries realize the promise of the supporters of this reform? How soon will our manufacturers increase their exports to foreign markets, as the democratic party assured them they would do as the result of the democratic policy? And American labor, already greatly reduced, how much lower must it go in order to meet foreign competition?

INCOME TAX NOT EX POST FACTO. The attempt is now being made to discredit the income tax provision of the new tariff law by raising doubts as to the powers of Republican harmony is essential to success, congress to enact it in the form in which secure this as Levi P. Morton. He is not the clause of the constitution prohibiting the passage of any ex post facto law, and a plausible argument is made to include the objectionable measure within this prohibition. The new law provides "that from and after the first day of January, 1895, and until the first day of January, 1900, there shall be assessed, levied, collected and paid annually upon the gains, profits and income received in the preceding calendar year," etc. It further provides that the tax shall be paid "for the year ending the 31st day of December next preceding the time for levying, collecting and paying the said tax, and all parties liable to the tax are required to make return on or before the first Monday in March of each year." It will be seen that tax is required to be paid for the full calendar year ending with December 31 next, notwithstanding the fact that eight months of the year will have expired before the act can take on the full form of law.

This, it is said, makes the tax collectable next year upon income accruing before the enactment of the law, and constitutes clearly a case of ex post facto legislation. Such contention, however, will not for a mement hold water with any one who will look below the surface of the argument. In the first place there are many precedents for the imposition of taxes upon the income or property accrued during the previous year. It is the regular practice with all hodies which are empowered to levy taxes to fix the tax rate only after the assessment or other returns have been made, the tax for one year being prid according to the property or income of the previous year, no matter what changes in the situation may have occurred in the interval. All the spirits distilled before the increase in the internal revenue upon which the tax has not been paid will have to pay the increased rate along with that which may be distilled while the new law is in force. Congress itself passed an income tax act in March, 1867, under which the tax was imposed and collected for the entire calendar year without reference to the three months of the year already elapsed before the legislation was

completed. More important still is the fact that laws of this kind are not, technically speaking. ex post facto legislation at all. The term ex post facto is used in the legal world with storence to criminal enactments only. The constitutional prohibition is intended solely to keep the legislative body from usurping the functions of the judiclary and passing sentence upon persons for acts which were not punishable at the time committed. So congress cannot convict any one of a crime by resolution; nor pass a law making an act innocent at the time of its committal criminal; nor if the act be already a crime, pass a law increasing the penalty or lessening the evidence necessary to conviction or altering in any manner the legal situation of the accused to his disadvantage. Legislation upon civil and financial matters cannot be ex post facto. It can be retroactive in applying to past conditions and retreactive legislation is prohibited in the constitutions of a few of the states. It is not prohibited

in the federal constitution. The courts will doubtless have to pass upon the constitutionality of the income tax feature of the new law soon after the first is perhaps some ground for a contest on rehabilitated, for the present, the the score of its being a direct tax, but some

on the score of ox post facto legislation. The opportents of the meome tax will have to devise some other plan of attack.

An item is going the rounds of the Iowa press that 25,000 homesteaders have left their fields in western Nebraska and are migrating eastward. A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune causes that paper to say that something office 15,000 men have quit this state because of the drouth. That these figures are greatly exaggerated must be apparent to the average reader. If it be true that 15,000 voters have left Nebraska, it means that fully 50,000 people have quit the state during the last sixty days. Such a claim would be preposterous. It is true that many men who have rented farms in the western counties have given up the struggle, having suffered two seasons of drauth, but the total number is not great. Few actual land owners or bona fide settlers have vacated their holdings. This exedus is not as injurious to the state as many may be led to suppose. A favorable seastn next year will witness an influx of people who will relocate the land and till it. Such changes have been going on more or less for years and the late comers have as a rule proved better citizens than these who have gone before.

Omaha wants the state fair. There are so many sound reasons why Omaha should have it that it ought not to be necessary to urge them repeatedly. Above all things the State Agricultural society is interested in the success of the annual fair. One element of success is large daily attendance. Omnha is the center of a large population There are about 225,000 people in the four countles surrounding Omaha. Two hours ride will land them at the Omaha fair grounds. The attractions of Nebraska's metropolis will draw people from a greater distance. Hundred-mile excursions may be successfully run into this city, which would be out of the question with any other town as the objective point. Every railroad running to Lincoln runs also to Omaha, and it the competition is confined to these two cities it is only fair that Omaha should be given the preference when relocation is determined upon. The fact that Lincoln has handled the state fair acceptably the past four years is no reason why the claims of Omaha should now be ignored.

Labor Commissioner Carroll D. Wright when interviewed regarding the results of the recent investigation into the great Pullman strike, is quoted as expressing a beliethat the investigation will do much good in the end and that out of it will come some valuable recommendations. We quite agree with Mr. Wright. The investigation has done much good In disclosing the fact that the United States commissioner of labor is under obligations to the Pullman company for a pass entitling him to the free use o its cars upon any railroad in the country. Out of it will come the valuable recommendation that some more stringent legislation be provided to prevent the corruption of federal officials by the offer and acceptance of bribe passes. There may be other good results, but this much is already assured.

This is the day when the horny-handed son of toil takes a brief respite and joins the marching column. He is proud to be numbered among the vast armies of mechanics and laborers whose energy moves the industrial world. Today he parades the streets of Omaha in all the vig.r and strength of independent manhood, in an age when the honest and industrious artisan is conceded to be the peer of any man. May he continue to multiply and replenish the earth.

Editor Bryan promises the public that the opinion of his paper upon public questions will not be left in doubt. This is a most radical change in policy to commence with. Heretofore its readers have been given glimpses of all sides of all questions and have been allowed to make blind guesses at its position on them. Such a complete reversal of its previous policy may be too much for the public. Better go slow about

Another cry is being raised for the abolition of the prize fight among the cadets at West Point. This cry is raised every time that the public is informed of another fistic encounter between the students as the result of the resentment of under classmen to upper class dictation. So long as the officers in charge of the institution really encourage such brutal conduct public opinion can do

A New York boarding house keeper killed herself the other day because she was unable to fill her house with boarders. She must have been an exceptional boarding house keeper. It is usually the boarders who would be expected to kill themselves because of the keeper's inability to fill them to their satisfaction.

Now All Together.

Chicago Inter Ocean. Let every man do his best to revive business. At last there are settled conditions. Uncertainty is the most discouraging thing in commercial affairs. To do the best possible under existing laws, and change them when bad, is the privilege of the people.

garnishing. Sceretary Morton's rhetoric is all very well in its way, but how about the "party perfidy" and party "disgrace" is this tariff? Does a "trust pudding" deserve Mr. Morton's flights of free trade? Is it such a blessing to have millions added to millions for the benefit of the trust? We have all heard Secretary Morton's free trade pleas before. What the country is yearning for is an explanation, not of the benefits of 'party perfidy' and the value of democratic party permisses. cratic party promises.

Fut Fees for the Lawyers.

Washington Star.

Some time after the lat of January next the collector of internal revenue will come to the conclusion that if congress did not pass the income as clauses of the tariff bill just for the purpose of annoying him it certainly succeeded, in accomplishing at least that much. If is generally understood in financial circles that strengers evil least that much. It is generally understood in financial circles that strenuous effort will be made by some of the many who deem the tax rank injustice to secure its defeat, on constitutional grounds, by the supreme court of the United States. In New York some of the brightest legal minds are already engaged in preparing arguments to which the attoriey/igeneral will be called upon to reply. Lawyers of national prominence in other cities are, it is averred, similarly engaged and will surely be heard from before the tax is levied. Legitimate opposition to the inequitable impost will be disapproved only by those who do not pay direct taxes themselves and are perfectly willing to have other people contribute more than their fair share to the support of the government under an unjust and utterly indefensible piece of legislative disprimination.

POICE OF THE STATE PRESS.

Grand Island Independent: The republican state convention has placed itself completely under the control of the railroads by nomitating Tom Majors, the favorite of the B. & M., for governor

Lincoln News: The nomination of Judge Hole mb by the populists is about the wisest thing that party has ever perpetrated since its incorporation as a political unit. freedom from the wild vagaries and chimerical schemes of paternalism, and his acknowledged ability, make him the strongest man they could nominate, and he will give the republicans a hard fight.

Craig Times: As was expected, The Bee has now bolted the republican ticket, or father several of the candidates, and will endeavor to lead the anti-monopoly wing of the party away from the support of Majors, Piper and Bartley. As a fighter Mr. Rosewater is to be dreaded in any campaign, and his opening guns indicate that the men enforced the nomination of unwelcome candidates will have their hands full in defending them from the vigorous onslaught that will be made. Central City Nonparell: " The republican

nominated a ticket that will be satisfactory to portions of the state. That the convention was a cut-and-dried affair, run in the interests of a certain few, is evident. Candidates for various offices were were held out to them that could their dele ins be thrown to Majors their chances d be greatly enhanced. Lincoln, Hall would be greatly cuhanced. and Valley counties readily snapped at the bait and it requires no wise man from the rention was divided into sections as closely as the Platte river divides the state, and should a delegate arise from the section not in the combination, the chairman's eye sight was so poor that he invariably failed to see him; but let a delegate from the other section arise and he did not have to speak twice to be recognized. Another feature of the convention was that a man, to be suc cessful, wanted to reside within fifty o gers have the ticket of their choice, they on the harness and work early and late un til election morn. But they want to see that they fulfill their promises. One thing is evident, the campaign will be a defensive on —and November will tell the story. Blair Pilot: There is an unusual amoun

the part of those who profess to believe that the late republican state convention pursued wise course. But it is evident that the ber, conservative sense of republicans is shocked and their partisan enthusiasm biasted. No such display of boodlumism and disposition to enforce a rule or ruin policy has ever before come to the surface in Ne-braska politics. Many of the scenes in that convention were worse than disgraceful; they were exhibitions of fiendish, factionism pure and simple. Had patriotism edominated or had legitimate partisanship ruled its deliberations no such disgracefu scenes would have been enacted. Republi-cans of Nebraska had hoped for better things. They expected that the old state house gang turned down and a ticket presented composed of new men without spot of blemish. But the old gang dictated the nominations and with their election the general policy and practice in state affairs will be continued. It is useless to disguise the fact than an element of doubt exists where absolute certainty should be. The convention owed it to the party in this state name a ticket that would unite all repub icans in one strong, harmonious pull victory. Republicans may and probably will it a qualified support, but the will have only themselves to blame for i if such a protest is registered at the polls by good republicans as will result in by good demoralization and defeat for the republican party in Nebraska. Callaway Courier: The Courier always has

een, and always will be, under its present management, a stalwart republican fournal It has never bolted a nomination made by a republican convention. Republicans can genrally be depended upon to place reasonably good men in nomination for office. When hey fail to do this it is the sacred duty o all who have the welfare of the republi party at heart to stamp such fallure with the seal of their disapproval. In the nominaion of Tom Majors the republicans of Ne teket a man who has been publicly charged with crimes which ought to have sent him to the penitentiary and forever have dishim from holding any office whatever. Up to the present time these charges have not been satisfactorily denied nor the faisity proven. We love the republican party too well to stand silently by and allow it t become responsible for the election of a scoundrel without a word of protest If Tom Majors is innocent of the charges pre-ferred against him he has ample opportunity to establish that fact. Failing to do so, h stands before the people branded as a frau unworthy the support of an honest citizen of any party whatsoever. With dezens of able honorable men in the republican party and the populists making a superhuman effor to get control of the state government, it is a fatal blunder on our part to go into the campaign under the leadership of a man about whose public records there hangs even a shadow of suspicion. It were better for the party to suffer defeat and thus learn a dearly bought lesson, than to win a victory that would cover it with everlasting disgrace We truly hope that Mr. Majors may succee in setting himself right before the people whose support he asks. No one would rejoice over it more than the editor of this paper and unless he does set himself right, beyond any question we know of at least that will not be cast for Tom Majors this fall,

O'Neill Frontier: It is a fact patent to all in attendance at the state convention tha Tom Majors was nominated in order to spite Edward Rosewater. This premise is not combatted by Majors' most ardent and enthu siastic supporters. In fact they freely admit that had it not been for Rosewater's opposition to Majors he could not have been nominated. This, then, is the kind of re-publicanism that confronts us today in the state of Nebraska. The good old principles that were once wont to awaken patriotism in the hearts of our fathers—and ours in earlier years—have been carefully tucked away in some obscure archive and an age of personal jealousies ushered in. So far as we are concerned we want none of it. We care nothing for Edward Rosewater, nor Will Morton Explain.

Philadelphia Press.

Secretary Sterling Morton is the only member of the administration who seems to deem it necessary to take his crow with garnishing. Secretary Morton's rhetorics all very well in its way, but how about the "party perfidy" and party "disgrace" the product of the state from its triumphal pillar and almost vanquished its laurel wreath and golden rod? What but survey W. Morton's fixed trackets. such rapine has reduced us from an almost impregnable majority to a pitiful and doubt-ful plurality? And for what? To spite and humiliate Rosewater. There are worse men-than Majors, and men who might make worse records as governor, but that is not the question. The cry went up from all over the state for new men for office, menat whom the finger of suspicion could not be pointed, but what came of it? The ticket was headed by a man who has been actively engaged in the politics of the state for thirty years, and identified with people and things both good, had and indifferent. And why was this done? Simply to stap Ruse-water. In fact, Rosewater's chastisement water. was placed above and beyond the good of the party. Such permicious practice cannot be allowed to go unnoticed and unrebuked. The party has lost the confidence of many people and it must be parified. The only question with us is as to the best place of purification Johbery and railroadism should have had, their day. If we support Majors it will be because of the great principles that he is supposed to represent and not because of any particular confidence in the man or the convention that placed him before the peo-

Rio de Janeiro Opened. RIO DE JANEIRO, Sept. 2.-The state of seige has been raised.

Highest of all in Leavening Power .- Latest U.S. Gov't Report



PROPLE AND THINGS.

The extensive and irresistible "pull" enjoyed by the councilmen of New Orleans has been transferred to the grand jury. The sheriff will presently exercise it. A new design for a state seal for Massa-

chusetts is being prepared, and the secretar; of state is unable to get the type of Indian he desires to put on it. There must be a scarcity of tobacco signs down there, A whiff of Chinese war was felt a

Denver recently. Some barbarian dropped pot of sulphureted hydrogen at a populis meeting, and the Rocky Mountain News offers a reward of \$100 for his capture Statistics compiled in Massachusetts show a marked increase in the number of bus

ness partnerships between men and women custom instituted by Adam and will become fashionable in the Bay state Although the eminent Richard Watson Gil der has repeatedly banished the blues from

the white house by reading selections from his poems, Cleveland ignored him and paraphrased Tom Moore, Ingratitude could no In two years the number of drug stores Massachusetts has increased from 1,400 to 2,500, and the number of people who take liquor medicinally has increased in like ratio.

ounces of spiritus frumenti constitute the favorite prescription. The Society of the War of 1812 of Baltimore expects to have among its guests or September 12 Captain Hooper, who is be lieved to be the only participant living in that city. Captain Hooper, now 96 years old, entered the war when he was 14 years old. Daniel M. Spraker of the Mohawk National bank of Fonda, N. Y., who has just cele-brated his 96th birthday, is the oldest bank

and constant in the discharge of his duties. Such activity and ability at so extreme an age are remarkable. A Jersey justice of the peace has been ar rested for picking pockets. No additional information of the crime is given, but it may be presumed the fines and fees cleaned out the victim and made him squeal. in Jersey-consecrated Jersey-courts are ac-

resident in the United States.

cumulating general contempt.

Cleveland is at Gray Cables, Gorman I seas over. Vest is weary and sorely per turbed, Jones has taken to the woods and Wilson will do Europe. Dave Hill and Cal Brice, the eminent political farmers, have ent, the destiny of the party is "whistling to keep up their courage" on their horny fists.

Congressman-Editor Bryan must be credited with admirable self-restraint. He did not go to the extent of mutilating a familiar quotation. "The pen is mightier than the sword," he suggested in his salutatory. Characteristic modesty forbade him quoting Richelieu's qualifying words, "In hands of men truly great," etc.

Representative Talbert of South Carolina ccupies a unique position among congressnen in that he neither goes to the theater, drinks, smokes, chews nor plays cards. He has a habit, however, of never passing a beggar on the street without giving him a nickel, disposing thus of the small change that most men spend on themselves.

We are prone to chide the followers of Li Hung Chang for using vociferous pots as implements of war, and point to them as evidence of barbarism. Then we congratu-late ourselves on having obtained a lofty of civilization, forgetting that loud and ill-smelling weapons Kentucky can give China several points in the game and win out.

Louise Lease, the 11-year-old daughter of Mrs. Mary Lease, shows that she has inherited many of the traits of her mother. In Topeka the other day she gathered 100 ovs of the reform school under the trees and lectured them, telling them how they ought to behave. At the conclusion she announced she would be a candidate for president som day and wanted them to vote for her.

The official report of the condition of the 350 Iowa banks operating under the state law for the fiscal year ending June 30 last gives the following totals: Assets, \$61,-271,266; capital stocks, \$51,671,800; due de positors, \$41,987,636; due banks and others \$332,902; surplus, \$1,552,283; other profits \$1,726,444. The panic year had compara-tively little effect on deposits, the decrease being only \$163,598.30, while cash and credits increased \$3,847,168. The report is regarded as a satisfactory showing of Iowa thrift in

CONSECRATED PERFIDY.

New York Evening Sun. Great, great, great, Great Scott! Oh, can it be That any one else in the wide, wide world Is great and good like me?

Oh, fortunate the nation, Thrice blest the ship of state, That has me for a pilot, Me! Grover, consecrate!

'Twas I anointed Gresham, And Blount and dusky Lil; Then consecrated myself anew To a revenue tariff bill.

I blessed free coal and iron, Likewise free wool and flax; And when they pressed me pretty hard I blessed the income tax. And then I wrote a letter Which raised the old Nick-phew! And though you may not think it, That was consecrated, too.

"Dishonor—party perfidy!"
"Twas thus I called it flat;
But now, to show how great I am,
I've consecrated that!

PARAPHRASING TOM MOORE.

Indianapolis Journal: The sentence is ong and clumsy and seems to have constructed mainty for the purpose of lug-ging in the plagiarism at the close. It reads like the effort of a High school pupil turning verse into prose.

New York Sun: It is true that the figures of speech are somewhat mixed, and that the hetoric and Tom Moore's is rather too obprecious privilege to get this glimpse of the actual workings of a massive mind in full

and effective operation. Kansas City Journal: Gorman and his folowers can congratulate themselves upon not receiving the full weight of the fat man's condemnation and Tom Moore can now rest casy in his grave, since even so great a man as the president of the United States has placed his seal of approbation upon his writ-

igs by claiming them as his own New York Tribune: Why call attention of the fact that Cleveland's letter to Catchows contained uncredited but conning lines Tem Moore? When true hearts withered and fond ones are flown should his houghts be directed to prose works sione? So to, thou carping critic of the Washington Star! The letter to Catchings was easily made—'twas but big, black I's and lemonade. New York World: Paraphrases of familiar

poetical quotations are constantly used in prose without quotation marks. First because round a paraphrase, and secondly, because is to be assumed that all intelligent people quotation and where it comes from One of the very newspapers which attack Mr. Cleveland does in the same same thing. Of course Mr. Cleveland is not a plagiarist.

Louisville Courier-Journal: Some of the newspapers made the president say in his letter to Mr. Catchings that democrats had marked the places in the tariff bill "where the deadly blight of the senson had blasted the councils of the brave in their hour of might." This is not very intelligible, unless as an allusion to midsummer madness. What as an altusish to missummer madness. What the president wrote was "the deadly blight of treason." The passage is an allusion to the oft-quoted lines of Thomas Moore: * * * How do the traitors like the picture?

Philadelphia Inquirer: The most striking sentence in the president's letter turns out to have been a quotation from one of Tom Moore's poems, to which no quotation marks were applied. That is to say, the president is a plagiarist as well as a tariff and civil is a plagiarist as well as a tariff and civil service reformer. Since the death of Hon. Daniel Manning it has frequently been noted that Hon. President Cleveland's state papers lacked some of their former vigor and conciseness, but now that the lamented Moore is to be drawn upon to make up the deficiency, we suppose those papers will again reach that literary level which so delights the mugwumps. nuch on civil service reform, but he was a 'corker' when it came to a phrase like when it came to a phrase like blasting the councils of the brave in their hour of might."

HOT LINERS.

Philadelphia Record: Even a cyclone can't lift a mortgage off a farm. Galveston News: Fancy sometimes paints a friend, but never whitewashes him.

Buffalo Courier: "They say that Sphoftley was badly hit by that handsome Miss Philitem the other night." "I am not sur-prised. I saw her throw her eyes at him several times."

Fleigende Blaetter: She—And is this hair dye as dangerous as the doctors say? He— Every bit. An uncle of mine once dyed his hair, and three weeks after he married a widow with four children.

New York Sun: Gummey-Was President Monroe a slokly man?
Glanders—Not that I know of. Why?
Gummey—I thought he was. I have heard
so much about Monroe's docterin'.

Atchison Globe: When church members want to have a picnic on Sunday they call it a camp meeting.

Atlanta Constitution: "What are the necessary qualifications to become an editor?"
"Fifty pounds of type, one hand press, one subscription book, one pair of scissors, patience and a month's credit at the grocery store."

Philadelphia Record: A fashion paper says: "See that your trausers are properly creased before making a call." If you are calling on your girl, however, you generally press your suit after you get there. Chicago Record: "Did Miss Tratters make any ourchases while she was abroad?" "Yes, indeed; she got an Italian count off the bargain counter in Rome."

Indianapolis Journal: "It is pretty well established," said the professor, "that Mars has no atmosphere."
"Is it possible," asked the spectacled young woman, "that the poets who tell us about the martial air have been deceiving us?"

Washington Star: "Here's somethin' great-simply great!" exclaimed the street fakir, as he blocked the path of a portly citizen.
"I don't doubt it." was the reply. "But
I belong to the class of people, sir, who ob-ject to having greatness thrust upon them."

THE HOME BAROMETER. Philadelphia Times When the baby's eyes are stormy, With a pucker in between, Grandma shakes her head and murmurs She's afraid it's going to rain.

When the baby's eyes are dancing,

Shining like two stars with fun. Grandma smiles and says she's certain We shall have a spell o' sun!



The Question Answered.

In the issue of August 23 of this paper we asked of the wide world the question "Do you know that the agency hats, such as Dunlap, Knox, ----, are not made by these men themselves, but by hatmakers who fill orders as the wholesaler dictates?" The question has been answered to our entire satisfaction, as we are reliably informed that Mr. Dunlap and Mr. Knox do make their own hats. In a spirit of fairness which has always characterized our house we make this statement. What is true of Mr. Dunlap and Mr. Knox is also true of Mr. Stetson, who makes his "Stetson Special"—the finest hat for tabric, finish and fashion the world has ever produced-not the extreme dudelike shapes-but a modest, elegant hat, and, without exception, the best hat ever made. The binding is improved—the band-the crown-the color-the price-all are perfect. "The Stetson Special," for which we are sole agents in Omaha, and other new fall shapes are now ready for inspection.

Browning, King & Co.,

Reliable Clothiers, S. W. Cor. 15th and Dauglas.