THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Trims of Subscription.

I ally Bee (without Sunday) One Year.

I ally and Sunday. One Year.

Rix Months.

Three Months.

Sunday Bee, One Year.

Saturday Bee, One Year.

Weekly Bee, One Year. OFFICES.

OFFICES.

Omaha, The Fee Building.
South Omaha, corner N and 26th Streets.
Council Buds, 12 Fearl Street.
Chicago Office, 317 Chamber of Commerces.
New York, Kooms 13, 14 and 15, Tribune Building:
Washington, 518 Fourteenth Street. CORRESPONDENCE.

All communications relating to news and itorial matter should be addressed to the La-BUSINESS LETTERS.

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

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

Plate of Nebrasia, County of Douglas, County of Douglas, George B. Taschuck, secretary of THE BEE Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the setual circuisation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending July 23, 18/2, was as follows: Sunday July 17
Monday, July 18
Tuesday, July 19
Wednesday, July 20
Thursday, July 21
Friday, July 22 aturday, July 22

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

Average Circulation for June 25,802.

EVEN Tom Reed is glad to get into the Harrison ice wagon these sultry

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WE BELIEVE that a city like an individual has nothing to gain by exaggeration and fictitious claims of growth or business activity. The Fake Factory figures out a population of 187,271 for Omaha on the basis of 7 for each person of school age. The trouble with these figures in that 5 or 51 is the highest multiple. Omaha is holding her own with excellent prospects of marked growth during the coming year, but she cannot truthfully claim to have increased her population by 47,000 since the census was taken.

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

WILDCAT CURRENCY.

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

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

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

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

ANARCHISTS DISAPPOINTED.

A remarkable and highly interesting outcome of the shooting of Manager Frick at Pittsburg is the hostility of the anarchists toward the leaders of the strikers who have expressed their disapproval of the assault. It is said that O'Donnell has received a number of letters from New York and Chicago anarchists censuring him severely for his lack of appreciation of the efforts which the "reds" are making in behalf of or ganized labor and workingmen's rights.

It is one of the best signs of the time that honest laboring men are repudiating the interference of the anarchistic crowd in their battle with the capitalists. The public scented danger the moment that it was reported that Anarchist Bergman had assaulted the manager of the Homestead works. It was anticipated this would prove to be but the beginning of a series of attempts upon the lives of the men against whom the strikers are contending. But that fear has been allayed by the conservative and manly utterances of the leaders of the strike, and it now seems reasonable to believe that the danger of an outbreak of anarchistic fury is past. Let the leaders go on in the course which they are now taking toward the avengers. They have no use for such people and will make friends by saying so. Their wo st enemies at present are the anarchists who profess to be their friends.

THE POLITICS OF ANARCHY.

The candidates of the democratic party for president and vice president have both attempted to use the deplorable labor troubles in Pennsylvania for partisan purposes. Democratic senators and representatives in congress have done the same thing. In his speech when formally notified of his nomination Mr. Cleveland referred by implication to the Homestead controvery as evidence that under the system of protection labor is receiving hardly enough wages to purchase the bare necessaries. Yet the fact is that the men at Homestead were better paid than men in similar employment anywhere else in the world, and many of them own their homes and had accumulated money. Mr. Stevenson has on several occasions alluded to this labor disturbance as proof that protection is in the interest of capital and inimical to labor. Senator Voorhees of Indiana used this trouble at the very outset to illustrate an argument against the tariff and to make it appear that the effect of protection is to enrich the few at the expense of the many.

Every reference of this kind to labor disturbances is in effect on appeal to passion rather than to reason, whether so intended or not. Its tendency is to incite and inflame hostility between labor and capital. It gives encouragement to those who believe that the whole economic and social system is wrong and should be overthrown at whatever cost. When a candidate for the presidency declares regarding the men who represent capital, as Mr. Cleveland did, that they are selfish and sordid, with no concern for the interests of the workingman, the anarchist

position and strengthen him in it. There is some palliation for the excesses departure from existing conditions when they find their teachings thus the men who are the leaders of a great political party. When representative American citizens deliberately denounce one class of citizens as the oppressors and despoilers of another class, seeking to gain "unearned and unreasonable addemand of the democratic platform, but | vantages at the hands of their fellows," it is not surprising that those who have learned anarchistic doctrines under European conditions should be led to be-

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

application here.

A CASE IN POINT. The pearl button industry is yet young and comparatively small in Omaha, but in Newark, N. J., it is an industry of considerable importance, giving employment to nearly 3,000 operatives. The manufacture of pearl buttons was little known in this country until after the passage of the McKinley bill, by which the American manufacturer was protected and enabled to consiste with cheap foreign labor. It was the passage of this measure that caused the establishment of the pearl button business in this city, and in Newark and other places where it had been previously started the business was very largely increased in consequence of protection. One of the Newark manufacturers says: 'My business began with eight employes. Today I employ over 100. When my new factory is completed I shall have between 250 and 300 hands at work. My orders now amount to between \$150,000 and \$170,000 a year. Before the passage of the McKinley bill I was forced to be content with \$2,500." The increase in the tariff has resulted in the building up of a large pearl button business in a very short time, and it is as much to the advantage of the employe as to the employer. Under the old tariff the wages of the pearl button makers in this country averaged between \$8.50 and \$12. Now they are from \$18 to \$24. Yet the buttons are cheaper now than they were before the McKinley bill was passed. Wages are so low in the old country that the foreign manufacturer can still compete on even terms with the American manufacturer on some of the smaller grades. This is where the question of wages and protection comes in.

There are in Omaha two small pearl button factories which came into existence solely in consequence of the increased tariff. They are prospering and are giving employment to people who, in turn, give employment to thers, and thus increase the business of the community. In this instance, as in many others, the republican protective policy has produced benefits which the people of Omaha and of the whole state can see and estimate at their true value. The market that has been opened to the Omaha pearl button nakers is a growing one, and will continue to extend under the beneficent influence of home patronage, which has aiready done much to demonstrate that it is needless to go away from home for a good article at moderate prices. A continuance of the policy which made it possible to establish the pearl button industry in this city will bring other manufactories here, and it will be found that the fruits of the protective tariff will become more precious to the people

the longer they enjoy them. CROSSROAD SIGNPOSTS.

This city has been sadly deficient in street corner signs for years, but it would have been preferable to remain in that condition for another year or two rather than have the town advertised as a crossroad village by the erection of short white posts with crossbar

We have a perfect forest of telegraph telephone, electric light and street car motor poles. But the stab post with the cross-arm sign board is the most unsightly of them all. They should be taken up at once. It the street signs are to be on posts they can be nailed to telegraph poles wherever the lamp posts have been taken up. But it would be less unsightly to nail a neat sign upon the walls of corner buildings wherever street corners are occupied by

buildings. The owners of the best class of buildngs will doubtless be willing to either have the street name carved upon the stone projections, or where this is impracticable to place a metallic sign-plate upon the corner walls. The horrid crossroad post is an abortion that no city of any pretensions would tolerate within two miles of the business center.

INDIFFERENCE OR DESIGN-WHICH! The Board of Education contributed over \$20,000 toward the erection of the city hall on condition that a part of the building be assigned to the school board for offices. The building is now ready for occupancy. Nearly one whole story has been set apart for the use of the Board of Education. The quarters are more commodious than any rooms the board has ever had, but there seems to be no disposition to occupy them.

The board has taken no steps yet to furnish the offices. There seems to be a studied effort to ignore the city ball quarters altogether and continue to pay rent in a building that is not even provided with an elevator and where the records of the board are constantly exposed to destruction by fire. Whether there is any design in this apparent indifference or whether the board has too much other business on its hands we cannot divine

THERE is no department of the Mcfinds in it an argument to justify his Kinley tariff law more potent and im-

portant than the reciprocity clause. The facts of the stimulation of our forof the enemies of social order and the eign exports in the brief period since fanatical zealots who demand a radical | the treaties have been negotiated after the passage of the law are simply amazing. Take the case of Cuba, for example. fortified by the views and the counsel of | The reciprocity arrangement between these two countries was proclaimed on September 1, 1891. From September 1, 1889, to March 31, 1890, the total value of our exports to Cuba was \$7,575,971; and from September 1, 1890, to March 31, 1891, the exports were valued at \$7,981,888, thus showing only a slight gain for the corresponding periods of the two years. But from September 1. 1891 (when reciprocity began), to March 31, 1892, the value of the exports to Cuba from the United States was \$11,-607,438, a gain of \$3,625,550. Is the Mc-Kinley law injuring the people of the United States?

THE completion of the first of the additions to the Hammond plant in South Omaha is announced, and the company is thereby enabled to kill 1,200 beeves a day. The improvements will be completed by September I, and the company will then have facilities for handling daily 1,200 cattle, 3,000 hogs and 1,000 sheep. Other extensive improvements by which the meat packing business in South Omaha will be greatly increased are those of Swift & Co., who are nearly doubling their capacity, and those of the Union Stock Yards company. This is a year of great growth and activity in South Omaha.

An Area or Sweet Content. Philadelphia Times, Congress will probably adjourn by Saturday. An area of sweet centent will float over the country on the following day.

> Carter's Model Record, Globe-Democrat.

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

> Indiana Opposed to Free Trade. Indianapolis Journal,

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

Make Way for the Macs. New York Commercial.

Colonel McClure will engage in a joint de-ate with Governor McKinley on the question of the tariff and the protection of American industries and labor, and when it is done there will not be enough left of a good Philadelphia editor and genial gentleman to

A Weird Rainbow Baiter.

Chicago News. General Field, the vice presidential nominee on the people's party ticket, predicts that Nevada, Idaho, Colorado, Nebraska, South Dakota, the Carolinas, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Texas will case their electoral votes for his party's nominees. This eminent statesman seems to be somewhat of a rainbow-chaser himself.

Repugnant to Humanity. New York Herald.

The militia officers at Homestead have simply inflicted a punishment which no court martial, no criminal triounal, no legislative body in the nation is allowed to met out. They have applied a torture repugnant to the sentiment of the nation. Can this extraordinary abuse of authority be permitted to pass without calling these

officers to account?

In Re the Nebraska Sucker. San Francisco Chronicle.

The arrest of a man who voluntarily disclosed the fact that he had been swindled by "green goods" men looks like a harsh act, but there is reason to believe that a few examples made of victims of this kind may make the sawdust swindle less profitable At any rate a man who deliberately attempts to purchase counterfeit money is not entitled to much sympathy and certainly deserves to have his knavishness and folly fully exposed.

Secretary Etkins' War Record,

A subscriber writes from Oniowa, Neb., that farmers alliance orators of that section assert that Secretary of War Stephen B. Elkins was a member of Quantrell's band of guerrillas during the war of the rebellion. It is to be hoped that the orators in question are better informed on other matters than they are on this. Mr. Elkins, who was just of age at the beginning of the war, had been graduated from the University of Missouri and was studying law. In 1802 and 1863 he served as a captain in the Seventy-seventh Missouri regiment, resigning about eight months before the close of the war to go to New Mexico. Though surrounded by rebel sympathizers in his Missouri home, and though his own brother and father joined the confederate army, he chose to serve the union. After fighting against relatives and neighbors for some months the horror of such warfare caused him to resign, he having failed to s cure permission to go to the front with the armies of Grant or Sherman.

RELISHABLE REMARKS.

Siftings: Can electricians explain why a lecided negative is always positive? Washington Star: "You have never met Miss Gotrox's father, have you?" "Never. He overtook me once, I remem-ber."

New York Sun: Doctor-How is it you are not in the country, when I advised you to go? Pattent-Because the money I saved up to go with you took for giving me the advice. Binghamton Republican: A man who mixes his drinks generally mixes his speech in the

MISTAKEN SIGNALS. Chicago Aeus. Neathe ye shade of ye trees my love re-

elined. Her blue eyes opened wyde. And O. 'twas ye wave of her lily whyte hands That drew me toe her syde! All lyke a flash my way I made, Prone atte her feete toe faile; "Ah, beauteous ladye, well you know You've onlie yourslave toe call!"

Mild as ye fawn's was her prettie glance,
And who would have thought she'd say.
"My hand was not calling you here, forsooth,
But waving ye k.c. away!"

New York Herald! Mother-Why are you So angry with your husband? Dau:hter—I asked him what Mrs. Brown

was wearing.
Mother-Yes?
Daughter-And I have come to the conclusion that he must have been looking at her admiringly to remember as well as he did.

Detroit Free Press.

Detroit Free Press.

Under the fence they're leaning,
All in the starlight's glow.
Their voices, Trif of meaning.
Are very soft and low:
The leaves scarter stir above them
With evening's gentlest sigh.
The stories they are telling.
Un from their hearts are welling.
While no one wanders by:
The trees from dow doth screen them,
The bat in silence fils—
Two housewives, and between 'em
Some woman's getting fits!

Columbus Post: About the only things that are always in season are the plug hat and the

New Orleans Picayune: Being struck by lightning is the chance of a man's life; but he is always willing to miss it. New York Sus: Mrs. Pentweazel-I'm not going to put any patch on your clothes at this time of night.

Pentweazel-Why, my dear, it's never too late to mend.

Harrison Club, At the request of a number of republicans give notice that there will be a meeting July 29 (Friday), at 8:30 p. m., at the corner of Twenty-sixth and Walnut. The object is to organize a Harrison club.
FRANK KAMMERRA, Chairman. CAMPAIGN CLATTER.

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

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

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

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

JOHN C. THOMPSON.

William M. Erwin is an old resident of Nemaha county, who migrated to Alma some years ago. "There are many former residents of Nemaha in Harlan county,' said Mr. Erwin, "who are very friendly to Tom Majors, I am myself. But friendship doesn't go this year. The republican party must nominate a man for governor who can go out and fight, and not one wno will be obliged to put in his time defending himself from attacks. If we ever needed a clean man to lead us we need one now, and we must have one. I would like to see Frank Rausom run, but he says he won't do it."

The independents of the western and northwestern part of the state are fearful that the southeast will try to "hog all of the officers." The Lincoln Sun warns the Kearney convention that it must "scatter out" if it puts up a winning ticket.

The Sun, otherwise the Alliance-Independent, also has a few other remarks to make about the Kearney gathering. It says: "There will be two principles in the convention; on the one hand, dictatorship, suspicion, slander, falsehood, and 'rule or ruin;' on the other hand, fraternity, harmony, loyalty, earnestness and sober judgment. This is a polite way of intimating that there will be h-l a-poppin'.

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

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

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

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

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

"You are mighty right," said an Omaha ward boss, "I could tell you more if my lips were not sealed. Jack was around with Billy Kelly to one of our councils, and he had a knowing look when he walked out on tip-toe. "Jack is not on the track, yet he will be in a day or two. Jack promised Majors not to run unless he steps off, and he means to keep

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

MAJORS CANNOT BE CONSIDERED.

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

It was Mr. Majors' misfortune, when placed in a high and honorable position, to act contrary to the demands of the situation; to associate with scheming and selfish men and to blight his good name and prospects. He did not make a mistake. He committed a wrong-u grave moral wrong. I was in Washington at the time and knew something of the secret workings of the affair and have read again lately the congressional reports relating to it, and if we say that the terrible words "forgery and perjury." fitly characterize the wrong done, I believe the record will fully justify us. Not only so, but the motive was the lowest to which a man could yield. It was purely a mercenary one. The hope of gaining a seat in congress existed no longer. The object was to gain pay for the time during which Mr. Majors claimed he ought to have had a seat in that body. With this in view, false census returns were imposed upon the congressional

committee, bearing the signature and seal of the secretary of the state of Nebraska. The secretary denied the signature and had never affixed the seal. When the fraud was made clear, beyond doubt, the committee indig-nantly rejected the whole affair and reco.a-mended that the attorney general of the state of Neuraska should deal with Mr. Majors. Then was the time for Mr. Majors to have explained. Instead of explaining be fled, From Washington he retired to the banks of the Nemaha, thence to emerge at a later time as the farmer's friend and aspire to political

reminence.

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

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

LIST TO HIS TALE OF WOE.

A Country Editor Whales the Skinflints of His Town. An interesting story is told of the boom ed-

itor of the Gazette, published at Herman, Washington county, Neb. The fact that it was originally told by a "loathsome contemporary" serves to increase the light into the dark corners of journalistic life. The editor worked off the following bright paragraph and put it in type:

L. Cornell is somewhat of a worker himself Recently he carried into his store from the outside two tons of flour. All these men that are not afraid to work are bound to prosper, and a 50 -pound derrick can't hold 'em down. He then struck a proof of the puff and went around to Mr. Cornell and asked him how many copies of the extra edition he would want. He wouldn't want any. He didn't believe newspaper notoriety did a man any good, and he'd rather have the ill will of a paper than its good will-for the latter sometimes costs something. That paragraph aid not appear in the boom edition of the Gazette, but this one did:

L. Cornell, who has been making money L. Cornell, who has been making money in Herman for a quirter of a century, is so close and miserly that he, the other day, carried into his store two tons of flour rather than give a poor man a half a dollar for doing the same work. Although he is old and discrepit he would rather do this than help a needy fatorer. Such men build up towns? The Gazette will wager a box of cigars that when he finds he is going to die he'll make a fearful effort to dig his own grave.

Now that is what we call journalism with

Now that is what we call tournalism with the bark on. Here is another sample somewhat in the same line:

what in the same line:

Last week's Gazette presented a write-up for the town. It was the best the place ever had. The editor gave thou, ht and care in the work. The extra labor on the paper cost a little less than \$100. It did the town good. Only one man was not pleased, and now it is proposed to lay this gentleman on the table ond "open him up" for public inspection. His 15-cent write-up thred the editor more than all the rest, simply because it was necessary to lie—that is, to endeavor to make the reader believe that this lazaroni was a merchant and carried a magnificent stock of goods, when in fact his place of business is but little larger than a store box, and more flithy than a marine hospital, and his entire stock of p.under could be put in a nall keg.

TALK ABOUT WOMEN.

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

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

Miss Nixie Smith, a lass of 12, granddaughter of Horace Greeley, displays much of the mental fire of her grandsire. She has written a three act drama which the New York World pronounces "doubly remarkable for it illustrates the phenomenon of atavism; it proves what the grandchild of a great man can do. The play is a very remarkable pro-duction. It's full of wit and it's full of worldly wisdom. It peals with love, vanity, avarice and all that sort of thing, and points a good moral." Over 100 Parsee girls competed for prizes

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

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

and lips with the same hues that they wear themselves, and, in consequence, the wretched little creatures are neverable to play or amuse themselves in any healthy way for fear of disturbing their appearance, while their sains wither prematurely and they are condemned to continue the practice under pain of looking prematurely old,

GIVING MISS CANADA THE MATTEN

San Francisco Examiner: Canada in-tends to retailate upon the United States whose offense is that it retailated upor Canada. There seems to be no limit to the

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

St. Louis Republic: There are great opportunities for mutual reprisal along the Canadian frontier. If a war of commercial

retaliation ever begins there it will be found to be almost limitless in possibilities. We can do a great deal on this side to make the lives of Canucks who have not yet taken out naturalization papers vociferous and melan-

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

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

SONG OF THE CORN.

Indianapolis Journal. Indianapolis Journal.

I am the national flower,
The piant of plants,
American maize, sometimes called corn.
When I wave my leaves
Let other vegetables lie down.
And when I flaunt my tassel in the air
Let other flowers subside.
The seasons and the weather are mine:
For me the rains fall and the sun shines.
The hotter it is the better I like it.
When it is ninety decrees in the shade
I thrive, but when it is one hundred
I rejoice. I toli not, neither do I spin,
Yet Solomon in all his glory
Could not stand the heat as I can.
When men perspire by day Could not stand the heat as When men perspire by day And sweat by night, I simply grow. The botter it is the faster I grow. dence roasting cars, corn bread, Flap-jacks, cerealine, Hominy, corn-starch pudding And whisky, Man is born unto sweat as ann is born unto swent as
The sparks fly upward;
But my mission is to rejoice
In the heat and grow big
While humanity wilts and withers.
Therefore, lift up your voices,
Ye sons of men.
Wipe the perspiration from your faces
And sing aloud my praises,
The praises of corn.
Which rejoices in the heat
And sweats not.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION. The republican electors of the state of Nebraska are requested to send delegates from their several counties to meet in convention at the city of Lincoln, August 4, 1892, at 10 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for the following state

offices: Lieutenant governor; Secretary of state;

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

Eight presidential electors: And to transact such other business as may come before the convention THE APPORTIONMENT. The several countles are entitled to repre-sentation as follows, being basel upon the

vote east for George H. Hastings for attorney general in 189), giving one delegate-at-large to each county and one for each 100 votes and the major fraction thereof:

Countles. D		Dei. Counties.	1
Adams	16 Furnas	7 Otoe	
Antelope	8 Gage	28 Pawnee	
Banner	3 Garneld	2 Perkins	
Blaine	2 Gosper	8 Pierce	
Boone	F Grant	2 Phelps	*****
Boyd	1 Greeley		****
Box Butte	8 Hall	12 Polk	
Brown	5 Hamilton .	Il Red Willo	
Buffalo	15 Harlan	5 Richardso	
Butler	10 Hayes		
Burt	12 Hitchcock.		
Cass	20 Hooker		
Cedar	The second secon		
Chase	4 Holt		****
Cheyenne	6 Jefferson		
Cheyenne			
Cherry	7 Johnson		
Clay	14 Kearney		4000
Colfax	5 Keyn Paha.		
Cuming	10 Keith		
Custer	I7 Kimbali		
Dakota	6 Knox		
Dawes	10 Laneaster		
Dawson	9 Lincoln		
Deuel	4 Logan	2 Washingto	0 m
Dixon	8 Loup	2 Wayne	
	16 Madison	9 Webster	
Douglas	94 Merrick	7 Wheeler	
Dundy	4 McPherson	1 York	
Fillmore	13 Nance		
Franklin	El Marria han	10 20	

Franklin..... 6 Nemaha..... 12 Total......837 Frontier.... 6 Nuckolls..... 8 It is recommended that no proxies be admitted to the convention and that the delegates present be authorized to cast the full vote of the delegation.

S. D. MERCER, Chairman WALT M. SEELY, U. B. BALCOMBE, J. R. SUTHERLAND,

BROWNING, KING BA

Hold on

