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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY: SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. For the week ending August 19, 1892, the circulation was 24,316.

NOTHING is ever gained by a party lowering its standard for a moment, even. The wet weather seems to have dampened the ardor of the city hall combatants.

THE quarrelling of two great insurance companies is engrossing the able intellects of New York just now. A FALL of ice caused by intense heat has nearly destroyed a Swiss village.

YAWNING is said to be an excellent cure for catarrh. Then the cheapest cure we know of for catarrh may be obtained by reading the average democratic editorial on the tariff.

THERE are only four candidates for congress in the Eighth Iowa district and the democrats have not held their convention yet. This looks like a lucky year for Peto Hepburn.

GROVER CLEVELAND is attempting to make both "No Negro Dominion" and "Tariff Reform" the great issues of the campaign might well split the difference and make the issue "No Negro Reform."

IT is earnestly hoped that the committee appointed by the Board of Education will decide to continue the teachers' training school. Such an institution is a very valuable adjunct to educational work.

COUNCIL BLUFFS seems to be having rather more than its share of burglaries, thefts and petty offenses of various kinds. The tramps who have lately been reported numerous there are evidently not so idle at night as they are in the daytime.

FROM various sections of Nebraska come reports which indicate that the heavy rain of Monday was general in this state. It was needed in some localities and has given late corn a great boom. The farmers have every reason to be happy.

THE people's party of Nebraska is full of "leaders" whose past records, if traced back to the states from which they came, would appear so foul that their immediate vicinity and the whole party would need the vigorous application of disinfectants.

THE election of William Harkness for president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science was a fitting recognition of the able and talented man who has so long filled the chair of mathematics at the United States naval academy.

VOLUBLE O. STRICKLER has returned from his Weavertown tramp over the west, and says the west is ablaze. When he was west he probably told them that Nebraska was ablaze. His party's agitators are always busy talking about enthusiasm—somewhere else.

THE statement of the supervising architect that Omaha's new postoffice building will be ready for occupancy in about two years is perhaps as favorable as could be expected, but at the present rate of growth in the postal business of this city it will be needed before it is finished.

STOEX CITY is trying to have a fall agricultural exhibit, having abandoned its Corn Palace. The Coal Palace at Ottumwa is another deserted ruin and only the Croston Bluegrass palace has the hardihood to try it again this year.

THE credit New York World observes that the Iowa democrats are in excellent condition, etc., and adds, "Governor Boies will make a gallant fight and ought to win." Win what? He isn't running for anything this year nor is he making a gallant fight for the Cleveland crowd who at Chicago simply sneered at him.

AS USUAL, Cleveland is proving himself a straddler and is afraid to put himself on record. A few days after his nomination the Free Trade League of New York wrote him a letter of congratulations on his success and the boldness of the free trade platform. But not yet have they received any sort of answer. The explanation is obvious. He dares not champion their cause. The country is anxiously awaiting his letter of acceptance in which he will make the effort of his life to write a double-dealer on tariff. The Free Trade League members are indignant at his actions and say they will vote for Weaver.

THE CANDIDACY OF THOMAS MAJORS.

It was my sincere desire and intention to keep private all that transpired before the republican state committee at its session Monday night and acquiesce in the action of the committee. But the ardent supporters of Colonel Majors have seen fit to print garbled and distorted reports, which place me in a false light before my fellow republicans, and Mr. Majors has sought to fasten a stigma upon me in his speech of acceptance under which no self-respecting American citizen, and especially a man occupying my position, can afford to rest.

The fact that I am a member of the national committee gives warrant to no candidate to cast aspersions upon me, much less to charge me with complicity in one of the greatest crimes that has ever been perpetrated against the people of this state. What ever the consequences may be, I am now compelled to give publicity to the scandalous insinuations that took place while the state committee was in executive session and which appear as I can remember what was there stated by me.

Before the committee had met I asked Chairman Cady for permission to address the committee within closed doors with a view to placing before them certain facts which, in my judgment, would make the nomination of Majors impolitic and hazardous. Mr. Cady expressed the opinion that there was no likelihood of Majors' nomination, and hence any effort on my part to address the committee on that subject would be superfluous.

The committee first held a brief session with closed doors. At 9 p. m. Mr. Magoon, who had been informed about my desire to come, called me from the corridor into the committee room. I naturally supposed that this invitation was extended to me as a member of the national committee or for the purpose of affording me an opportunity to address the committee. Upon entering I discovered that quite a number of other persons, mostly members of the press, were being admitted.

The committee then proceeded with its routine work of talking for its officers. In the meantime this work was completed. Mr. Tate read his letter of declination as candidate for lieutenant governor. This was followed by an informal ballot to fill the vacancy. Upon the announcement that Majors had received twenty-one of the thirty-three votes cast a motion was made to adopt the informal ballot. The chairman, Mr. Cady, then, after a deliberation, stated he was turning toward the audience and asked whether anybody had anything to say. Thereupon I arose from my seat and respectfully asked permission to make a statement bearing upon the question then pending before the committee, with all outsiders excluded. When a motion was made to exclude the audience, one of which was made for once by two Lincoln editors who have for years been afflicted with Rosewaterphobia, and they were seconded by several ghost dancers who had been lobbying for Mr. Majors.

They denounced the attempt to go into executive session as an unseemly proceeding, and demanded that one of their number should be admitted to represent Mr. Majors. I stated that I had no objection, provided that the party would treat the disclosures as confidential, but I preferred, if possible, to talk in the presence of Majors himself, and asked that he be invited to be present. The committee voted to go into executive session, from which all outsiders, excepting myself, Messrs. Majors and Bushnell, his advocate, were excluded.

The rooms in which the committee held its meeting, in the second story of the Capital hotel, were nearly on a level with the roof of an adjoining annex. No sooner had the rooms been cleared and the doors closed than the ruffianly crowd in the corridors began to show their displeasure by howling, stamping their feet, kicking at the walls, throwing their missiles at the windows, and in general making a noise which was not only annoying but also insulting. A number of them carried on their assaults from the roof. Every two or three minutes they hammered at the door, and whenever it was opened by the doorkeeper the mob shouted for Majors. This disgraceful disturbance continued during the whole time that I was speaking. Such conduct would have been resented even by a committee of cowboys.

All this time Mr. Majors was sitting unconcerned in the room, evidently enjoying the brutal performance of the mob gathered there expressly in his interest. Had he been possessed of a spark of common decency and respect for the committee and his party he would have made an appeal to his disorderly friends to desist from the conduct which was being resented even by a committee of cowboys.

My position in the room was immediately opposite and facing Mr. Majors, who sat within six feet of me. My discourse all the way through was couched in gentlemanly language and free from any personal allusion to Mr. Majors outside of his official career and political associations. After exhorting the committee to select the man who was responsible for the wrongs which they were about to assume I called their attention to the following facts:

First. That the friends of Mr. Majors, both at Omaha and in other parts of the state, publicly announced their intention of pushing Majors ahead of Crouse, which would mean either that they would omit voting for Crouse or vote directly for Van Wick. This would be followed by a counter move on the part of Crouse men to leave Majors behind, and as a result we would be distracted by internal discussion, when all our energies should be directed against the common enemy, Mr. Majors himself was quoted as saying only a few days ago that he was nearer governor now than any other man recently mentioned for the place, meaning Crouse.

Second. That Mr. Majors' record as a contingent congressman and lieutenant governor would subject him to attacks which could not be defended and would deprive the party of the advantage it now has in its claim that the men on its ticket are clean and unassailable.

Third. That Mr. Majors was indirectly, if not directly, implicated in the conspiracy which resulted in the abduction of Senator Taylor from this state while the legislature was in session in 1891.

At this juncture Mr. Majors asked from whom I had obtained my information. I replied that it came from the man under whose care Taylor was placed by the conspirators and carried away from the state and furthermore through a letter from Taylor himself which discloses the fact that Walter Seely, private secretary and intimate associate, had drawn up and pocketed the salary of Taylor after his abduction, and that the drawing of the salary by Seely can be verified by the records of the state treasurer.

Mr. Majors then asked what relation the man who carried off Taylor bore to myself, to which I replied the only relation he bore to me was that I had several times employed him as a detective, which was his chief occupation.

Fourth. Douglas county is to be the battle ground and Mr. Majors has weakened himself by his bitter and impolitic warfare upon Omaha and everything that concerns Omaha. This would have a damaging effect upon Omaha business men and Omaha people with local pride.

CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.

The democratic organs have been endeavoring to make political capital out of a prospective deficit in the national treasury. By an ingenious arrangement of figures they have attempted to show that at the end of the current fiscal year the treasury will be short several millions of dollars, and that unless some additional methods of raising revenue are adopted the government will be unable to meet its obligations during the next fiscal year. This assumed condition of affairs is contrasted with that at the close of the Cleveland administration, when there was a large surplus in the treasury, and a text is found for sermonizing upon republican extravagance.

Secretary Foster disposes of the idea that the treasury is now short of money or will be at the end of the current fiscal year. The fact is there is now a balance of \$50,000,000 and the revenue from customs is increasing at the rate of \$1,000,000 a month, so that the treasury officials are warranted in estimating that the receipts will exceed the expenditures for the year by \$15,000,000. Stress has been laid upon the fact that a small loan was extended and also that no provision was made for the sinking fund. As to the first, the secretary points out that instead of its being an unusual occurrence there have been many parallel cases, while with regard to the so-called sinking fund there is in reality no such fund maintained and never has been. Moreover, failure to make specific provision for this fund—that is, for the purchase by the treasury of a certain amount of bonds annually—has happened several times in past years, instead of the present instance being the first since the creation of the public debt.

The sinking fund act, which Secretary Foster says was passed in 1862 to strengthen our credit, was not put into effect at all during the seven years after its passage, and its requirements were not met in full during the five years from 1874 to 1879.

The effort of the democrats to glorify the Cleveland administration for leaving a surplus in the treasury will not carry much force with those who remember the persistent denunciation of the republican party for having allowed a surplus to accumulate. The democratic party then professing to regard the surplus in the treasury as a crying evil and a menace to the republic, depriving the people of the use of their money and inviting waste and extravagance. As soon as the republican party got into full power in the government the surplus was given back to the people, and now the democrats are finding fault with this. A large part of it went in paying off the national debt, which was reduced during the first three years of the Harrison administration to an amount one-third more than during the whole Cleveland administration.

It was spent in improving the postal service, in extending the usefulness of the Agricultural department, in increasing the navy and in other ways for the general good. The truth is that the Cleveland administration did not desire to get rid of the surplus, as it could have done by more freely purchasing bonds and thus at once giving more money and saving interest to the people, because the existence of a surplus promised to be a good thing for providing political capital. Now that it has been distributed to the people the democracy endeavors to turn that fact to its political advantage.

The national treasury is in no present danger of becoming insolvent. It is meeting its obligations, and there is every reason for confidence in the assurance of Secretary Foster that it will continue to do so.

JUDICIAL CANDIDATES.

Several of our district judges are among the prominent candidates for congress. On general principles such candidacy is to be deprecated as dragging the courts into the arena of politics and placing members of the bar who aspire to political office at a disadvantage. No lawyer desires to incur the displeasure or hostility of the judge before whom he is obliged to plead the causes of his clients. Some of the new states, profiting by the experience with judicial politicians, have embodied in their constitutions provisions that disqualify any judge from an election to any political office during the term for which he has been elected judge. This is a wholesome reform which sooner or later will be adopted by Nebraska.

In any event, no man holding a place on the bench, of whatever party he may be, should become a candidate for congress or any other political office unless he resigns the position of judge. This was the view taken by Judge Allan W. Field of Lancaster, who promptly resigned his place as judge when he accepted the nomination for congress on the republican ticket.

It stands to reason that judges are like other mortals. They naturally will remember political friends and will not forget political enemies. A judge who remains on the bench while he is a candidate will scarcely refrain from tipping the scale of justice toward his supporters and frowning upon or turning the cold shoulder to parties with whom he had a tilt in the political arena. This would even be much more applicable to a judge whose ambition had been cooled by defeat at the polls. Justice with such a man on the bench would be warped and our courts would become tribunals of persecution and

RETTILATION AGAINST CANADA.

Cincinnati Commercial: The Canadian government in its attempt to prevent the United States respecting Welland canal tolls may well be reminded that trade discriminations are tricks at which two can play. Philadelphia Record: Retaliation of any sort is a poor basis for amicable relations with neighbors; and the position taken by a portion of the London press, that there is nothing but politics in this, is a narrow view of the question. Doubtless there is a deal of politics in it across the boundary line, but in this country popular indignation can do far more than any political action.

Denver Republican: The Canadians have received what they deserve and just what they had a right to expect. But notwithstanding this is true and notwithstanding Canada had ample notice, it is probable that the Canadian and British press will say that this proclamation is an illustration of crudeness and lack of good manners on the part of the Americans. English newspapers

SMILE PRODUKERS.

Siftings: When the opportunity of a man's life presents itself he usually waits for an introduction. New York Sun: The cat doctor should have been a veterinarian, having no lives to experiment on. Chicago News: Mr. Spooning—May I give you some little token which will help you remember me?—It isn't necessary, I have that tired feeling. Philadelphia Record: It's very queer that old maids have any difficulty in getting married. What a pity that for their attractions appear to be matchless.

Life: Tanks—I tried to get old Sack to go to Ashbury Park this year for his vacation. Banks—Where is he now? Tanks—Bar Harbor, of course. Boston Gazette: Maud—She is a woman who has suffered a great deal for her beliefs. Maud—Dear me, what a life she has led. Maud—She believes that she can wear a No. 34 shoe on a No. 10 foot and a twenty-three inch corset on a thirty-inch waist. Judge: George—Maud, darling, I love you fondly, devotedly. With your life is everything without you nothing. Maud—What can I say much. George—You might if you were as big a liar as I am.

New York Sun: "I wish you would let me see your little book," said a man to the superintendent of a public library. "I have a job I can give you if you will let me see it." "Indeed? What is it?" "I wish you would let me see your little book," said a man to the superintendent of a public library. "I have a job I can give you if you will let me see it." "Indeed? What is it?" "I wish you would let me see your little book," said a man to the superintendent of a public library. "I have a job I can give you if you will let me see it." "Indeed? What is it?"

Washington Star: It has always been the rule that the one with suspenders on pays for the ice cream. Life: She—Why do you do so nervously about this fan. Are you afraid of it? He—I'm afraid of what it will do to me if it should produce a coolness between us.

THE REASON WHY. Why do they stop and turn and gaze on the blushing maid getting. With looks that are enough to daze, As she walks down the street? True, she is fair—that all can see— Her eyes are azure blue; A pretty dimpled chin she has, And hair of raven hue. But surely that great multitude Who crowd the street, and gaze on her, Are not so stupid as they seem, For something else is "gone" from their eyes, and that is true. Has man's suspenders on.

HOW LEWIS JOKE HIS VERSION. I had not the least intention To do the thing I mention. I had shaken hands and started for the door, But my fingers seemed to tingle, And I felt my pulses tingle With a bliss ecstatic, which I'd often felt before. And she surely did not elude me, As she stood quiet close beside me; So, as we stood so near, It was just a trifle queer, To bend and kiss her, while the lights were dim and low.

HER VERSION. I knew, of course, I shouldn't, But then, you see, I couldn't. Rosier him when he put it to me so, I knew he really shouldn't, But then, you know, I couldn't. Turn from him with a stern: Sir, you must wait. And so, although I shouldn't, Just because he really wouldn't, I knew when first I said him no! Why, so all in a minute, There wasn't a word in it. He, well, he kissed me, while the lights were dim and low.

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A NEW HINT FROM PARIS.

European Edition New York Herald. A neat walking costume of Havana wool, with trimmings of dark blue satin and ribbon of assorted hue. The skirt trimmed at the bottom with guipure and tulle and laid flat on the floor. The bodice cost very close fitting, the broad revers of blue satin opening over mouseline de soie. Sash fastened by a jeweled buckle. The straw hat beige colored, with a bunch of diversely hued flowers.

Chicago Post: The future of the thing called Canada is plain enough. England has used for the (typical) hobbler and will waste no more time or money helping it out of its absurd quarrels. It is of no use to the United States, which has already drawn to itself the best of the Canadian citizenship. Of itself the thing cannot stand. In time it will come whirling to the back door of this nation and for admission. And Uncle Sam, the big, good-natured, easy-going chap, will take the vagabond in.

Chicago News: But the president's proclamation deals Canadian interests a far heavier blow than the Welland canal discrimination dealt American commerce. On this side only a fraction of American shippers has suffered from the Welland canal tolls. The prohibition of American tonnage goes far farther east than Buffalo. On the other hand, the practical prohibition of the Sault Ste. Marie canal to Canadian vessels affects the most profitable of all Canadian shipping interests—the grain and ore carrying trade from the northwest via Lake Superior ports.

Philadelphia Record: It's very queer that old maids have any difficulty in getting married. What a pity that for their attractions appear to be matchless.

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TELEGRAPHERS ORGANIZING. Commercial Operators Will Hold a Meeting to Form a National Union. New York Herald. The commercial telegraphers of the United States are engaged in forming a national brotherhood. A committee call has just been issued for a meeting of representatives in Kansas City on September 2 to form such an organization. For some time correspondence has been going on in relation to the subject and interest is being manifested in all parts of the country. The O'Keilly, who took so active a part in the great telegraphers' strike in 1883, and who is now an assistant editor of the Knights of Labor Journal, is in the city conferring with New York leaders on the subject. He was seen by a New York Herald reporter yesterday and the following was the result of the interview. He says that the average salary of a telegraph operator is less than \$50 per month, and that the means of making a decent existence has to be elicited out of working extra. A telegraph operator was a highly skilled workman. Not only must he know how to send a message, but he must be an encyclopaedia of information. No operator should be required to work more than eight hours a day, and first class operators should receive not less than \$100 per month. The operators were organizing to maintain their standing as a profession, not to threaten and intimidate, but to educate. They realized the only way to gain the respect of the country is to maintain a solid front.

O'Keilly said that a meeting was held in Philadelphia on Monday at which delegates were elected to attend the convention at Kansas City, and that meetings were held on the same day to discuss the subject and select delegates in all the large cities. Local unions have been formed in twenty-seven cities already, and after the convention six commissions organizers will be in the field. He believes that the organization will not only be a powerful organization, but will also be a national organization. A secret meeting of the New York operators will be held on Friday night.

Fourteenth Army Corps Reunion. WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 20.—Members of the Fourteenth army corps met here last night and completed arrangements for holding a grand reunion of the surviving members of the Fourteenth army corps in this city during the coming national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic. The date selected for holding this reunion is Monday evening, September 19. The meeting will occur on the "White lot," immediately south of the executive mansion, now known as "Grand Army place." All the members of the corps are urgently requested to be present. Walt Hunsall, Eighty-fifth Illinois infantry, J. C. Donaldson, Thirty-eighth Ohio infantry and J. R. Leonard, Seventy-fifth Indiana infantry, were appointed a committee to look after the matter.

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BROWNING, KING & CO. Largest Manufacturers of Clothing in the World. Frigful Cuts. Are being made in every department in our store in order to close out the last of the summer goods. There is lots of hot weather ahead of you yet and if your suit or your boy's is beginning to look a little rusty you can well afford to invest the few dollars we ask in one of these nobby suits. We will have them all closed out this week sure, so don't put off till the last of the week what you can just as well do tomorrow. We'll entertain you with the finest list of bargains you ever saw. Our new fall goods will be open for inspection next week. The line this year, as formerly, contains all that is desirable in style, fit and finish. In the meantime the summer suit must go. Browning, King & Co. Our store closes at 6:30 p. m. except Saturdays, when we close at 10 p. m. [S. W. Cor. 15th & Douglas St.]