### THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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THE DEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. George B. Taschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing 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, 1894, was as follows:

.775,504 18,491 Daily average net circulation..... Total sold ..

A preclamation of neutrality will not be out of order.

Mr. Bryan's reply is awaited with much

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my pres-

1st day of August, 1894. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

fear and trepidation. Corea is like the little boy who stands with his hands in his pockets while his big

brothers fight it out. Bryan invites himself to accept his own invitation to become a candidate for the

senate. What if Bryan should decline? Other things being equal home industry deserves home patronage whether in the line of public exhibitions or domestic manufac-

We believe we may safely put down the new posimaster at South Omaha as an opponent of annexation for the next four years at any rate.

The order against offensive partisans will be suspended against the new postmaster at South Omaha until after the democratic state convention.

It will be a long time before Omaha secures another city clerk more efficient and at the same time more honest than the late William C. Wakeley.

The commission men at South Omaha and

the managers of the Iowa roads are making sun while the hay shines. The butchers' strike is water in their mill race. Chinese fireworks appear to be adapted

to the celebration of public holidays only.

They do more damage to Americans on the Fourth of July than they do to the Japanese in a week of hostilities. Mayor Gilroy of New York says that Tammany democrats want barmony. They want

the offices most of all. If harmony is necessary to get the offices they will take theirs with harmony. Otherwise they prefer to let harmony go and hang on to the offices. If the one-legged senator from South Carolina wants to fight it out with the one-eved

governor of South Carolina, let them meet

in the ring, each with one hand tied behind him. We will then be protected against a one-sided contest between them. Hasn't Congressman Bryan settled that little government printing office site dispute yet? Must all those pyrotechnics in the

nouse a few months back go in vain just because the Washington real estate speculators are stronger in congress than Mr. Candidates for the vacancy in the city clerkship will be swarming in the next few

days. The unemployed politician is not par-

ticular as to the kind of work thrust upon

commissioner or sewer inspector he will try to be content with the office of city clerk. Congressman Hager is doing a good thing in trying to get a fast mail service east out of Council Bluffs. This is a postal improvement in which Nebraska as well as Iowa is interested, and the Nebraska representatives in congress ought to co-operate

with Mr. Hager in his efforts to secure it.

The strikers at South Omaha are to b commended in any event for their peaceable conduct since they stopped work. They seem to have profited by the lesson of mob violence at Chicago and do not care to injure what merits their cause may have by resorting to lawlessness. It is to be hoped that they will continue to appreciate the necessity

The federal constitution forbids American office holders from receiving pensions from foreign governments. It does not forbid congress bestowing pensions upon office holders under foreign governments, probably because its framers never contemplated the possibility of such a proposal. The royal commissioners from the ex-queen of Hawaii will do well to bear this in mind.

Another councilmanic junket is being arranged for by parties who are anxious to familiarize our city law makers with the resources of the wild and woolly west. The next outing is to be into the Big Horn region, with a bear hunt and a ride on the Rocky mountain goat as the chief attractions. P. S .- It must be understood that the excursionists have pledged themselves not to talk about stone pavements or such trivial matters while they are on the road.

The Iowa democrats commend President Cleveland's letter to Chairman Wilson as a manly, outspoken document that meets their most hearty approval, and in the same breath they condemn any and all efforts made to impede the passage of real tariff reform. If this is not blowing hot and cold at the same time what is it? The president's letter has rertainly been impeding tariff reform of whatever kind. So it is to be commended as an outspoken document and condemned as an impediment to tariff legislation.

THE CEDAROTIST CASE AGAIN.

obeying orders, will doubtless create some-When the secretary of war, in response congress by Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio, sent to ings, it was the general impression that the matter was at an end and the whole case closed. Now the president absolves the prisoner from the necessity of serving the unexpired portion of his sentence, and, as it were, turns the tables upon his superior officer by requiring him to answer for his part in the performance. It will be noticed that the language of the

order of August 1 Implies that the officer who gave the now obnexious order did so 'in violation of the orders of President Lincoln, given in November, 1862." Reference to this order of 1862, however, reveals nothing more than an injunction for the orderly observance of the Sabbath and a timely repetition of the advice given by Washington to his soldiers regarding the propriety of refraining from unnecessary work on the Sabbath. This order of President Lincoln was referred to, merely as a citation, in the order of President Harrison abolishing Sunday inspection in 1889, but the court martial is not to be called under the latter regulation. It is furthermore a question of doubt whether the order of President Lincoln is still operative, inasmuch as the army regulations since issued, and purporting to contain all of the orders and regulations in force at the date of publication. make no mention whatever of it. It is therefore not so clear that there has been a violation of orders on the part of the superior officer, and this will be the first question that will have to be determined. Through this latest phase of the situa tion the Cedarquist case gives promise of attaining a celebrity which its merits seem scarcely to warrant. So far as Cedarquist is concerned, the findings in his trial stand just as they are, the question now being whether he shall be in a measure vindicated by the branding of the order which he disobeyed as illegal and the conviction and punishment of the officer giving it for violating the almost obsolete order of 1862. It is purely a matter of military law, the law of Nebraska respecting Sunday observance having no bearing upon it whatever. The succeeding stages in the episode will be watched with widespread interest.

THE QUESTION OF FREE SHIPS.

It is probable that nothing will be done at the present session of congress with the bill introduced in the house providing for free ships. It is not known what support it would command in the house, while as to the senate it is doubted whether it could pass that body. It is necessary in order to bring it forward in the house that an order be adopted fixing a day for its consideration, and it seems that the speaker is not desirous to have the measure brought for ward. As the matter rests very largely with him, it is assumed, therefore, that the measure will not be considered at this session. In the senate there is said to be either hostility or indifference toward the bill on the part of those who have made such modi fications in the Wilson tariff bill. Well informed opinion says it is more than doubtful whether the bill could pass the senate in the measure will not pass the present congress. In that event the movement for free

But the question of restoring the merchant

marine of the United States is too important to be wholly dismissed from consideration, and the next republican congress will undoubtedly be urgently called upon to enact legislation looking to this end. Men of all parties realize that the time has come when this country should cease to be de pendent upon foreign ship owners, for the ocean transportation of its products. It is admitted on all hands that a great commercial nation like the United States ought to have ample facilities of its own for the carriage of its foreign commerce, and that so long as we have not such facilities our progress toward commercial supremacy among the nations will be retarded. Not until we can carry on our foreign trade in American ships sailing under the American flag shall we enjoy that complete advantage which is essential to commercial expansion. No less important is the consideration that we are annually paying to foreign ship owners an enormous sum which constitutes a drain the stoppage of which would add materially to our prosperity. Nobody will question that it would be a great benefit to keep at home and spend among our own people the \$200,000,000 or more which go abroad every year in payment of freights and passenger fares.

The importance of this question is obvious The difficulty is in devising wise and practicable legislation that will bring about the desired result. No progress has been made under existing laws, and none is to be expected. Whether the proposed law would accomplish what is needed is problematical. while it is certain that its effect would be damaging to our shipbuilding industry. It is by no means a simple question, but the republican party can be depended upon to find a satisfactory solution whenever it shall seriously address itself to the task.

CREATING SOME ANXIETY. The continued outflow of gold is said to he causing some anxiety in eastern financial circles. More than half of the gold which the New York bankers recently sent to the treasury was exported last week, the outward movement for this week will be heavy, and there is no indication of an early cessation of the demand. This state of affairs is naturally creating some solicitude, because it is realized that it cannot continue much longer without causing gold to go to a premium. Should that happen the danger is that it will be accompanied by a panic, which in the present condition of business could hardly fail to be most disastrous. Practical financiers who can understand what the possible effects of a premium on gold would be may well feel alarmed over a situation that promises such

a thing at any time. The government's gold reserve continue to decline, being now down to \$54,000,000. A combination of bankers or speculators could take every dollar of gold out of the treasury in a week or compel the stoppage of specie payments, in either case forcing gold to a premium. It is pointed out that the reserve now only allows about 8 cents of gold for the redemption of a dollar of the government's obligations, which comes

I the government and in a sense makes the Just their differences without further delay. The action of the president in remitting government's paper currency not much To remit these interests to another period of mints should be opened to the free coinage the penalties imposed upon Private Cedar- better than flat money. Quite naturally the agitation, doubt-cand uncertainty would be of the latter under existing conditions. The quist, found guilty of disobeying an order question is being asked what is going to intolerable." The Philadelphia Times, heartily moment the United States adopted that to apply himself to target practice on Sun- be done about this peril by the government. In sympathy with the tariff reform policy, policy independently of other great comday, and the summary command to bring Are the president and the secretary of the says that the first great necessity of the mercial nations, whether upon the present the officer who ordered target practice on treasury waiting for the passage of a tariff Sunday to trial on the charge of himself dis- | bill in order to increase the revenues of the government and relieve the embarrassthing of a mild sensation in army circles. ment? Is this is their reliance for relief tainty that must prevail if tariff legislation the president has taken an extraordinary to a resolution of inquiry introduced into course to bring it about in counseling a Republican, an carnest advocate of tariff repolicy on the part of the house democrats form, says: "We have gone through a panic the house, only a few days ago, a statement | that has antagonized the senate and re- and a succeeding depression, extending over of the findings in the case, from which it deced the chances of an agreement between a year, of profound and unparalleled intenwas to be gathered that the department head the two branches of congress. Another sity, and this depression will continue as long approved of the entire course of proceed- thing that has not improved the situation as uncertainly over the tariff continues." It is the recent order of the secretary of the declares that business and labor cannot stand treasury for resuming the coinage of sil- an extension of this state of things through ver dollars at all the mints of the country. It is unquestionable that the effect of this for relief from the terrible strain. It points order has been to increase distrust in financial circles, for although this coinage will carious that foreigners are withdrawing capnot materially increase the obligations of ital at as rapid a rate as just before the is regarded as a most imprudent thing to do | federal treasury has still been reduced to at this juncture, when it should be the a worse condition than before; that the revepolicy of the treasury to reduce rather than nues of the government languish, its gold readd to its gold obligations. Washington dispatches represent the secretary of the point, and it is confronted again with the alcountry. Of course he has a remedy in reluctant to do this, and probably will not do it without additional authority from congress. At any rate it is practically com-

mitted to this position. The simple and direct way out of the difficulty is by a settlement of the tariff question. If that were accomplished the drain of gold would cease, the revenues of the government from all sources would increase, there would be improvement and in the business condition of both the country and in the condition of the treasury. The very best thing that can be done to give relief in all directions is for congress to drop the tariff and adjourn. Another month of suspense and uncertainty may produce most deplorable consequences, so severe is the strain upon all business interests, yet the democratic factions in congress seem either blind or indifferent to

THE IOWA PIE-BITERS.

The fulsome eulogy of Grover Cleveland and all he has said or done since the 4th of March, 1893, as embodied in the platform of the Iowa democracy, affords proof conclusive of the fact that the pie-biters were on top in the state convention. The Iowa ple-biters have outdone Senator Vilas in slobbering all over the great federal patronage dispenser. They have put the molasses and soft soap on so thick that it cannot help but disgust ninetenths of the rank and file. They commend the administration of President Cleveland for the ability, wisdom and patriotism shown in dealing with matters of public interest.

Well, where has this administration shown such wonderful ability and wisdom in dealing with public questions? Does the condition of the country indicate any marvelous statesmanship in dealing with the finances of the nation? Have the revenues of the nation increased and has the credit of the United States been improved? Have the federal taxes been decreased and is the treasury in better condition now than it was before Cleveland came in?

Not content with slopping over about the signal ability displayed in bringing the country to the verge of bankruptcy and revolution the Iowa pie-biters especially approve of the present administration for the lopping off of many useless office holders. and for its firm and wise policy toward the other nations and countries of the world. Is not this enough tickler to make a horse

laugh? What office holders have been lopped off outside of a few wretchedly paid clerks and minor inspectors of meats? How with the pay rolls of former years? O, yes; there has been some lopping off in the pension bureau. But that was done more to gratify the southern brigadiers than the northern taxpayers.

That wise and firm policy in dealing with other nations of the world caps the climax of pie-biting obsequiousness. What nations have we held off at arm's length by the firm attitude of the foreign office? The only complication that has arisen in the pas seventeen months has been the Hawaiian muddle and that has settled itself in spite of all blundering interference.

The most ridiculous performance of the Iowa pie-biters is their endorsement of the Wilson letter. The consensus of opinion among all democrats is that the letter had better been burned. It has caused democratic leaders at Washington more stomach ache than any political dish of crow that has ever been served. It has created greater consternation and stirred up more rancorous resentment than any utter ance or political document that has ever emanated from the white house. Instead of smoothing the way for the tariff reform it has intensified the jangle over the mongrebill and brought humiliation upon its author, who will now have to swallow himself by signing a bill that he denounced as in iquitous.

The Iowa pie-biters have overdone their self-imposed task.

AN APPEAL FOR SETTLEMENT.

The responsible democratic press of the ountry is urgently appealing to congress for an immediate settlement of the tariff contro versy. It asks the party in power to bring the issue to an end, even if it be necessary to allow the existing law to stand. With practical unanimity the newspapers of character and influence which represent democratic and tariff reform ideas demand in behalf of the general welfare that the deadlock between the senate and the house on this question shall be maintained no longer, and tha if they cannot at once come to an agreement the controversy be abandoned and the industries and business of the country be re lieved from the uncertainty and the strain incident to the conflict over the tariff.

A few examples of this sentiment will erve to indicate the general drift. The Philadelphia Record, a most earnest advocate of tariff reform, whose editor is the democratic candidate for governor of Pennsylvania, says 'If the variance between the two houses on the tariff involved nothing more than a theoretical difference of opinion in regard to the rates of protective duty it would not matter much whether the committee of conference should come to an agreement next month or next year. In ordinary circumstances neither the revenues nor the public finances would be seriously affected if a tariff bill should fail by reason of a disagreement about one-eighth of a cent a pound on sugar or upon the question whether or not iron ore should be put upon the free list. But the business interests of the country imperapretty near to banking upon the faith of | tively demand that the two houses shall ad-

country is tollhave the tariff issue settled. "The McKinfey bill," declares that paper, "would be better than the condition of uncermust be defeated." The Springfield (Mass.) another fall and winter, and they cry aloud out that investments have become so prethe government payable in gold, still it panic; that after borrowing on bonds the serve is below the previously recorded lowest treasury as feeling no apprehension about | ternative of suspending gold payments or borthe immediate future, notwithstanding the rowing more money. "This thing cannot steadily disappearing reserve, which simply | go on," says the paper quoted, "without | devise the ways and means for themselves. shows that Mr. Carlisle is not in close | bringing the country to the verge of another touch with the financial sentiment of the panic, and it cannot go on without plunging the work of supervision which might have us into another winter of more extensive unhis own hands, if he cares to exercise it, in employment and distress than the last and issuing bonds, but the administration is inviting the most profound economic and social disturbances. We say, therefore, that congress must settle this tariff question one way or the other immediately." The New York Commercial Bulletin talks in the same strain. "The real basis of treasury improvement," it says, "must lie in the gradual restoration of confidence abroad and

> temporary features of its present situation seem able to perceive." These appeals for a settlement of the tariff controversy at once, one way or the other, reflect a nearly universal sentiment among the industrial, business and labor interests of the country. Senator Aldrich is reported to have urged the democratic conferees to either come to an agreement or abandon the controversy, and this is what they should do. The existing situation is most deplorable and to continue it much longer cannot fail to greatly add to the disastrous results already experienced. We are in the last month of summer. If the deadlock on the tariff is not brought to an end within the next thirty days there will be a winter of unprecedented hardship and privation for millions of the people. Such a calamity must be averted and it can be done by bringing to a conclusion the tariff controversy.

prosperity at home, and these require, first

of all, the cessation of the tariff dusturbance

and the return of business to its normal

channels. With this accomplished the drain

of gold would cease, the development of crop

movements and exports soon begin, the reve-

nues revive, and the improvement of treasury

conditions would be more rapid than those

The Philadelphia Press gives the history of the so-called slums report that has been causing considerable comment in the newspapers, and which, as we have said, is not deserving of the attention it has received. The investigation of the slums of the leading cities of the country, although undertaken by Labor Commissioner Wright, is really due to Sepator Kyle, who introduced a resolution for that purpose during the first days of his appearance in Washington as a member of the senate. Mr. Kyle's party affiliations being still a question of doubt, he encountered no opposition to his pet project, and the resolution carried with an appropriation of \$20,000 to defray the expenses. The work, however, was intrusted to the labor commissioner, instead of to Mr. Kyle, as the latter originally contemplated. Commissioner Wright figured that to gather the statistics called for by the resolution would take \$200,000, rather than \$20,000, and therefore confined himself to four of the larger typical cities of the country. Even then all he attempted was a mere compliation of what was already at hand in the census reports and the municipal reports of the different cities. He does not claim to have brought out a solitary new fact, except, per haps, by way of comparison, but the \$20,000 has been eaten up, and Mr. Kyle doubtless feels relieved.

The World's fair officials have succeeded in inducing the senate appropriation committee to insert into one of the appropriation bills an item for the indemnification of the French exhibitors who suffered a loss of their exhibits at the fire in the Manufactures building. The house had refused to make this appropriation, but the interested parties hope to push it through the house in the shape of a senate amendment. Thus the World's fair officials will shift upon the taxpayers of the whole United States the obligation which the stockholders ought to discharge, and will increase by nearly \$100,000 the already large bill which the federal government has defrayed for the benefit of the Chicago exposition. As a great part of the fair stock has been either given over to the Field museum of Chicago or belongs to the city of Chicago itself the greater part of this appropriation will in reality be a subsidy to Chicago. The federal government will doubtless be able to stand the expense, but it is to be hoped that this is the last bill which the fair company will ask the United States to pay for It.

The Rock Island goad, which has been manipulated by private interests to building up two town sites to the detriment of the regularly designated county seats, only a few miles distant, has received its first retaliatory blow in the agreement of congress upon a bill requiring it to maintain stations at the two towns, Round Pond and South Enid, against which it has been discriminating. If this were the end of the controversy the railroad would doubtless feel satisfied, but in the interval its unjust and lawless actions have stirred up such a feeling of resentment among the people of Oklahoma that further territorial legislation regarding the obligations of the railroads to the public may be confidently expected. It seems that the railroads will never learn the lesson that it will generally pay them to deal fairly with the

The currency plank of the Iowa democratic platform is a somewhat unique production, but it does not require very close study to show that its authors are in favor of the free coinage of silver and simply had not the courage to plainly say so. Ex-Governor Boies, in his address as chairman of the convention, indicated the prevailing sentiment in advocating the free coinage of silver with "proper safeguards to pre serve the parity of the metals." The talk about safeguards is the merest subterfuge,

ratio or some other, gold and silver would part company, and they would remain apart as long as that policy was maintained. In other words, we should go at once to a silver basis. There are no "safeguards" against this inevitable result of free silver coinage undertaken by the United States alone.

Secretary Morton doubtless feels clated over the result of the conference on the agricultural appropriation bill, which terminated with the exclusion of the item setting aside a million dollars for distribution among the several states for the purpose of exterminating the Russian thistle. The secretary made war upon this appropriation from the very first, characterizing it as a dangerous step towards paternalism. He wrote a scorching letter against it to the chairman of the sen ate committee on agriculture and used his own personal influence to defeat it. It slipped through the senate as an amendment to the house bill, but was caught in conference and the house refused to accept it. The consequence is that the states that want to get rid of the Russian thistle plague will have to The Agricultural department will also avoid been saddled upon it.

The republican caucuses in this city are called for next week, Friday, August 10. The thimbleriggers and wire pullers are already busily engaged in preparations for capturing these meetings. The Bee has never been in favor of the caucus system so long as the contest must be settled at the primary election under the law. The ward primary is the proper place for the expression of popular sentiment.

Every member of the Board of Fire and Police Commissioners is sworn to consider only the interests of the city and the success and effectiveness of the departments under his control in making appointment or considering promotions or removals. If new who look only at the most unfavorable and appointments are calculated to subserve the efficiency of the police force better than dellible infamy. They would be confronted promotions the duty of the commissioners is

The Alabama Pointer.

Cincinnati Enquirer. The Alabama election will be held on the 6th of August. There will be your "pointer" as to the political complexion of the next house of representatives. If the populists show a long reach in the south, look out for breakers.

> Bill Allen's "Barren Ideality." St. Paul Globe.

Senator Allen's desire to make the poor rich is certainly commendable. But his bill appropriating \$50,000,000 from the federal treasury will not accomplish his purpose. The entire sum named would not be sufficient to satisfy more than fifty of the many thousands of poor. He should add half a dozen cyphers to the amount and make a thorough job of it. \*

Subsidence of the Scare. Globe-Demograf.

Globe-Democrat,

The talk about increasing the United States army has subsided. The army can be quickly enlarged to any extent with first-class material when the necessity arises. One thing to remember is that our regulars are paid nearly three times the amount received by British soldiers, and that to add to their number means a heavy increase in expenditure.

Measuring the Heat in New York.

New York Sun. A number of large wholesale houses A number of large wholesale houses in this city have been surprised lately by having thousands of circulars that they had sent out returned to them by the postal authorities for insufficient postage. The circulars were all sent out with the envelopes unsealed and were stamped with 1-cent stamps. It appears, however, that the humidity moistened the mucilage on the flaps of the envelopes, and that they had sealed themselves and become first class matter.

terms with Lieutenant Governor Majors, and especially with his private secretary, Walt M. Seely. There is no doubt whatever that Majors and Seely must have known of the plot to abduct Taylor in order to keep him from casting his vote for the Newberry maximum rate bill.

Taylor's abduction created such a sensation that even if Majors had not been ad-

Funding Bill Doomed.

Philadelphia Press. The Reilly Union Pacific funding bill has never had much chance of passage; but such prospect as it has will be seriously destroyed by the destructive criticism in Representative Boatner's minority report on the bill. The stockholders of the Union Pacific deliberately diverted to their of profit the money which should have put the government bonds, and no one will gret if the government finally takes its of and leaves nothing but the mortgage ahe of its own lien.

Caicago Tribune. It is a novel feature in Alabama politics It is a novel feature in Alabama politics that the leading colored ministers in that state held a conference the other day in Birmingham and decided to give the support of their race to the political party that enforced the law requiring separate coaches for the two races; that gave like punishments for like offenses, both to the negroes and whites; that enacted laws protecting 11 ck wcmsn fifm ravages of whites and blacks, and pledging themselves to maintain law and order. The proposition was submitted to the chairman of the democratic state committee, and as the straits tic state committee, and as the straits his party are pressing it was eagerly of his party are pressing it was eagerly and promptly accepted. The ministers thereupon issued an address to their people telling them that as they must look to a majority of the best element of the white people for protection it is important that all negroes vote for Oates and the democratic ticket, and urging them to do so. It is agreed upon all sides that this practically insures Oates the support of the majority of the colored people of the state. Thus the contest is narrowed down to one between the white democrats and negroes on the one hand and populists on the other. the one hand and populists on the other Oates wins he will owe his election to the negroes.

NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS. Nat W. Smails, formerly editor of the Fre

ont Herald, has purchased a democratic paper at Lake Geneva, Wis. Thomas Laver, a Custer county boy. drowned in the lake at Ansley while in bathing. He went into the water in an overheated

A. G. Prewett of York sacrificed the index finger of his right hand to furnish material for soap. He was feeding the pressing ma chine at the soap works when the accident occurred. Firth was visited by a \$10,000 fire that de

stroyed the general store of T. Durling, Howard's furniture store and a millinery establishment. The insurance will reach about Mrs. Seth Mobley, who has had some exper

ience in certain state asylums, proposes to take to the lecture platform this fall and give the public the benefit of a "Peep Bethe Curtain of Our Public Institu tions. The old settlers of Polk, York, Butler and Seward counties will hold their annual pic nic in Lord's grove, near the corner of the

four counties, on Wednesday, August

grand time. L. Grimm, a 17-year-old boy living near Broken Bow, was thrown from a horse and dragged for some distance, and when he was picked up it was thought he was dead. of his serious injuries, it is believed that he will recover.

preparations are being made for

A queer freak of lightning was the pairment of the hearing of Chris Vollnage, a farmer near Plattsmouth. The bolt struck Vollnage's house, tore down the chimney ripped up the roof and reduced the cook stove to scrap iron. When Mr. Vollnage recovered from his surprise he found that he had lost his hearing, but it is believed by his physician that he will recover it in a

Says the Callaway Courier: A list of the names of those who have left this vicinity for other parts during the last six months would be a surprise to many of our readers on account of its length. It is probable the exodus has only commenced, and we would not be surprised to find at least one-half the opulation of this part of the county gone inside of two months. The absence of will be temporary, although a considerable

# BEFORE REPUBLICANS.

#### Shall the Party Commit Itself to a Tattooed Standard Bearer?

defensive and subject it to a galling fire that for the last fifteen days of the month:

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

THE TELL-TALE CERTIFICATE. The State of Nebraska, J. H. M. Faylor OF For Services as Senator from 6 day of Jane to Onlawy of seasion 1801, 60 days at \$ 5 perday, - - \$ 30000 Mileage 374 miles at 10 cents per mile, . - - \$ 37 Total, - - + 537 Deduct amount drawn, - . . 1262 VV Balance due, - - - 1 25-50 Lancoln, Mich 3/ 1801. I hereby certify that the above account is correct and just, and has not been paid. Attent, Cold Circle Serglary.

Examined and adjusted:

Suntrapped to accounts.

Survey of the Accounts.

Deputy.

Received of T.H. BENTON, Auditor of Publisherounts,

Warrant No. Of Amount, \$ 100 Maylor. (Sux Hers) of the agent Presidents

it could not withstand. Every candidate and | The above is a fac simile of the certificate every party leader on the stump would be signed by Lieutenant Governor Majors and compelled to champion the candidacy of a approved by the auditor, as now on file in man who is tattooed with a record of in- the office of the auditor of state. at every crossroad with the story of the M. Seely, private secretary of the lieutenant forged census returns that scandalized the governor, and pocketed by him. Taylor state at the national capital and placed a stigma upon the man whom the people of | lently procured by the connivance of the this commonwealth had honored with a place I lieutenant governor. in the halls of congress as their representative. They would be confronted with the more recent misbehavior of that same excongressman while acting in capacity of

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

SCANDALIZED THE STATE. During the session of 1891 the state was

scandalized by the abduction of Senator Taylor, a populist, who had been elected on the anti-monopoly platform, which pledged him to support a maximum rate law. It is notorious that Taylor was on confidential terms with Lieutenant Governor Majors,

tion that even if Majors had not been advised about the plot he could not have been ignorant of the fact that Taylor had disappeared. The fact that Majors directed the sergeant-at-arms to have Taylor arrested shows absolute knowledge on the part Majors of the disappearance of Taylor. The records of the auditor's office

that Taylor had drawn \$262.40 as his pay and mileage for the session up to the time of his abrupt departure in the middle of March. On March 31, when the session closed,

The warrant for \$75 was cashed by Walt never received a penny of this money fraudu-

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

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

wealth? THE SENATE OIL ROOM. The climax of infamy on the part of the

when the senate was in session or at recess, to the demijohns and decanters filled with choice brands of liquor, with which the lieutenant governor's room was generously supplied regardless of expense by the corporate concerns whose bills were to be logrolled through and whose interests were to be protected by the bland, affable and accommodating lieutenant governor.

jeopardize their cause by placing a man with such a record at the head of the ticket?

#### PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Japan is making some striking decorations on China. Even the weather shows a tendency slide on democratic grooves. President Cleveland's scrap book has beer Senator Gorman's analysis of enriched by "Cowards in High Places."

A new evil menaces the railroads. Red bands affected by fast young men signalize a locomotive tie-up. The first genuine "dry" spell since the enactment of the prohibitory laws has just closed in Iowa and Kansas.

Behold the bill collector. He is hard to please. The recipient of numerous cool receptions, he is invariably hot. David B. Hill plumes himself on having touched a popular cord. This explains his present diligence in working the saw.

Periodic reports from Kansas regarding ex-Senator Ingalls' condition tend to there is yet considerable power behind the A change in the political complexion of

Kansas is a consummation devoutly to b wished. The country has had a surfeit of its hot winds. The announcement of the early arrival of Mr. J. J. Corbett presages the immediate opening of the dramatic season and several

Although the Pullman boycott collapse three weeks ago, several eastern publications are now shedding vast quantities of ink of its defenseless grave. Governor Waite of Colorado declines to

human geysers.

stand for re-election. Notwithstanding reports to the contrary, the governor has an casional lucid moment. Mr. John Brown of Topeka doubtless re alizes now the utter folly of toying with

mule's heels while standing in range of the catapult. His condition is a Brown study. Wisconsin has an extensive array of candidates for state offices skirmishing in the timber, but there is nothing to show that they were instrumental in "setting the woods afire." Dr. R. Baynes of Rockland, Me., is 99 years

old, but has good teeth and eyesight, uses neither liquors, tobacco, tea nor coffee, and sleeps in an iron chair for the sake of its aupposed magnetic value. In a recent duel in France between newspaper man and a deputy, the former carved a blowhole in the cheek of the latter. Considering the article operated on, the

sword proved handler than the pen. volved in the scrap between China and Japan. The operations thus far show that Japan wants a celestial investigation of the claim, "There's a hole in the bottom of the sea." Perhaps there is some Corean question in

The Philadelphia Ledger points out that Shakespeare foresaw the demoralized condi-tion of the democratic senate when he penned the verse in "Hamlet" beginning: "With devotion's zeal, and pious visage, we sugar o'er the devil himself."

The great Manchester ship canal, the opening of which caused such a jubilee a month ago, seems to have had a few Panama trim-mings. Sir John Harwood, deputy chairman of the ship canal board, says that the sum of over \$4,500,000 has been diverted from its rightful channel, to-wit, the canal, into some wrong pockets.

there will be another raging canal scene.

lieutenant governor was the conversion of his private office adjoining the senate chamber into a legislative oil room, in which liquor was dispensed freely to members of the senate who were addicted to drink, and to lobbyists, male and female, who resorted to the room for debauching the law makers. Every fellow who belonged to the gang

carried a Yale lock key in his pocket so as

Can republicans stultify themselves and

## THE COMICAL CREW.

Buffalo Courier: Oddly enough, it always nakes a horseman hot to lose the heat. Indianapolis Journal: Aunt Chloe-I's readin' dat de gods has amblosher an' neckchure ebery day. Uncle Ephum-Dat's nuffin', honey; we's got watermilyuns.

Chicago Record: The Washington Hostess (pouring tea)—Do you take sugar, senator? The Statesman (absent minded)—Confound It, no! Who says so?

Washington Star: "Will you pass the sugar?" said the senator's wife.
"Have we done much of anything else?" inquired the absent-minded statesman. Buffalo Courier: "Is Chincher making any money out of polities?" "Not a cent. Says he is perfectly satis-fied with what he makes in it."

Browning's Monthly: Doctor-Don't be alarmed. I was sicker than you are a year ago, and with the same trouble. Today I am well and hearty. Patient (anxiously)-O doctor! Tell me

who was your physician? Minneapolis Journal: "Hot!" he ex-claimed. "Well, I should say so. And the least exertion wears me all out." And while his wife toted a crying baby around he wandered down town and walked eight miles and forty-two laps around a billiard table.

Atchlson Globe: When a young man returns from a picnic and says he had a good time, after rowing boats and pulling illies for summer girls, and eating lunch in a pasture with the bugs, it is just as much a lie as though he said he caught 300 fish or killed a bear.

Washington Star: He sat for a long time wrapped in thought. "What is the matter?" asked his wife. "Is there trouble on your mind?"
"Not exactly," he answered, mopping the perspiration from his brow, "not unless ye might look at it as a kind o' remorse."
"What was occupying your mind?"
"I was wondering whether I'm the same man that kicked about having to shovel snow last winter."

#### Destruction in Prospect.

Seventy-five New York Chinamen have started for home to offer their services as soldiers to the emperor. If they charge on the Japanese the way they do in the laundry business no opposing army can withstand their onslaught.

#### THE WAR IN THE EAST.

Minneapolis Journal. There was a young man from Japan, Accustomed to "rushing the can;" But a Chinee from Pekin, Of oplum reckin, Bowled him out with a blow from his fan.

This young Chinee man had his eye
On the can containing the rye,
Which the same he did drink
In three shakes of a wink,
Remarking, "How's that for Shang-high,"

At this, our friend the mikado, Assuming an air of bravado, Replied with a sneer, "We'll capture Corca! Assemble our National Guard, O!"

The fight then went on till the dragon
Was left with hardly a rag on,
And England and Russia
They made such a fuss, sir,
That his nibs, Li Hung Chang, got