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CORRESPONDENCE.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

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

Total Less deductions for unsold and returned 18,481 757,023 24,420 Daily average net circulation... GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 1st day of August, 1894.

(Seal.)

N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

If we have an acting governor why don't he act? There are fac similes and fac similes. If

another. There is no other conclusion at which we may arrive than that the Sugar trust certificates merely speculated with themselves.

you are not satisfied with one, just ask for

We haven't heard yet how much the neo ple will be compelled to pay for that pot of whitewash purchased for the use of the senate sugar scandal investigating commit-

Hon. Charles H. Brown appears to have shied his castor into the congressional arena of the First district. What does the Hon. Constantine J. Smythe think of that? And where does ex-Governor Boyd come in?

Debs expressly renounces any political ambitions which he may once have had and deules that he is or will be a candidate for any office this year. This is where Debs shows a longer head than a great many more pretentious politicians who are courting po-. litical defeat.

It is needless to say that Mr. Bryan is among the congressmen most anxious for congress to adjourn. His yearning for his dear constituents is so great at this season of the year that nothing but the absolute necessity of his vote on the tariff conference report keeps him away.

The council committee of Baltimore which, after a tour of inspection, included brick as one of the paying materials which It could unqualifiedly recommend must have omlitted Omaha from its junket. Our experience with brick pavements is that they are satisfactory only when subject to the lightest of traffic.

New York is having the question of garbage disposal investigated by a specially appointed committee, which is to report on the merits of the different methods in vogue. This investigation will be of value to all American cities. Omaha authorities may be able to gather some advice from its conclusions when they are made public.

The tell-tale certificate is complete in itself. So is the tell-tale Taylor order. The order does not consist in a few lines written on the bottom of the certificate, as some of the fool defenders of Majors would have people believe. Whatever suppression or concealment has existed with reference to this fraud has been perpetrated by the Majors contingent.

From present appearances it is almost certain that the city clerkship plum will remain out of the reach of candidates for some months. Possession is nine points of the law and Jack Evans being a democrat in possession he is not likely to be ousted by the members of his own party unless they can make a trade that would give them something to boot in the bargain.

The Hawaiian royal commissioners who are visiting Washington in the interests of the deposed queen think that President Cleveland has treated their ex-sovereign in a very shabby manner. Queen Lit is not the only one who has been treated shabbily by Grover. There is Senator Hill for example. Senator Gorman, too, has plausible grounds for a similar complaint. Our own Congressman Bryan has a few grievances against President Cleveland. If all these parties will but get together mutual sympathy will not be lacking.

The house conferees on the tariff bill are not exactly suited with the five year limitation of the income tax schedule which the senate inserted into the measure. The lim-Itation makes the tax lapse at the expiration of five years unless it is re-enacted by congress previous to that time. The income tax enthusiasts prefer to have the tax continue until congress repeals it by affirmative action. The change effected by the senate puts the burden of its continuance on its advocates instead of placing the burden of its discontinuance upon its opponents. It is questionable, however, whether the difference is worth fighting for at the present time, particularly when a fight over it might endanger the prospect of the whole income

In finally declaring the great railway strike off, the American Railway union is doing what it ought to have done several weeks ago, when the backbone of the strike was broken. Prolonging it after it became hopeless merely prevented a large number of workingmen loyal to the union from returning to work and earning their own living Many of them by this time have lost their positions altogether, to say nothing of the loss of wages they might have received were they not idfe. This has been a uscless and senseless hardship imposed upon them. The strike has been off for weeks, notwithstanding the fact that it had not been officially declared off. For this reason the tardy official declaration can have but little railroad organs set up a cry before the riotor no appreciable effect.

THE TOTAL PERSONS OF THE PARTY OF THE

William Jennings Bryan has now formally announced himself as a candidate for the Mr. Bryan's candidacy has been a spectacular drama. The play is artistically mounted for the political stage on which Bryan expects to perform in the impending canvass. The senatorial drama opened with the silver duly advertised as the star actor, appeared in the title role and the curtain was rung down amid vociferous applause of an audience exclusively composed of his warm admirers.

Then came Act II. with the spontaneous appeal from the troupe and supers begging use of his name as a candidate of the people have been almost over-confident that the and by the people for a cushioned seat in the | proposition is no longer open to question. United States senate.

Act III. The spontaneous candidate presents himself robed in the simple Jeffersonian toga, with free silver spangles and Jacksonian top boots and spurs on a demo-populistic and socialistic platform of his own unique workmanship. And the curtain is rung down once more amid great applause.

So far the Bryan play has been well acted. The star and his supporters have sustained their parts admirably. It remains to be seen, however, whether the plot will hold the audience to the end.

As a piece of political literature Mr. Bryan's letter of acceptance must be conceded a well as populistic sentiment and has the flavor of anti-monopoly that strikes a responsive chord in the breasts of the working classes. As a political Paganini who can play all the popular tunes on one string Bryan is peerless in these parts. He has a masterly faculty of catching onto the current popular fads and dove-tailing them into itis repertoire. That fact is strikingly exemplified in the platform on which he proposes to ride into the senate.

Starting out with a lot of platitudes about the declaration of independence and invoking the memory of Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson Mr. Bryan spreads his political legs far apart for an acrobatic feat and assures the people if elected he would act with his own party, presumably the democratic party, and every other party under whatever name, including populists, prohibitionists, nationalists and possibly even republicans who may be striving for Mr. Bryan's ideal of government. A man who is endowed with such straddling capacity should have no difficulty in landing in the senate.

And now a word about that exquisite political mosaic which constitutes the Bryan

Mr. Bryan pledges himself to continue his labors for a tariff for revenue only, whatever that may mean. As no two of the revenue tariff reformers have yet been able to agree as to what articles should be taxed, and how much the tax should be, and how it is to be distributed. Mr. Bryan will be free to agree or disagree with all the other tariff reformers.

The next plank Mr. Bryan constructs for himself is free coinage at 16 to 1 of the American product, and the prohibition of all contracts that compel payment of debts in gold coin exclusively, the abolition of all national bank currency, and the prohibition of bond issues to keep up the gold reserve in the treasury. On these points Mr. Bryan is playing to the populist part of his audience, but he may discover before the campaign is over that a good many people in Nebraska differ with him on his flat financlering schemes. Mr. Byan favors the election of United

States senators by the people, and also the proposition to limit presidents to a single term. On these propositions Mr. Bryan is by no means entitled to letters patent, or even to a copyright. The single presidential term was advocated by American statesmen long before the war, and this provision was really about the only commendable reform inserted in the constitution of the southern confederacy. The election of United States senators by direct vote of the people was advocated by The Bee as far back as 1872, and after three years agitation the principle was embodied by the framers of our present constitution into the revised organic law. In view of the fact that the constitutional convention of 1875 was republican by a large majority, the first decisive step taken in this state toward the popular election of United States senators did not emanate either from a tariff for

Mr. Bryan pledges himself in favor of liberal pension policy. That part of his creed is also borrowed from republicans, and its profession is apparently intended as a sop to the old soldier element.

revenue democrat or populist.

Mr. Bryan favors the postal telegraph, the control of railroads by the federal government, and the foreclosure of the Union Paeific mortgage debt. On these points he is in accord with public sentiment rather than any particular party. The postal telegraph was first advocated by General Cresswell, republican postmaster general. It was again endorsed by Postmaster General Gresham when Arthur was president, and re-endorsed by Postmaster General Wanamaker under President Harrison It was never endorsed by any democratic postmaster general. The interstate commerce law was the first step toward regulation of railroads. It was enacted by a republican senate and a democratic house, and whatever credit attaches to it belongs to no particular party. Mr. Bryan has been in congress nearly four years, but his record on postal telegraph and railroad regulation laws does not tally with his profession of faith. At least he has done nothing looking to the acquisition of the telegraphs by the government, or toward plugging up the holes and mending the weak spots in the interstate commerce law.

The last plank in Mr. Bryan's platform starts out with that absolutely original declaration, that "The laborer is worthy of his hire," and pledges the author in favor of such labor legislation as would do away with labor strikes and boycotts. Honeyed words and empty promises to the labor elemen have been the stock-in-trade of all professional office-seekers, and Mr. Bryan's sympathetic strike for the labor vote will doubtless be appreciated for what it is

worth. We shall now be held in suspense until the curtain rises upon the fourth act of the Bryan drama-the democratic state conven-

WHO WILL PAY THE BILLS. The railroads which suffered loss of properry during the recent strike riots in Chi eago are beginning to bring in their accounts for the damages which they expect the municipal authorities to pay. All of the bills have not yet been made out, and while those already presented are not quite so large as was anticipated in some quarters, the total claims, when added together, promise to make an amount sufficiently large to arouse a protest against their payment in case there is any way that the supposed obligation may be evaded. It will be remembered that the ing had really begun in earnest that the there was no attack upon the tariff

BRYAN AND HIS SENATORIAL PLATFORM. | people of Chicago would have to stand the expense of the strikers' lawlessness and that it mattered little to the railroads how United States senatorship. From the outset | much property was destroyed, since they would hold the municipal government responsible for the wreckage.

In presenting their bills for damages the railroads are acting consistently upon the plan originally enunciated, but it is folly democrat conference in which Mr. Bryan, to expect the bills to be paid without a contest in the courts. If the railroads want to hold the municipal authorities to their alleged responsibility to afford adequate protection to their property they will have to institute suit to do so. This will immediately raise the question for review whether the local government is really responsible the eminent political comedian to permit the | in money damages. The railroad attorneys They maintain that there are altogether too many well established precedents in their favor and they lay particular stress upon the judgments secured against the municipal authorities on account of the destruction wrought by the Pittsburg rioters in 1877. One thing, however, that is generally overlooked deprives these cases of the force which they would ordinarily exert. It is that the Chicago strike presents the first instance where the federal government has interfered of its own motion on behalf of the threatened railroads. The interference of the federal troops, which was regarded at the time with intense satisfaction by the drawing card. It appeals to democratic as railroad officials, may give the municipal governments an opportunity to escape their supposed responsibility. If the authority of the federal government extends to the protection of interstate commerce and of the instruments of interstate commerce, the local governments must in the same degree be relieved of their duties in the premises. In order to establish a claim for damages, the duty to protect must be plain and unequivocal. If the federal government shares the duty to protect, it must also share the responsibility for failure to protect. The complication arising from the interference of the federal government is likely to play havor with the plan of the railroads to force payment of their bills upon the municipal authorities.

THE NATIONAL CREDIT MENACED.

Perhaps the most urgent demand for an early settlement of the tariff question is in the condition of the treasury gold reserve. That is now reduced to a little more than half of the ordinary minimum, or the amount which it has been deemed necessary to maintain in the treasury for the purpose of keeping at par the currency of the government redeemable in gold. If the outflow of gold for the next three weeks should equal that of the last three the reserve will be down to \$40,000,-000 by the end of the current month, and as the danger point is already reached it is a very serious question whether the present condition of affairs can continue even a month longer without sending gold to a premium. That this has not already taken place is due to the strong public faith in the government and to a patient willingness to await the end of the tariff struggle, in the expectation that however it may terminate the revenues of the treasury will be at once largely increased. But this faith is being subjected to a very severe strain when the gold resources of the treasury amount to only about 7 cents on the dollar of its obligations redeemable in gold, and to still further reduce this proportion will manifestly be very dangerous. As the situation now is it would not be a very difficult matter for a combination of capitalists or speculators to deplete the treasury of gold, or, at any rate, to send the reserve down to a point that would create general alarm and put gold at a pramium

As to a cessation of the outflow of gold there does not appear to be any good reason to expect it until there is a radical change in conditions. One explanation of the exports of gold is the fact that its owners can make more profitable use of it abroad than at home. The depression here and the uncertainty regarding the future of business prevent investments and curtail the demand for money. Therefore it is sent away, and as gold alone can find employment abroad the drain is upon that part of the currency. Another explanation is that large amounts of English capital are being with drawn from the United States, as reported in dispatches from London, because of distrust of the financial future in America. The tariff situation is largely responsible for this, because whatever may be the economic views of British capitalists at home it was the prosperity of this country under the protective policy that induced them to invest their money in American industries, and now that these industries have become unprofitable in consequence of the threat to depart from that policy they do not propose to let their capital remain here if they can transfer it elsewhere merely because they believe in the doctrine of free trade. A settlement of the tariff question would relieve the uncertainty and enable all interests to begin the work of readjustment. It would be immediately helpful to the treasury by releasing the large quantities of goods lying in bond. There is no danger so far as the general balance of the treasury is concerned. This is ample for present demands. The menace to the credit of the government is in the steady reduction of

the gold reserve. It is said that Secretary Carlisle is watching the situation closely and is hopeful that the tide will soon turn and that gold will be received both for customs duties and in exchange for small notes. He does not desire to issue more bonds and does not believe that it will become necessary. This bellef is due to expectation of an early enactment of the tariff bill. If that fails and the struggle is prolonged beyond the present month the secretary will be compelled to issue bonds to save the credit of the government.

As the result of an inquiry into past periods of depression in this country the chief of the bureau of statistics reaches the encouraging conclusion that we are about at the end of the present depression and that the likelihood of a change, and a steady change, for the better is the only admissible view. He points out that the crisis of 1873, which was as severe as ever troubled the country in its economic experience and was followed by six years of depression in all branches of industry and commerce, was characterized by a steady decline of imports from year to year, moderate exports, the absence of every speculative feature, and a falling off in the revenues from customs. Many of the conditions of 1878, he remarks, are now with us. Under an average duty of 49 per cent the revenue from customs in 1894 was less than \$4,000,-900 more than in 1878, when the average duty was 43 per cent. Taking into view the larger population and the larger capacity for consumption, he regards such a comparison as startling. But there is one very vital difference between the two periods. Sixteen years ago

disastrous consequentes to capital and labor and its effect in keeping revenue from the treasury by inducing the withholding of imports. However, everybody will be very willing to accept the conclusion of the chief of the bureau of statistics that in the twelve months of 1894 the greatest possible range of depression was experienced; that what required six years in 1873-1878 has occupied only one year at this time, and that any change must be for the better. That is a statement of the situation which it is to

be hoped will be speedily verified. - 6 1 Under directions of Attorney General Olney the suit recently brought against the Southern Pacific railroad for violating the anti-trust law has been withdrawn. The district attorney who instituted the action disclaims all knowledge of the reason for its withdrawal stating that he has no other duty in the premises than to obey the orders of the attorney general. To the casual observer there seems to be something mysterious about this suit. The attorncy general, when apprised that it had been begun, affected to be at once surprised and displeased, and he has taken the first opportunity to remove the cause of his displeasure. Just what influence the Southern Pacific railroad has in the office of the attorney general is not quite clear, but that the dismissal of the suit is greatly to its advantage will not be denied. When the Southern Pacific gets into another scrape of this kind it will doubt less again apply to the attorney general for assistance.

The band concert at Riverview park gave great many people an opportunity to become acquainted with what promises to be the finest of our local parks. Complaint is quite general, however, that the place is still comparatively inaccessible. Those who patronize the street cars have a considerable distance to walk. With better facilities for reaching the park it must soon be the most frequented part of our park system. It would seem to be to the interest of the street railway company to extend its lines at the earliest possible moment and to build up a traffic to this quarter of the city Riverview cannot assume its proper place until it is made more accessible to the common people. The street railway company owes it to the community to co-operate with the park commission to this end.

New York Sun. Is harmony to mean democracy or populism? The question has been raised even out of the consuming ashes of 1892, and it will have to be answered.

The Right Man in the Right Place. Globe-Democrat

General Henderson of Iowa has been renominated for congress by the unanimous yote of the convention, this making the seventh time that he has thus been honored. He is one of the strong men in the house, and his constituents evidently intend to keep him there as long as he cares to stay.

Premature Emotion. Indianapolis Journal.

Those excellent gentlemen who are devotng themselves to interviews and pledging felegations for a republican candidate for president in 1896 are too previous and too emotional. The battle this year is to elect a republican house and prepare for the election of a half-dozen republicans to the

#### The Record of a Tragedy.

Kansas City Journal.

A drove of Pawnee county, Nebraska, hogs raided a neighboring corn field. The owner of the corn got his gun to shoot the hogs and the owner of the hogs took a part in the game by shooting the owner of the corn. When the smoke of battle cleared away there were two dead and two way there were two dead and two wounded men, and the hogs were still in

#### Popular Election of Senators,

Devices for filtering the popular vote through a body of electors have not been popular in the United States. In practice the respile have virtually abolished the popular in the United States. In practice the people have virtually abolished the electoral college, which, instead of choosing the president and vice president, has become a mere machine, and a somewhat clumsy one, for registering the result of the popular vote. In a similar spirit the people are already anticipating a change in the constitution by nominating in party conventions the senators whom they desire the legislature to elect. A refusal to change the constitution on this point would not stay its practical abrogation by this and similar methods of expressing the popular will. will.

# Republican Indifference.

Lincoln Call. The republican party in Nebraska, composed to a large extent of conscientious, clear-headed, patriotic voters, and pretending to represent the best intelligence of the state, does not measure up to the standards that have been raised by the party and its prophets

prophets.

The republican party in Nebraska has gone through much tribulation which should have scourged it of the corruption and foolishness that have hung to it like and foolishness that have hung to it like
the old man of the seas; it has been an involuntary eye witness of many an object
lesson of inefficiency, not to use a stronger
word, the result of the foolhardiness of
some of its leaders; the republican party,
once so powerfully entrenched in the confidence of the people of this state, has
suffered itself to be bamboozled by unprincipled and entirely selfish leaders, and it
has, in the last three or four years, been
traveling down the toboggan slide. It has
reached at this date a perilous position.

All the lessons and trials of the past
have, apparently, no effect upon the party,
or that element of the party machinery
and dominates conventions.

There is, apparently, no more care

and dominates conventions.

There is, apparently, no more care or thought in the naming of candidates for state offices or the preparation of a platform at this time, when the party is humiliated and in jeopardy, than was exercised five years ago, when a republican nomination meant certain election, when almost anything on a republican ticket almost anything on a republican ticket from a demagogic blatherskite to a yellow dog could be voted into office. Repeated defeats have made little impres-

Repeated defeats have made little impression on the ruling element of the party.
Republican foolishness has at different times permitted the populists to obtain control of the state legislature and other important offices, and the credit and welfare of the state were on many occasions subjected to many hard knocks.

The state convention is only a few days off. It will meet at a time when the cry of poor crops and hard times will be abroad in the state, when populist activity will be at its highest point—a particularly critical time. It is acknowledged on all sides that the success of the republican party in the time. It is acknowledged on all sides that the success of the republican party in the coming campaign is most decidedly uncertain. Victory is hanging in the balance. And yet, in the face of this condition of affairs, is there any thought of rising to the emergency and by one sweeping stroke placing the party on a higher ground than it has hitherto occupied? Is there any endeavor to meet the demands of the time and by proper action assure success for the republican state ticket? Or is the politics of the republican party proceeding in the old way, the current directed by a few old way, the current directed by a few manipulators, who would hesitate at nothing

manipulators, who would hestate at nothing to obtain their ends? Is the party drifting into the shoals of certain defeat because of the indifference and apathy of the better elements of the organization in allowing a few men to make up slafes and run the conventions to suit themselves?

It is a matter of some regret that republican voters of the state have not ere this risen in their strength and demanded a radical departure in the coming state convention.

At a time like the present personal and selfish considerations should be laid aside, and if certain men persist in their candidacy to the detriment of the party and the state they should be brushed off the board without compunction. The republican party has a higher and nobler purpose than that of furthering the scheme of any one man or set of men. Its mission is to place only the best men on guard, so that the state may be protected and its welfare advanced in the highest degree, but the mission is too often lost sight of in the manipulations of the "practical" politicians.

Is it too late for the party to rise up and in the coming state convention do what At a time like the present personal and in the coming state convention do what has not been done in many years, frame and adopt an entirely honest platform, and nominate for state offices the best and ablest men to be found in the party, men against whom there is not the slightest suspicion, either of corruption or incom-petence?

Unless this is done, unless there is more of patriotism in the state convention and less of "politics," the party may as well prepare for more defeats and a further en-creachment of populist power and influence.

policy of the country, as now, with its | HHITE WINGS AND THEIR PROPHET.

St. Louis Republic: Congressman Bryan has bought a newspaper in which to boom free coinage. Trying to balance his receipts and expenditures will doubtless teach Mr. Bryan the necessity of parity in finance. Chicago Times: The free-silver demo-erats of Nebraska have asked Representa-

tive Bryan to stand as a candidate for the United States senate. This action is but the formal expression of a very general senti ment among Nebraska democrats. Bryan's career in congress has been one of great credit to himself and of natural pride to his state. One of the youngest of the members of the house, he has forced himself to the front and become one of the most prominent. His advancement to the senate would be a wise act on the part of his state, Chicago Herald: Not finding the country over-excited about his desertion of democracy for populism, the young political cy-clone of Nebraska, William J. Bryan, is going to turn editor, preferring the tripod to the forum. As an editor he will far more quickly than as an orator convince both himself and his silver backers that their theories are unsafe and that the system of disturb and and demoralization by which they have so greviously prostrated the west will not restore its thrift or awaken its suspended energies. Cyclone methods in journalism were somewhat exhausted years ago by that proto-populist, the lamented "Brick" roy, and are still practiced, if spasmodically, by the unlamented G. Francis With these exemplars to guide his Train. pen, Mr. Bryan ought to start out with the utmost confidence.

#### A Weak Defense. Lincoln News

If anything were needed to strengthen the fight being made on the candidacy of Majors for the republican nomina-tion for governor it has been supplied. The State Journal, true to the precedent it has always followed, has rushed to his de fense. Whenever a man suspected of too much sympathy for the railroads is assailed the columns of the State Journal are at once crowded with manufactured vindica-tions. Mr. Majors is but getting from that paper that to which he would be entitled by precedent if he were guilty beyond question. It has come to pass that a vindica-tion at the hands of the State Journal is equivalent to a confession of guilt, and an innecent man to preserve such confidence as may have been reposed in him by the public has just cause for complaint that he has been libelled if the Journal essays a defense of his character. A good word from that paper is such damning evidence of crookedness in the man whom it would defend that he would have good grounds upon which to base an application for injunction to prevent its kindly interference in his

But what is its defense of Majors? An Omaha paper has charged that Majors certified to a voucher for the pay of Senator Taylor during the time that he did not sorve the state after he had been abducted from the state by railroad influences in an attempt to defeat the passage of the maxi-mum rate law, and produces a fac simile of the fraudulent voucher. Dies the Journal deny that Majors certi-

fied to the correctness of that voucher or say that it is a forgery? No to speak of.

Does it deny that Walt Seely collected
the money on the same, or that Walt Seely
was Lieutenant Governor Majors' private secretary? Well, hardly. Does it contend that Senator Taylor served out his term and was entitled to the salary

that Seely collected ostensibly in his be hall, and to which the lieutenant governor officially certified that he was entitled? Not up to date. It has no fault to find with the voucher.

What then is its defense of Majors? It attempts to show that the Omaha paper came into possession of the voucher, fac simile of which is produced in its columns, by mysterious methods and without the knowledge of the state auditor. Suppose the editor slugged the auditor of

state, bound and gagged him and tortured him by pulling out his finger nails until he gave up that voucher, what effect would that fact have upon the guilt or innocence Suppose he entered the auditor's office in the dead of night and with Jimmy and bomb rent open the vaults and estried away and

photographed it, would that indicate that it is a virtuous document or that the official who made it is without sin or blame? Are not the records in the auditor's office open to the public, including the press, and was there any necessity of stealing a copy | Seely must have known of the plot to abduct if it is wanted, and if there exists such a necessity, should it exist? Why should the state auditor object to any

paper taking a fac simile copy of this ucher or any other, if he did object, and why is there any necessity of his making any explanations to Mr. Majors, if he did make any explanations? Why, if the voucher is all right and be

yond criticism, should Mr. Majors, the state auditor, the State Journal, or any other man or thing object to allowing a fac simile to be abroad over the state in the public prints? What difference does it make to the public

in what way an Omaha paper secured copy of a public document which every citizen of the state has a right to examine at will?

# Steer Clear of the Rocks.

Ord Quiz. The success of the republican party in Nebraska is practically assured in this campaign, provided only that wisdom and justice dictate the actions of the coming state convention. Upon the actions of any convention never hinged greater responsibilities. convention never hinged greater responsibilities. The public mind, recognizing the serious consequences of political folly, and carning the lessons of experience, is now a formative state again. In order that the public mind may be led aright it behaves the republican state convention to avoid the rocks that have threatened republican success, to assume boldly the legit for the convention to the conventio publican success, to assume boldly the legit-imate responsibilities of the party, but to rush into no battles that are not properly its own. There is fresh in the public mind imate responsibilities of the party, but to rush into no battles that are not properly its own. There is fresh in the public mind the recent impeachment proceedings, which for the time rent the political heavens. The damaging disclosures of that trial are not yet forgotten. And it may be depended upon that this subject will enter more or less into this campaign. Whether the accused officials were guilty or innocent it is not the purpose of this article to assume, nor will it be the province of the state convention to decide. It is enough that the republican party wash its hands of the whole affair. If those men are innocent they will eventually be acquitted in the public minds, as they were in the courts. If they are guilty the republican party, heing now not responsible for their acts, should not become so by endorsing them or their intimate associates. And whether innocent or guilty, the republican party cannot afford to endanger its prospects by any entanglements with them in this campaign. Avoid the rocks. The office of attorney general, though named at nearly the bottom of the state ticket, is by no means the least important of the state offices. Through it alone the state must look for legal defense against opposing forces and the prosecution of those who may have done it injury. It is the state's citadel, and by all ecution of those who may have done it injury. It is the state's citadel, and by all means the voters of Nebraska will demand that no man shall be placed in charge of it arainst whom the shadow of a repreach clings, or who has been in any way associated with the wrongs that this commonwealth has suffered. The people of Nebraska ought to and will demand that its chief legal adviser and prosecutor shall be at once competent and free from all entanglement that will tend to divert his attention from the best interests of the state. This article proposes no candidate for the places to be filled and names none to be specially discarded, but it calls attention to certain conditions which the state convencution of those who may have done certain conditions which the state conven-tion ought to bear in mind, and which, if it be wise, it will be careful to regard.

# No British Builying in Japan

No British Bullying in Japan.

New York Sun.

We do not believe that the mikado's ministers will give England what both Chinese and Englishmen desire, a pretext for employing the British navy against Japan. If in the sinking of the transport Kow Shing international law was violated, proper reparation will no doubt be made. But if the affair is made the basis for intolerable exactions, Japan will be justified in appealing to arbitration, for the public opinion of the world will not in this instance suffer England to play her favorite game of bullying states weaker than herself. Japan has friends; neither Russia nor France will allow her to be made the victim of an Anglo-Chinese combination, not even though this should be backed by the relatively unimportant naval resources of the Triple Alliance. As to what would be the feelings of Americans should England try to browheat Japan, there cannot be an atom of doubt. They would be vigorously expressed in favor of the one progressive Asiatic people to which the American republic has opened the path of western civilization.

Ministerial Crisis in Uruguay MONTEVIDEO, Aug. 6 .- The minister of foreign affairs resigned Thursday and the whole ministry threatens to step down,

# BEFORE REPUBLICANS.

Shall the Party Commit Itself to a Tattooed Standard Bearer?

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

THE TELL-TALE CERTIFICATE.

The State of Nebraska, J. H. M. Jaylor or For Services as Senator from 6 day of for to Orday of despire 25 per day, - . \$300 Mileage 374 miles at 10 cents per mile, - - \$ 37 40 Total, - - + 337 I hereby certify that the above account is correct and just, and has not been paid, Attent, Col Oires Secretary.

Eraminest and astropers:

Andrear Deputy.

Approved, \$ 75 0 Called Deputy.

Deputy.

Deputy.

Deputy.

Deputy.

Deputy.

Deputy.

Deputy.

Deputy. ( How Here ) If the a grant President, Received of T. H. BENTO N. Auditor of Pur Alcounts,
Warrant No. Of Holl Amount, & M. Jaylor

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

During two sessions of the legislature in which he occupied the responsible and 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 boodle 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, and especially with his private secretary, Walt M. Seely. There no doubt whatever that Majors and 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 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 of Majors of the disappearance of Taylor.

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

March.

On March 31, when the session closed,

he certified that Taylor had served through the entire term he knowingly and wittingly committed a grave crime that laid him liable not only to impeachment, but to prosecution in the criminal courts. Had Majors certified to a fraudulent voucher in the army, or duplicated his own

The above is a fac simile of the certificate

signed by Lieutenant Governor Majors and

approved by the auditor, as now on file in

The warrant for \$75 was cashed by Walt

M. Seely, private secretary of the lieutenant

governor, and pocketed by him. Taylor

never received a penny of this money fraudu-

lently procured by the connivance of the

This act alone stamps Thomas J. Majors as

a dangerous man in any public office. When

the office of the auditor of state.

lieutenant governor.

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 commonwealth?

THE SENATE OIL ROOM. The climax of infamy on the part of the lieutenant governor was the conversion of his private office adjoining the senate chamber into a legislative oil room, in which liquor was dispensed freely to members of the senate who were addicted to drink, and to 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 to have access at all times, night or day, when the senate was in session or at recess, to the demijohns and decanters filled with choice brands of liquor, with which the lieutenant governor's room was generously supplied regardless of expense by the corporate concerns whose bills were to be logrolled through and whose interests were to be protected by the bland, affable and accomnodating lieutenant governor. Can republicans stultify themselves and

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

THE TELL-TALE TAYLOR ORDER

T.1. MAJORS, ETEUTEMENT GOVERNOR.

Senate Chamber.

Portland, Oregon. April 1128, 1891.

I hereby authorize Halx M. Deely. to sign my name to vouchers, and warrants. W.M. Taylor.

M. Seely, private secretary of Lieutenant

The above is a fac simile of the order of Governor Majors. It purports to be dated he abducted ex-senator authorizing Walt at Portland, Ore., but is written on an of-Seely to receipt the vouchers and warrants | ficial blank, headed with the name of the for his unearned salary. It will be noted | Heutenant governor, at the senate chamber, that the order is in the handwriting of Walt | Lincoln, Neb., with the date line left blank, except the figures 1891.

# FLEETING MIRTH.

New York Heraid: Mrs. Kredulus-I bring my children up entirely by faith. Mrs. Switchback-So do I, in a measure— that is, by the laying on of hands. Atchison Globe: A widower with sever children stands a better show matri-monially than a widow with one.

Chicago Record: "Have you done any-thing for the social freedom of woman?" asked the lady with eye-glasses. "No'm." said the judge, who sat in divorce cases and was a cynic, "but I've done a heap

for the emancipation of man. Indianapolis Journal: Watts-I don't like the idea of holding the primary in a saloon, Potts-Why not? Isn't a saloon a sort of primary in a saloon a sort of

Philadelphia Record: "A bad boy seldom gets his badness from his father," says the Manayunk philosopher, "The old man usually hangs on to all he has." Truth: Mrs. Newlywed-Henry, I think

you're real mean.

Mr. Newlywed-Well, what have I done?

Mrs. Newlywed-Mother writes that in
your letter asking her to come and see us
you said "visitation" instead of "visit," and
now she's not coming. New York Sun: Doctor-Your husband's pulse is going at a terrific rate, madam. I don't know how to account for it. Mrs. Springer-I know. I told him you' might bring your bill with you.

San Francisco Post: "I'll tell you what," said McSwatters the other evening, "if you want to bring out what's in a man give him a sea voyage."

Washington Star: "Doan' nebbah try ter comfo'ht er man by tellin' 'im 'is troubles might be wus," said Uncle Eben. "It

son'tter tickles er man's pride ter feel dat he's beatin' de record, eben when hit comes ter misery."

Washington Star: "Lady," began Mr. Dismal Dawson, "you see before you a man whose name is mid; m, u, d, mid."
"There must be some mistake in your calculations," replied the lady. "It takes water to make mid."

ON THE COMMON.

Boston Courier. She stood on Boston common, and her attitute was grand.
White the strains of Wagner's choicest
flowed from the cadet band.
Her face and form were faultiess, and
unto my soul it seemed
The music held her spellbound, while the
master's dream she dreamed.

Just then her chum espted her, and when those fairles met. The words which froze my romance I ne'er She, whom I'd placed so high in art, unto her friend did say: "I wish they'd git threw tunin' up an' tackle 'Boom-de-ay.'"

# POETIC CRAMPS.

New York Evening Sun. Tell me not in mournful numbers.
That I musn't eat green fruit;
What is life without cucumbers, Salt and vinegar to suit?

But enjoyment, and not sorrow, Is our destined end or way; Just to eat, that each tomorrow Finds us fatter than today.

The cucumber crop is fleeting, Green apples for no one walt; Let us, then, be up and eating, With a heart for any fate!