THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

Omaha, The Bee Building.
South Omaha, Corner N and Twenty-fourth Sta.
Council Bluffs, 12 Pearl Street.
Chicago Office, 317 Chamber of Commerce.
New York, Roome 13, 14 and 15, Tribune Bidg.
Washington, 1407 P Street, N. W.

CORRESPONDENCE. All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed: To the Editor DUSINESS LETTERS.

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

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. George II. To schook, 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 me	nth of July, 1894, was as
1	17 21,190 18 22,536 19 21,535 10 24,251 21 22,374 22 21,540 23 22,674 24 22,674 25 22,674 27 22,338 26 22,477 27 22,338
13	29
Total	775,504 insold and returned 18,481
Daily average net circustures	11ation

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 1st day of August, 1554.

(Seal.) N. P. FEIL, Notary Public. Is the Breckinridge campaign for a congressional renomination to last until the eve

of election? The proceedings of the democratic house caucus demonstrate that Speaker Crisp is more than ever cock of the house walk.

No man has a right to ask for a place on the republican ticket this year whose record has to be defended or apologized for.

Great Britain is out with her proclamation of neutrality. President Cleveland will probably take the hint within a few days.

The milk in the cocoanut has several ad vantages over that supplied from poorly fed cows in filthy dairies to the patrons of certain local milk dealers.

A steady maximum temperature three or four degrees above 90 serves to remind us all that August is usually reputed to be one of our hottest months.

What has become of the Humane society while some of the graders have been literally starving their horses to death? Is that society in existence now only on paper?

The only way by which the Japanese can hope to become citizens of this country is to see to it that they are born in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction there-

The South Omaha strikers must know that a resort to violence will deprive them of whatever popular sympathy they may have. Lawlessness must and will be put

The republican party must nominate clean and capable men for every position on the ticket from governor down to road supervisor. That is the only safe path to party success.

The paved roadway from the city boundary to Benson will be completed within the next ten days, and when the few blocks that remain unpaved between the boundary and Walnut Hill are paved this road will become the most popular of all our drives.

Omaha dealers claim to have gotten on the winning side of the rise in corn and to have raked off a neat share in the profits of the flurry. It is consoling to know that some of the loss from drouth-damaged corn is thus early recouped from the eastern grain speculators.

Free sugar is out of the question, except for certain democratic senators, who may expect to be furnished free sugar by a grateful Sugar trust. The common people will have to pay for their sugar a price sufficient to reimburse the trust for the outlays it has been compelled to make to keep its senators faithful

The French authorities do not intend to mince matters about executing the assassing of the late President Carnot. Ten days to them is ample respite for the prisoner and the chances of reprieve or stay on appeal are extremely slight. The executioner's knife is already being sharpened and will do its appointed work at the hour named unless some unexpected occurrence should intervene to prevent.

The appointment of James D. Porter of Tennessee to be district judge was doubtless primed so as to give President Cleveland an opportunity to reward some other good democrat with the place now held by Mr. Porter, namely, the Chilian ministry. The new minister to Chili will of course be named with special reference to the probable effect of the appointment upon the coming congressional elections.

Local republicans are alive to the duty that will devolve upon them during the coming state convention, and are preparing to entertain the visitors in a manner worthy of the occasion. Omaha wants to make so good an impression upon delegates and candidates that they will all prefer to have succeeding state conventions held in Omaha. The way to do this is to make every one feel that he is individually welcome.

Don't imagine for an instant that Congressman Bynum stands alone in the house in favor of yielding to the demands of the senate tariff conferees. There are plenty of democratic congresamen who are so anxious to got home that they are willing to take the senate bill or any other bill that may be offered. They dare not express their real desires, however, and for this reason the democrats of the house still present to the outer world an appearance of solidity.

The situation at South Omaha makes it more than ever apparent that annexation ta demanded in the interest of law and order. The South Omaha police force of the chief and eight men is inadequate to repress mob violence or riotous disturbance just as the South Omaha fire department is inadequate to suppress an extensive conflagration. As a matter of self preservation South Omaha should consolidate with Omaha within the next twelve menths.

WHERE WILL THEY BE ATT The silver plank in the platform of the republicans of the Sixth congressional district is warmly defended by one of its framers in a letter which we print elsewhere. The writer asserts that this plank was modeled after the national republican platforms of 1888 and 1892, and he furthermore insists that each congressional district has a right to formulate its own views on any of the vital issues before the people, regardless of what position the state convention may take upon the same question. On both these points The Bee takes most decided issue.

The Sixth district had a right to reaffirm

vention on the question of silver coinage,

interpret its meaning. The platform of 1888

1888 intended to convey by the declaration

Harrison did not refer to that plank in his

letter of acceptance of 1888 nor in his in-

cratic administration may have had refer-

ence to the policy of Cleveland's secretary

of the treasury in exercising his discretion

under the Bland-Allison act of 1878 adverse

to the extensive circulation of silver. But

denounced the democratic party for its hos-

tility to silver does not justify the republi-

cans of 1894 to denounce the democratic

We might just as well denounce the dem

ocratic party at this time for declaring the

1864. The conditions of 1894 are not the

conditions of 1888. In 1888 allver was range-

ing from 90 cents to \$1 an ounce. This year

it has been ranging from 60 to 65 cents an

ounce. The divergence is so great now be-

tween the commercial and coinage value of

the metals that it would be utterly impos-

sible to bring them together and keep them

together at the old ratio, even by an inter-

national agreement, let alone under a free

coinage act unsupported by international

What is the "crime of 1893" anyway?

The Sherman act was passed by a republican

congress and approved by a republican pres-

ident with a view of stimulating the price

of silver and raising its commercial value

up to the coinage standard. The experiment

was a lamentable failure and the repeal of

the act was demanded and supported by re-

publicans with very few exceptions. What

sense is there in denouncing the democrats

for demonstizing silver when they had no

We deny the right of any congressional

district to commit the party to a position

on the question of free silver or any other

national issue. Such a practice would dis-

fragments upon vital questions could survive

very long. Furthermore, such a course, even

if it was proper, would be impolitic. The

democracy in this and other states is hope-

are in position to profit by that division.

What advantage is to be gained by wab-

bling and jugglery on the silver issue?

by any such chaff? Is it not absolutely cer-

tain that the only hope of getting support

from democrats for republican candidates in

the present campaign is through a firm stand

for sound money as against any scheme of

free colnage flatism? In other words, it is a

coinage wing will support populists as

not vote with republicans unless the party

and its candidates stand up for honest

money as defined by ex-President Harrison

in his letter of acceptance for 1892. When

the republicans of the Sixth district com-

to face this issue squarely where will they

A SENSIBLE VETO MESSAGE.

land to the house of representatives on Tues-

day is sensible, and commendable because

sensible. The president refuses to sign a

bill passed by congress authorizing him to

appoint an ex-army officer, designated by

name, to be second lieutenant in the artil-

lery, to be placed immediately upon the

retired list for disability, without even the

customary examination by a retiring board

The reason assigned for this refusal is that

such special legislation is subversive of sound

It must be acknowledged that the practice

of prostituting the retired list of the regu-

lar army to the private benefit of men who

have no claim to its privilege has become

altogether too prevalent. President Cleve-

land himself confesses to having signed sev-

eral bills equally objectionable as this from

this point of view, his scruples having been

overcome in each instance by the persuasive

force of sympathy and sentiment. The fact

that the president has himself been incon-

sistent on this subject does not, however,

affect the soundness of his present position.

The retired list of the army was originally

intended as a provision for army officers

who maintain their good standing until in-

capacitated for service by age or disability.

To the officers of the regular army it was

to be what the retired list is for judges of

the federal courts-both an opportunity to

live in comfort when a life work has been

exhausted and a means of keeping the

actual work in the hands of men able to

attend to it. A bill authorizing the presi-

dent to appoint a designated man to a

vacant judgeship to be immediately retired

would secure no recognition in congress

whatever, yet bills to use the army retired

list for a similar purpose are viewed as

perfectly legitimate. If the beneficiary is

really deserving there are, as the president

points out, various ways in which relief bills

may be framed without destroying the sig-

The particular bill which has fallen under

the president's veto appears to have few, if

any redeeming features, the officer for

whose benefit it was intended having for-

feited his place in the army through gross

misbehavior and having spared no efforts to

overturn the finding of the court martial

that dismissed him through political in-

fluence and political wire pulling.

At the same time the principle at the bot-

tom of the president's reasoning has a wider

application than to this one method of per-

verting the retired list. The latter is sub-

ject to attacks from the executive as well

as the legislative. Too often are promotions

in the army and navy made merely to give

the appointee a higher title and pay in order

to retire in a few months to better advan-

tage than before. Frequently the near ap-

proach of the age for retirement is one of

the most potent arguments advanced in

favor of jumping this person or that person

out of the regular order and compelling those

in the line of promotion to wait. The fraud

is not so much upon the latter as upon the

people who are forced to support a retired

nificance of the retired list.

policy and good administration.

The veto message sent by President Cleve-

be at?

more to do with it than the republicans?

agreement.

party for the alleged "crime of 1893."

augural. The denunciation of the demo-

respect to it in the past.

templates. Unfortunately judicial appoint-

ments have also on one or two occasions

been prompted by the prospect of retire-

SETTLE THE STRIKE. The South Omaha butchers' strike has reached the dangerous point. The attempt of the pledges made by the last national conthe strikers to carry their demands by force will compel the local authorities to resort but it had no right to interpolate it or misto force to repress disturbance and protect property. If the police and sheriff's deputies simply declared the party to be in favor of are overpowered the militia will have to be gold and sliver as money and denounced the put in requisition, and if the militia fail to democratic administration for attempting to restore peace and keep the disturbing eledemonstize silver. What the convention of ment under subjection the regular army will doubtless be called out, as it was is at this time a matter of conjecture. General tweive years ago during the so-called dump riots in this city. The outcome would in the end be disastrous to the striking butchers, although it would also inflict serious damage upon the packers, and incidentally cripple this community. As a matter of fact, an incalculable amount of damage has already been inflicted upon South Omaha and Omaha by the strike. Our stock market the fact that the national convention of 1888 had been steadily gaining ground within the past six months. Omaha had overtaken Kansas City, and become second only to Chicago as a packing center. The strike has diverted a large part of this business, and it will take months if not years to recover lost ground. Nobody has been the gainer, and nobody can gain anything by the strike, war a failure in its national platform of

whatever way it may terminate. Now, why cannot the strike be settled peaceably and amicably? The striking butchers have offered to submit their differences to arbitration. The packers, as usual in almost every strike, declare they have nothing to arbitrate. They claim that there really is little or no difference between the existing butchers' scale and the demand of the striking butchers. If this is true, no great harm would come from arbitration. If the arbitrators cannot agree, no harm can come from making the effort. In our judgment the packers and stock yards people are interested in settling the strike amicably. The glory and triumph of winning in such a fight will be more than offset by the bitterness engendered. If the conflict continues any length of time it will be carried into politics in the next legislature, and the next legislature is liable to retaliate in a way that will permanently cripple the

stock yards and do nobody any good. It seems to us that arbitration is a very slight concession to organized labor. If it is not adopted voluntarily it will be made compulsory by law in spite of all the resistance of corporate employers.

member the party. No party divided into CONGRESS AND THE COMBINATIONS. In the whitewashing report of the democrats of the senate committee that investigated the sugar scandal there is a paragraph which has not received the attention lessly divided on that issue and republicans it merits. It is this: "Though perhaps outside the scope of the duty imposed upon your committee, they take occasion to strongly deprecate the importunity and How many Bryan democrats will be caught pressure to which congress and its members are subjected by the representatives of great industrial combinations, whose enormous wealth tends to suggest undue influence and to create in the public mind a demoralizing belief in the existence of corrupt practices.' Having made this statement it would seem foregone conclusion that the Bryan free that some member of the committee might with entire propriety have proposed some against any republican, and the democrats way to remedy this abuse, which is a rewho oppose the debasing of the currency will proach to congress and the country. But no suggestion looking in this direction has been made and it must be assumed that members of congress will continue to tolerate the importunities of representatives of industrial combinations as well as of those of the corporations which maintain a lobby at Washington to dine and wine congressmen regardless of expense whenever the interests of the corporations are to be looked after. To merely deprecate this state of affairs amounts to nothing. It will not deter the combinations and corporations from sending men to the seat of government to influence legislation, nor will it have any effect upon members of congress who are willing to hold intercourse with these men. And so long as this is tolerated the public will be fully warranted in believing in the existence of corrupt practices. Indeed, the fact that the combinations and corporations keep representatives at Washington must be taken as prima facie evidence that such practices do exist. If it was simply the purpose of the corporations to enlighten congress regarding proposed legislation affecting their interests there would be no necessity for keeping at Washington high-salaried representatives with unlimited means at their command. It is because they know there are congressmen who can be corruptly manipulated that they keep well paid lobbyists at Washington who understand the arts by which weak and dishonest men are caught.

Perhaps the only sure cure for the abuse which the members of the senate investigating committee deprecate is to be found in a higher standard of public morality and selfrespect among congressmen. No such scandals as bring reproach upon the American congress are ever heard about the British Parliament or the French Assembly. The obvious explanation is that the members of those bodies are constantly solicitous to maintain unsullied their character as public men. They know that the suspicion of any connection with corrupt practices will destroy them politically, and consequently they are most careful to maintain a high standard of public morality and honesty. They are not subjected to the importunity and pressure of combinations and corporations because they will not permit it. A member of the House of Commons whose ear was at the command of lobbyists and who commonly associated with them, as many of the members of congress do, accepting their favors of one sort and another, would be retired to private life and political obscurity at the first opportunity. Our earlier congresses were free from scandals because their members had truer ideas of integrity and morality in public life, and also a loftier sense of the honor and dignity of their positions. The men who gave character to the earlier congresses were not mere politicians and their ideas of public duty were elevated and clean. True, there was no Sugar trust or Coal syndicate in those days to practice corruption, but there is no reason to doubt that the men of that time would have been proof sgainst even these influences. The importunity and pressure of the representatives of industrial combinations will cease just as soon as members of congress refuse utterly to have anything to do with these people personally and keep aloef from them. ator Mills set an admirable example when he declined to see the president of the Sugar trust, knowing the object of that official in calling on him. If all congressmen would emulate this example there would speedily be an end to the importunity on the part of

list larger than the spirit of the law con- lobbyists and to the scandals that bring repreach upon chaggess and the American people.

There appears to be no doubt that Oates

ment after the minimum period of service, has carried Atabama, but that there was and a suspicion of this character has atfraud in the election, as charged by Kolb, tached to some of President Cleveland's own seems to be no less certain, and it is highly appointments to the bench. But if he will probable that the defeated candidate and his consistently adhere in the future to the supporters will make some trouble before the principle enunciated in his veto message we matter is settled. This is indicated by the lanshall try to forgive his inconsistencies in guage of his published statement, in which he claims to have been elected by a large majority and charges wholesale frauds on the part of theresupporters of Oates. The closing paragraph of this statement contains a distinct threat and Kolb has heretofore shown that he has fighting qualities which compel the respect of his adversaries. The contest between the Kolb faction of the democracy and the regular organization has been going on for four years. In 1890 Koth was defeated for the nomination for governor in the regular convention and then claimed that he was defrauded. Two years later he again lost the nomination, having in the meanwhile allied himself with the farmers alliance, and he ran on a separate ticket. He was defeated, and then, as now, charged his defeat to fraud. This year Kolb was nominated by a convention representing a combination of democrats, republicans and populists and made an aggressive campaign. The democrats, however, were well organized, they had many speakers in the field and they appear to have made gains among the colored voters. What Kolb can do in the matter, beyond holding public meetings and denouncing the successful party as he did two years ago, is not apparent, but he may be expected to raise a good deal of a disturbance. The election of a successor to United States Senator Morgan was an important factor in the campaign and undoubtedly exerted a considerable influence favorable to Oates.

The decision by Judge Bellinger that the allotment of Indian lands in severalty makes the Indian an American citizen and deprives him of the benefit of any special legislation enacted for his benefit by congress is doubtless the logic of the law, but it is sure to create trouble for the Indians who find themselves with a title to their shares of the tribal lands. The judge was led to this con clusion by the case of a man accused of illegally selling liquor to an Indian, in which a defense was entered that the law prohibiting such sale applied to Indians only in their tribal states. The theory upon which the decision is based is that the jurisdiction of congress under the constitution to legislate for the domestic affairs of the Indian is confined to the tribal Indian. It assumes that whenever congress orders the lands allotted in severalty the Indian has progressed far enough to take care of himself and has no longer need of a federal guardianship. This, in most instances, is really not the truth, because the allotment is made from altogether different motives. The Indian is in as much need of federal control and supervision after as before allotment. Take that protection away, and the Indian will be helpless in the hands of unscrupulous whites.

The large number of counterfeiters recently apprehended by the government detective service shows how irresistible a big stake is to crooks and thieves in spite of the almost certain detection that follows the act. There is scarcely an unpunished counterfeiter in the country, yet there are hundreds of men ready to embark in every coun terfeiting enterprise. The counterfeiter is doomed the moment he sets about his work.

Figuring on the Cost. Globe-Democrat.

"Bradstreet's" makes the aggregate cost of the recent strike \$81,000,000, of which considerably more than half is in wages. The railroads lost by destruction of property about \$2,000,000, and this they will recover from taxpayers. Fruit growers are out \$2,500,000, and can call on no one to re-imburse them. Most of them are poor men. struggling to make both ends meet

Harmony in the Carolinas.

Chiengo Inter Ocean. The democracy of South Carolina is having a real lively, nice time all by itself Governor Tillman calls General Butler some fourteen different kinds of "a liar," and Butler shows that Tillman is "a white sepulcher of fraud," with all the colors of "a hypocrite" painted all over him. The state has not been so amused and enter-tained since the days of the Hamburg mas-

Indianapolis Journal The exodus to Europe which began early in the spring still continues and increase: Some of the steamers which left New Yor last week carried as many as 1,0 last week carried as many as 1,00 steerage passengers. Steamship agents estimate that not less than 25,000 a month are now returning to Europe as a result of hard times and low rates. It is a singular illustration of the operation of natural causes in the correction of social con-

Millions in the Sugar Deal.

Cincinnati Commercial The sugar receipts at the four ports of New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Balti-more since Jamuary I. or since the develop-ment of the sugar policy of the democracyment of the singar poncy of the democracy-led by the president and the senate—are 1,320,435 tons, or about fifty pounds for each sugar consuming person, and on this the agreed sugar schedule will advance the price 2 cents a pound, or \$1 per capita. In other words, the people of the United States are to turn over \$60,000,000 to the trust that has the patronage of the president and democratic senators.

Scandalous Misconduct of Senators.

New York World. This report casts such a stigma upon the senators as no newspaper publication could. It discredits both the intelligence and the integrity of that body. It betrays its utter incapacity to deal with misconduct on the part of its own members, and reveals its entire lack of desire or willingness to do so. It is a consent to shame, a confession of It is a consent to shame, a confession o blind insensibility to scandalous misconduct blind insensibility to scandalous misconduct. The report leaves the senate worse smirched with suspicion than before. It will convince the public that those accusations artrue which the report is carefully framed to deny. The whole proceeding has been a cowardly shirking, and no man's reputation will suffer more by it than Senator Gray's

A Peniorallizing Ruting.

Minneaphia Tribune.

It appears that President Lincoln, in 1862, issued an order to the effect that soldiers should not be compelled to do unnecessary on Sunday. Recently a p

work on Sunday. Recently a private named Cedarquist was ordered by his second lieutenant to engage in target practice on that day, and refused. He was tried by court martial and sentenced to fine and imprisonment. The secretary of war has now ordered that the secretary of war has now ordered that the sentence be remitted and that the officer lwho issued the legal order must be brought to trial for disobedience to the president's order. The attorney who defended Cedarquist declares that the effect of the ruling is that a soldier need only obey fawful orders.

This would seamed be a dangerous ruling subversive of discipline and good order in the army. The first duty of a soldier is to obey, and he send to stop to ask questions or discuss legal points. The officer may be presumed to be as well posted on the law as the private; if he isn't, he issues an unlawful order at his peril, and may subsequently be punished for it—but the duty of the soldier at the moment is to obey without question. It would be rather a dangerous state of affairs if a company or regiment were confronting a victous moband the soldiers should set up their own without question. It would be rather a dangerous state of affairs if a company or regiment were confronting a victous mob and the soldiers should set up their own private judgment and declare the orders given them by the officers to fire or charge to be illegal. The order issued by the secretary of war cannot fait to exert a demoralizing effect upon the army. Cedarquist should be punished for disobedience. The right course for him to have pursued was to obey the order for target practice, under protest, at the time, and afterwards bring charges against the lieutenant for issuing an illegal order. Such a course would be in the line of the strict maintenance of discipline. If the privates in rank are to be allowed to set up as amateur lawyers and act upon their own judgments as to whether orders are legal or illegal, the army will become a mob.

REPLECTIONS ON RAIN MAKING.

New York Sun: Prof. Dinsmore of the Normal school at Emporia and other Kansas experimenters are working hard to produce rain by artificial means. If the Kansau farmers want rain, why don't they get up a picine or induce the legislature to prohibit the use of umbrellas? If mere thunder and guns could be depended upon to broach the casks of heaven, the populists would have Kanzas en feet under water.

Boston Globe: Speaking of rainmaking, Prof. Fernando Sanford says in the Popular Science Monthly: "There is no evidence to Science Monthly: "There is no evidence to show that even the smallest local shower has been produced artificially. Further than that, it is safe to say that no method of producing artificial rain has yet been publi proposed which suggests to one familiar with the scientific principles involved even a pos-sibility of success." But, then, there wer sibility of success." But, then, there were scientific gentlemen who told Noah once that was away off in thinking there was going

to be a flood. Philadelphia Inquirer: Prof. Sanford says theoretically the best way to produce would be to send up liqueffed carbonic acid, because in vaporizing and expanding the acid would take enough heat from the surrounding air to set molecules vibrating in gaseous form. But to cool the air sufficient o give a quarter of an inch of rain over quare mile would take 400,000,000 pounds o the acid, and if such a quantity could be purchased at a dollar a pound the cost would be \$600,000 per acre for acid alone. The plan of the professed rainmaker seems to be contract to furnish rain to as many sections of the country as possible. If it rains over any one of these areas he will collect the pay. If it does not rain the experiment has cost nothing.

Springfield Republican: Paith in the possibility of bringing down rain by artificial means is particularly strong with the officials of the Rock Island railroad, and while Prof. Sanford of California is writing down the failure of all such experiments, the Rock Island road has an experiments, the Rock Island road has an experimenter named Jewell at work trying to bring moisture upon the parched plains through which the road runs. They declare that he has been successful enough to warrant their furnish-ing him a special car and paying his expenses, besides a salary. Jewell claims to be able, by the discharge of certain gases in the air, to so far reduce the temperature as to bring about precipitation. He tells big stories, but the Rock Island people seem to think them true, and testify to this opinion by the expenditure of some money.

St. Paul Pioneer Press: But this year was the rainmaker's opportunity, and where is he? Never was there such a chance for him to confound the skeptics. For weeks he prayer of a line of great commonwealths, from Manitoba to Texas, has been for rain. A moderate discharge would have saved crops worth millions of dollars. In South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas a rainmaker with any evidence to support his title could have won a bigger harvest from the clouds than the rescued farmer from his crop. demand for rain was never more general or urgent. So, too, there would have been little chance to dispute the right of the rainmaker to credit for any precipitation that occurred. The drouth was so prolonged and severe that a break in it could hardly have been attributed to natural causes. The rain maker who really brought rain would have marched out with flying colors.

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

He is a wise senator who recognizes his wn Sugar orders. Ex-Secretary of War Dick Thompson is writing a book, and he is 83. His great age

The late victories of the Vigilant confirm the popular notion that George Gould is a capital fellow. If reports from the seat of war are correct,

he Chinese are going after bottom facts with persistent regularity. It took seven hours' balloting to nominate

Christian Holler for congress at South Bend, Ind. But he is not out of the woods yet. A poll of the Ashland district gives Breckinridge nearly twice as many votes as either Owens or Settle. Blue grass reformers are pposed to untried men, evidently.

A cursory reading of Chicago papers leads the conclusion that Mr. Stead's reputation would be materially enhanced in the city if ne would write less about Chicago. While J. Silican Coxey was addressing a multitude at Alliance, O., a horse standing

lear dropped dead. The animal was hitched short and could not get out of range 'Coxey's voice. It is proposed to erect in Washington a

nonument to Pierre C. L'Enfant, the engine who planned the streets of the city. remains are buried at Green Hill, Md., where he died in 1824. The Genini, a naphtha launch built for

President Cleveland, was seized by the Standard Oil company at New Haven for As soon as the seizers learned the debt. name of the owner they dropped it quite suddenly.

Brooklyn is experimenting with posts trolley cars. Two cars have been fitted for the handling and assorting of mails. will be operated between the city and outly An editor in New Mexico was enthusiasti-

cally walloped by local censors for failing to exercise judicious supervision over his "patent inside." The incident suggests that porder journalists should lay aside the say and ax and test their guns on the boiler plate. Judge Amos M. Thayer, the new circuit

udge, is 52 years old. He served in a New York regiment during the war and was admitted to the bar in St. Louis in 1868. has served on the state and federal district benches since 1874, and takes high rank among the jurists of the west. A New York Chinaman gave this char-

ac'eristic opinion of the war: "Japan not whip not any Chinamen. Bah, only spitfire! He not big soldier like China. China say shoo, bang, that slettle. No more war.
Only flea bites on elephant now. Not make
much difference. China keep Corea if he
like."

Hon. Austin Blair of Michigan, whose death is announced, was one of the famous group of war governors. He was one the founders of the republican party, but drifted away from his first love in 1872. short stay in the democratic camp effectually cured him, and he returned to his first allegiance a stalwart among stalwarts.

TONIC FOR LONG FACES.

Boston Courier: "Stars and garters!" ex-claimed the man as one of the ballet girls kicked off a tuft of his hair.

disclosures at the seashore, the summer girl is getting through the season in pretty good shape. Washington Star: "Er lazy man," said Uncle Eben, "will tire his se'f tryin' ter dodge work more dan er industrious man will in doin' twicet de 'mount."

Yonkers Statesman: Mrs. Crimsonbeak— I see by this paper that a western man has invented a moveable keyhole. Mr. Crimsonbeak—That's nothing new. I've seen

them many a night. Indianapolis Journal: First Chinese Warior-Whattee this Clistian science? Second Chinese Warrior-Machine guns,

Truth: Priscilla-Don't you envy my luck? Isn't Jack Murray a splendid fellow to have for a fance? Prunella-Oh, yes; I know that from experience.

Syracuse Courier: Warm smiles are still worn, but cool expressions are preferred.

Judge: Miss Faith Cure—Now, Mrs. Blant, after hearing the experiences of our brothers and sisters and what divine mercy has done for their salvation, don't you think you would like to join us? Mrs. Blunt—No, thanks. I'm afraid I'm not bad enough. Somerville Journal: Wiggs What a fear-ful cold you've got, old man! Are you tak-ing anything for it? Biggs-Yes. Wiggs-What? Biggs-Advice.

FAN TAN.

New York Press. Quoth Admiral Ting: "It's a very strange thing
How these confounded Japanese fight;
They sank Chih and Chen, and, sad, to say, then
Ching-Yuen knocked clean out of sight.

'Hence it won't do for me to venture to So I'll not take the blame of that sin;
But a challange I'll send by the hand of
some friend
For a game which I think I can win. KEEP IT 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 sance 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, M. Mr. Jayer O. For Services as Sen eter

from 6 days of Jan to Onday of ses seem essars.

1801, 60 days at 5 per day, - + 300

Mileage 3 74 miles at 10 cents per mile, - - + 37 75 Deduct amount drawn, - \$262 40

Balance due, - \$25 I hereby certify that the above account is correct and just, and has not been paid, (Box mas) If is a good President. Attest, Col Circle Servicery,

Examined and adjusted:

Approved, \$ 1 Pour Marian

Deputy.

Received of T. H. BENTON Auditor of Public Accounts,

Warrant No. 01 11 De Amount, \$ 1 Pour Mariant No. 01 11 De Amount, \$ 1 Pour M

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 tattooed with a record of indellible infamy. They would be confronted at every crossroad with the story of the forged census returns that ecandalized 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 Heutenant 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 Seely must have known of the plot to abduct Taylor in order to keep him from casting his 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,

signed by Lieutenant Governor Majors and approved by the auditor, as now on file in the office of the auditor of state. The warrant for \$75 was cashed by Walt M. Seely, private secretary of the lieutenant

The above is a fac simile of the certificate

governor, and pocketed by him. Taylor never received a penny of this money fraudulently procured by the connivance of the Heutenant governor. This act alone stamps Thomas J. Majors as

a dangerous man in any public office. When 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 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 demiliohns and decanters filled with choice brands of liquor with which the lieutenant governor's room was generously sunplied regardless of expense by the corporate concerns whose bills were to be logrofled through and whose interests were to be protected by the bland, affable and accommodating ileutenant 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.) MAJORS, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Senate Chamber.

Lincoln, Neb. 1891

Portland, Origon. April 1108, 1891.

I hereby authorize Halx M. Deely, to sign my name to vouchers, and warrants. W.M. Taylor. The above is a fac simile of the order of Governor Majors. It purports to be dated the 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 uncarried salary. It will be noted | lieutenant 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.

NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS. The Scotia Monitor has suspended publica-

M. Seely, private secretary of Lieutenant

The Scotts Bluff county fair will be held at Gering September 19 to 21. Charles Klago, an Aurora grocer, ha liabilities of over \$1,000 and

assets of \$1.800. It is reported that farmers in Hamilton ounty are killing their horses because they have nothing to feed them and there is no sale for common stock.

wilds of Wyoming on a hunting expedition

Another attempt to find coal is being put forth south of Plattsmouth, and a diame drill is now forcing its way into the bowels of the earth on the Midkiff farm, Three Beatrice nimrods who went to the

have returned with two bears, a mountain goat and numerous other game be found in the state of Nebraska. While excavating for the Bayard canal in Cheyenne county workmen found a com-pletely constructed tone oven and fireplace with wood and charcos; ready for use. The find was buried beneath three feet of a There is much speculation as to who b it and when. It might have been built a thousand years ago or in the days when the Mormon trail ran up the valley or by some of the early hunters and trappers. It is evidently a relic of a bygone generation, pre-served almost complete beneath an accumu-

False to Party and Pledge.

lation of years. So far as possible it will be kept for the inspection of the public.

New York Sun.

The preservation of American institutions is of higher moment than the performance of a democratic piedge. Let the populists and socialist labor people enact their income tax when they obtain power from the

country to do so. The democratic party cannot enact it for them, as a blackmall payment for a tariff bill, without being false to the first ideas of American politics.

A PARISIAN INCIDENT, Eugene Field.

Eugene Field.
The Cafe Molineau is where
A dainty little minx
Serves God and man as best she can
Ry serving meats and drinks.
Oh, such an air the creature has,
And such a pretty face!
I took delight that surium night
In hanging round the place.

I know but very little French, I have not long been here:
But when she spoke, her meaning broke
Full sweetly on my ear.
Then, too, she seemed to understand
Whate'er I had to say.
Though most I knew was "cony poo,"
"Bong zhoor," and "see yoo pisy."

The female wit is always quick,
And of all womankind
'Tis here in France that you, perchance,
The keenest wils shall find
And here you'll find that subtle gift,
That rure, distinctive touch,
Combined with grace of form and face,
That runds men overmuch.

That glads men overmuc "Our girls at home," I mused aloud,
"Lack either that or this;
They don't combine the art divine
As does the Gallic miss.
Far be it from me to malign
Our belies across the sex.
And yet I'll swear noise can compare
With this ideal She."

And then I praised her dainty foot.
In very awful French.
And parleyvooed in guileful mood.
Until the saucy wench.
Tossed back her baughty ashure head,
And froze me with disdain.
"There are on me no flea," said she,
"For I came from Bangor, Maine."