

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEVATER, Editor. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. George B. Tschuck, 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, 1891, was as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Date, Copies, Total. Rows for each day from July 1st to July 31st, showing daily circulation and a total of 75,591 copies.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 1st day of August, 1891. GEORGE B. TSCHUCK, Secretary.

We thought the original intention was to have the new tariff law go into effect on June 1, 1891.

According to the Bryan-Weaver organ the distinction between real democrats and real populists has become too fine for its fulfilled intellect.

Did those bicyclers ever make comparison of the expense of sending a telegram from Washington to Denver by wire and by relay riders of the wheel?

It is lucky that Li Hung Chang has not seen the alleged pictures of himself in the American press. Were it otherwise there might be a war against America instead of one against Japan.

Mr. Bryan's presence will not be needed at the meeting of the democratic state committee next Monday. The state convention will be summoned without any conscious design of encouraging Mr. Bryan's senatorial ambitions.

Senator Allen's bill to punish professional lobbyists is, we fear, destined to be relegated to the realms of innocuous desuetude. There are altogether too many congressmen and senators included in the objectionable lobbyist class.

Gambling in corn options is no better than gambling at faro or betting on the outcome of a prize fight or horse race. The man who has earned his money by honest industry is worse than a fool to risk it on margins and options in the grain pit.

The Whisky trust must have the straight tip that the tariff bill is to be passed or it would not pay out the money necessary to take its stock out of bond at this particular time. This action of the trust indicates that it is prompted by more than mere possibility.

Ex-Senator Ingalls says that he is sorry for all the fellows who are working to be elected or appointed to some office or another. He furthermore adds that they can never know what it is to enjoy life until they abandon the race for office as he has done. Mr. Ingalls' reputation for sarcasm has long been established.

Senator Voorhees' defection from the senate tariff bill to the house bill is occasioning some unfavorable comment in Washington, where it is said that the Indiana senator was at one time prepared to second Senator Gorman in his attack upon President Cleveland for interfering in the tariff controversy. Voorhees' somersaults, however, have become too common to attract widespread attention.

One of the arguments advanced in favor of holding the republican state convention in Omaha was that it would stimulate activity and interest among local republicans. The prospect of the convention is already doing this. Clubs are being organized and meetings held nightly in all parts of the city. This is encouraging so early in the season. When the campaign is on, politics will be the one absorbing and all-pervading topic.

The enterprising eastern newspaper which is printing the news from the Oriental war in the Chinese and Japanese languages for the benefit of its Chinese and Japanese patrons seems to have entirely overlooked the Koreans in its dispensations. The Koreans are as much interested in the progress of the war as any one. The Koreans in this country can be counted on the fingers of one hand, but they must be newspaper readers. We shall expect to see the war news in four parallel columns henceforth—English, Chinese, Japanese and Korean.

The ostrich is reputed to have the most case-hardened stomach of any known living creature. He will swallow broken glass bottles, iron spikes, old boots and crushed rocks without experiencing the slightest trouble from indigestion. The Iowa democrats who swallowed General Weaver are just a little ahead of the average ostrich in their castrated digestive apparatus. When they gulped down Weaver they swallowed prohibition, woman suffrage, flatism, socialism and every other item that has afflicted American politics for the last twenty-five years.

Sioux City has been looting off funds and high salaries in the public schools right and left. The Omaha school board has not yet been able to realize that it has become necessary to bring the management of the public schools down to a strictly business basis. While every business house has been re-organizing, and if not cutting salaries, at least not adding to them, the school board in Omaha is increasing salaries through the device of shortening the school year. It gives the teachers and principals the same pay for less work. Omaha can not hold herself aloof from the cities immediately surrounding her. She must follow Sioux City and Kansas City in a policy of retrenchment. In this politics and favoritism must give way to business principles.

SIGNS OF IMPROVEMENT.

While business generally is still far from satisfactory there are unmistakable signs of improvement which encourage the hope that a revival is at hand. The eastern trade journals note a better condition of things in several lines. It is reported of the shoe business that nearly every manufacturer is to produce shoes in August with all the orders he can fill up to October. Manufacturers have had stocks on hand reduced to the lowest limit, and what is true as to shoes is equally true of other lines. In the woolen trade the demand for the raw material continues active, and manufacturers are laying in large stocks. The mills report an excellent business, most of them being filled up with orders, and it is said that unless the senate rates on wools are materially changed the mill prospects are more than tolerable. In the iron and steel trade the production of finished steel for other purposes than rails is so good as to show that the consumption of steel outside of the rail demand is about as large as when industry was more active.

A feature of the situation is that in most industries there is no attempt being made to speculate in the future. Production is being for the most part confined to supplying actual wants as represented by orders on hand. This is a perfectly natural condition of things under existing circumstances, but it none the less clearly points to a revival just as soon as the tariff question is settled. The vital fact in the situation is that there is room for a considerable increase in stocks in all lines, and when all uncertainty is removed the building up of stocks will be commenced, assuming, of course, that no material changes are made in the pending tariff bill. Of this there seems to be little probability. If an agreement can be reached on the items over which the senate and house conferees are now struggling there will be little difficulty or loss of time in reaching an understanding as to everything else about which there is a difference. The latest advices from Washington do not indicate that an agreement is probable, but it appears likely that there will be definitive action one way or the other before the close of the week. All efforts seem now to be directed to securing some sort of a compromise, neither side being willing to make a complete concession of the demand of the other, and it is by no means certain that a compromise can be effected. The signs are that the industrial interests are ready to expand operations the moment they know what the tariff conditions are to be for the next few years. The condition of the corn crop is a rather unfortunate feature in the situation, but this may prove not to be so serious as is now apprehended. Altogether the outlook for domestic trade is more encouraging, and while recovery must be slow it seems to be well assured. The foreign trade condition is disappointing, but a revival in that direction, also, may be confidently anticipated within the next sixty days. At any rate the situation is far from hopeless.

REVENUE UNDER THE NEW TARIFF.

Assuming that an agreement on the new tariff bill will be reached, as the latest advices appear to warrant, and that the changes in the schedules of the pending bill will not be such as to very materially affect the estimate of results from that measure, it will be interesting to refer to the final figures of the treasury experts of the probable receipts from customs under the operation of the senate bill. These estimates were made two weeks ago and are based upon the assumption that the imports will be the same as for the fiscal year 1893. It is admitted that reduced duties and the disturbances to the regular movement of trade caused by tariff changes will modify these figures and probably increase importations, but there is no substantial data for estimating what this increase may be. The importations for 1893 were among the largest in the commercial history of the country, and it will require a very considerable development of new trade to carry those of 1895 and succeeding years beyond them. Still it is possible that they will be exceeded. Under the existing law the receipts from customs for the fiscal year of 1893 amounted in round figures to \$198,000,000. The estimated receipts from the senate bill is \$179,000,000, which is \$55,000,000 more than it was last year. The estimated house bill would yield. The large difference in revenue in favor of the senate bill comes chiefly from sugar, which it is estimated will yield \$48,000,000, as that increases in other schedules amount to only about \$11,000,000, and the amount may be still less in the event of iron ore being placed on the free list, which would require a revision of the metal schedule. But accepting as approximately correct the estimate of customs receipts under the pending bill they will fall below those of the existing law for 1893 to the amount of only about \$20,000,000, though this reduction represents not more than one-third the amount lost on the schedules other than sugar. If the estimated revenue from sugar be taken from the estimate of total revenue under the senate bill it will be seen that the reduction from all other schedules, on the comparison with 1893, is about \$20,000,000. From internal revenue the estimated increase under the senate bill is \$20,000,000 from spirits, \$3,000,000 from playing cards and \$20,000,000 from the income tax, which added to \$160,000,000 under the existing law makes a total of \$213,000,000. Add to this the probable receipts from the postal service and miscellaneous sources, \$104,000,000, and there is an estimated grand total of revenue of \$496,000,000.

If this should be realized and the secretary of the treasury's estimate of expenditures for 1895 should not be exceeded, as it probably will not be, there would be a surplus of about \$48,000,000, but this could not become available within the year following the enactment of the law. The income tax feature of the bill is not to go into effect until January 1 next, and it will probably be a couple of months after that time before there is much revenue from this source. Then it will doubtless be fully six months after the taking effect of the law before there is any considerable revenue from sugar, the refining interest having taken full advantage of its opportunity to accumulate a supply of raw sugar and bring it into the country free of duty, which will supply its requirements until the next crop. It is hardly likely, therefore, that the treasury will get to exceed one-third of the estimated revenue from sugar during the current fiscal year. Assuming that the treasury will get nothing from sugar or from the income tax for six months it must, in order to meet obligations, realize in full the estimated receipts from other sources of revenue. It is hardly probable that it will be able to do this. It certainly cannot from whisky, because from \$12,000,000 to \$13,000,000 of the whisky tax has been anticipated in order to avoid the increased tax. It is reasonably expected that the importations will be heavy as soon as the tariff bill is enacted.

But owing to prices and curtailed consumption the amount of importations is very likely to fall below expectations. While, therefore, the senate bill contemplates an ample revenue under normal conditions, it is more than possible that the treasury will continue to experience a deficit for some months after its enactment and may still be compelled to issue more bonds, with the ostensible purpose of replenishing the gold reserve.

EXCLUSION OF ANARCHISTS.

The bill passed by the senate as a substitute for the house measure providing for consular inspection of immigrants adds anarchists to the list of persons to be excluded from this country. The house bill, which provided that all aliens proposing to come to the United States should have their records investigated by American consuls and would not be permitted to enter our ports without a consular certificate, was not satisfactory to the secretary of the treasury or the secretary of state, chiefly for the reason that it would involve both departments in the execution of the law. The bill passed by the senate is understood to have been drawn by the secretary of the treasury, and it received the support of both democratic and republican congressmen. The bill provides that no alien anarchist shall hereafter be permitted to land at any port of the United States or be admitted into the United States, but this shall not be so construed as to apply to political refugees or political offenders. In explaining the measure Senator Hill said the last clause was deemed necessary so as to avoid all question in regard to persons in other countries who are engaged in some proceeding to overturn one government in order to replace it with another. The board of special inquiry, authorized under existing law and appointed by the secretary of the treasury, is required to make diligent investigation as to the antecedents of aliens charged with being anarchists, and in every case where a charge is sustained by the evidence to order deportation. It is further provided that the secretary of the treasury, when he is satisfied that an alien is a dangerous person or has come into the United States contrary to the immigration laws, may issue a warrant and cause such alien immigrant to be taken into custody and returned to the country whence he came. A foreign-born and unnaturalized citizen convicted of any crime or misdemeanor in the United States, who will be shown to be an anarchist, whose presence here will be a menace to the government or to the peace and well being of society in general, in addition to other punishments adjudged, shall be taken before a commissioner of immigration, who shall order his deportation at the expense of the United States to the country from which he came. The secretary of the treasury is authorized to appoint inspectors at such ports of departure as he may deem necessary, whose duty it shall be to inspect passengers embarking for the United States, such inspectors to have authority to exclude the transportation of any person belonging to the excluded classes. A penalty is provided in the case of ship masters who disregard the orders of inspectors. The fact that an immigrant has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States shall constitute no bar to the proceedings against him under this act or the acts to which it is an amendment. It will be seen that the measure is comprehensive, and it would doubtless effect the desired object. The question is, does it leave open a way by which injustice might be practiced and wrong done to innocent persons? The civilized world is arrayed against anarchism. All the principal nations are discussing plans to exclude anarchists from their territory. Enlightened public sentiment everywhere is that the man who espouses and preaches anarchy should have no citizenship. Unquestionably the great majority of the American people hold this view. But our legislation should be so judiciously and carefully framed that no injustice will result from it. The bill passed by the senate will be further discussed in conference and some of its features are likely to be modified.

LEGISLATION FOR THE LOBBY.

The professional lobby, against which Senator Allen has introduced a bill into the senate, while perhaps a very good one in Washington, is by no means absent in the various state capitols. In fact it is usually found to be more bold and more corrupt in the halls of legislatures less conspicuous than congress. Its pernicious influence has been felt at all our seats of government. Washington convenes being by no means an exclusive favorite. Nor is this the first legislation that has been proposed to check the abuse. Measures have been advanced in numerous quarters to put an end to the career of the professional lobbyist, but the opposition has almost invariably succeeded in killing off those that were pushed in earnest. Massachusetts, however, has been operating for four years under a law regulating the lobby and her experience with this piece of legislation has been fairly satisfactory. The Massachusetts law for the regulation of the lobby was the outcome of the scandals exposed by the West End Street railway investigation of 1890. It aims not to suppress lobbying, but to make it subject to public surveillance, well knowing that the light of publicity must tend to reduce the power of a lobbyist to a minimum. The way in which it does this is by recognizing the propriety of having interests especially concerned with particular legislation represented before the committees whose duty it is to report upon them and by requiring a registry or docket of all persons authorized to work for or against legislative proposals. Under the law there are really two dockets kept, one for counsel and one for legislative agents. The former is for the lawyers retained to argue their clients' cases before committees, the other for professional or occasional lobbyists, men who try to see the members and influence them to vote for the measure which they are hired to advocate. These dockets are by law open to public inspection, so that any one can in a moment learn how much lobbying is being done for any single measure. The operation of the law has, as we have said, been fairly satisfactory. It has reduced the so-called third house to a mere beggarly handful. In 1893 lobbyists were registered on sixty-three different matters and there were twenty men in all. Near the close of the legislative session this year lobbyists had been registered on only twenty matters and sixteen different men were recorded, and of these sixteen only seven were to be regarded as professionals by reason of long service in the cause. Many of the former legislative hangers were driven to the desperate expedient of working for particular measures of their own accord and trusting to the benevolence of the beneficiaries to recompense them for their work. On the other hand, the publicity of the lobbyists' list has no restraining effect upon the member who is seeking to sell his vote if he is willing to dispense with a middle man

in his negotiations. He can find out without difficulty who is spending money on attorneys and agents in the interest of certain bills, and he can go to them directly, with any corrupt suggestion. Corrupt legislators seem bound to find a way to turn their opportunities to financial account. The Massachusetts law removes some of the temptation, but it does not, and cannot eradicate the corrupt motives of bad legislators. The Massachusetts experiment cannot but be instructive to reformers in other states.

"NAGGING" THE WEATHER GRESSNER.

OMAHA, Aug. 8.—To the Editor of The Bee: In the Bee of August 7 I find the following paragraph: "The weather bureau seems to be entirely demoralized this season. Nearly every forecast this summer has been a delusion and a snare. The man in charge of the bureau, the Wilson bill, the repeal of the Sherman law or the Pullman strike, but it comes mighty near destroying the weather bureau. I think you will see the injustice done me in the enclosed clipping."

By referring to the telegraphic reports of the weather service in your editorial columns over since I have been in charge of the local office, I may give you some satisfaction to learn that I have reason to hope that my term of service here is drawing rapidly to a close. GEORGE E. HUNT, Local Forecast Official, United States Weather Bureau.

The Bee has no disposition to "nag" the local forecast official, nor does it delight in poking fun at the service. Our strictures have no reference to Mr. Hunt or any other individual connected with the weather forecasts. The headquarters of the bureau are at Washington and the forecasts for this section are wired from Washington. These forecasts have been disappointing. In nearly every instance the predictions have failed to materialize. As a natural sequence people have lost confidence in the weather bureau, and The Bee only gave expression to a popular sentiment which is not shared by the members of both parties in a snare. The Bee would have "nagged" the bureau and its astrologers just as much had the unreliable predictions been made up by General Greely's signal office. Right here let us add that unless the weather guessing shall be done more accurately than it has been for the last three months for this section the money expended by the government for telegraphing forecasts and maintenance of local observers is an absolute waste.

NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS.

The board of directors of the Pawnee county fair have decided not to hold an exhibition this year.

An Aurora man sold 5,000 bushels of old corn at other than 50 cents a bushel. Several small lots have recently brought 60 cents.

Incendiaries set fire to the big ice houses of Swift & Co. at Ashland, but the blaze was checked in time to prevent the destruction of the building.

Six teams attached to a threshing machine ran away near Aurora and tore the threshing machine to pieces, besides badly injuring the driver, John Barbee.

A stock company of populist farmers has bought the plant of the Craig Times and will remove it to Tekamah, where an organ of independent party will be issued.

Fire at Ashland destroyed the barn in the rear of the La Fountain livery stable, and for a time it looked as though there would be an extensive conflagration. Prompt action by the fire department, however, resulted in the flames being confined to the structure where they originated. While engaged in her household duties at her home in Seward, the dress of Mrs. R. R. Schick caught fire at the bottom and blazed up. She dropped on the floor and tried to smother the flames with her hands. In time to rescue her mother from an awful death by smothering the flames with blankets.

Miss Pete Kuhn of Beatrice went into the house the other night, leaving her 15-month-old child on the back porch. She was only gone a moment, but when she returned the child was nowhere to be seen. A hasty search was made and the child was discovered in a boiler of water that had been used for scrubbing purposes. The child was resuscitated, but suffered intensely throughout the night. The fact that concentrated lye had been used in the water makes the matter much worse, as the child's eyes are severely injured, and it is feared permanently so.

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It is now Tarsney's turn to make the feathers fly.

It is quite evident the Louisiana senators have nothing to arbitrate.

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Some political orators are so carried away by their weird effervescence as to imagine they are corkers.

Mankind cheerfully concedes the brilliancy of Old Sol, but there is no occasion for persistently rubbing it in.

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Eugene Field has invented a new leatitide. "Blessed is he," he says, "who gets into the bathroom first of a morning, for he gets all the hot water."

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Another reform is abroad in New York. It is proposed to remove the buttons from the back of policemen's coats, and thus remove the insect from the temptation of hiding their thumbs in that suggestive section of their apparel.

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General Horace Porter says of the Grant monument in New York: "The only one looked for delay upon the whole work so far was the general strike of the granite cutters, lasting about six months. The real work has until lately been going on at the quarries. There the granite blocks for the monument were quarried and the structure has been substantially finished, the structure here is now rising at the rate of three feet per week. The contract calls for completion of the structure by the last of December next year, and from the progress at the quarries there is no good reason to doubt that the terms of the contract will be fulfilled as to time."

The "Slime Wader" at Home. New York Times.

Mr. Gorman is the boss of Maryland politics. He can secure the nomination of any man he asks for that his holders dare to give. He has the vote button on his sleeve, and he will deliver anything ordered that they have in stock. But apparently he does not ask for the vote button, as he is a very lonely man. Meeting after meeting, paper after paper, with many strong individuals, are denouncing him and his motives. It is the same with Smith in New York. He is a very strong man, and his political experience and skill, this is a strange position. There are those three who are on one side and those three on the other party on the other. The result of the fight should not be doubtful.

ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Kansas City Star (Ind.): Alabama doesn't want any gubernatorial parricide in her. Minneapolis Journal (Iowa): Kolb appears to have been kicked down in Alabama yesterday. It is interesting, however, to see democrats fighting democrats in a southern state and both factions hustling for the negro vote.

Detroit Free Press (Mich.): The democratic party will continue to win so long as it stands by the people on this supreme issue of the day. The allied ranks of political plunder will fall as they have done in Tennessee and Alabama.

Chicago Journal (Iowa): From the returns it appears that every democrat who wants to be elected governor of Alabama will be found to be a republican who preferred some pretense of government under Oates to a reign of folly and fury under Kolb's control.

New York World (Mich.): In the present discouraged condition of the democratic party any victory is gratifying. The election of a courageous candidate on a good platform of reform supported by an unprincipled coalition is particularly gratifying.

Globe-Democrat (Iowa): But even the Alabama republicans will not don crapes over the democratic victory. Kolb belongs to that reckless and pestiferous element which produced Tillman of South Carolina, Lewelling of Kansas and Waite of Colorado. As beneficiaries of that stamp and the average democrat the republicans prefer the democrat every time.

Chicago Tribune (Mich.): The Alabama democrats want a currency which is worth 50 cents in the dollar and the populists a currency which is worth a nickel or nothing on the dollar. It is better, therefore, that the half-way honest party should win than the hopelessly dishonest one. That seems to have been one reason why so many colored republicans voted for Oates.

BARKIN IS WILLIN'.

Chicago Tribune: If the office of United States senator from Nebraska is hunting for a candidate, it will find Congressman Bryan walking briskly about and coughing loudly.

Chicago Record: Part of Congressman Bryan's support during the coming contest in Nebraska no doubt will come from people who, in imagination, have heard him addressing a few airy remarks to the Gorman cohorts in the senate.

Buffalo Express: Representative Bryan, the boy orator of Nebraska, has consented to be the candidate of the free silver democrats in his state for the United States senate. This is another incident which will be more annoying to the administration than to the republicans.

Chicago Record: The strength of his candidacy, however, like its significance, lies in the fact that Mr. Bryan is actively representative of the radical tendencies to be met by the members of both parties in the middle west. He is a free silver man and an advocate of the income tax. He stands for the nationalization of railroads, the national arbitration of labor troubles and tariff for revenue only.

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KEEP IT BEFORE REPUBLICANS.

Shall the Party Commit Itself to a Tattooed Standard Bearer?

The candidacy of Thomas J. Majors confronts the republican party of Nebraska as a menace to its success in the impending campaign. To elevate him to the position of standard bearer will place the party on the defensive and subject it to a galling fire that

the following bill, certified to by T. J. Majors as president of the senate, was placed in the hands of the auditor and a warrant for \$75 was issued to W. M. Taylor as balance due for alleged services in the senate for the last fifteen days of the month:

THE TELL-TALE CERTIFICATE. The State of Nebraska, T. J. Majors, President. For Services as Senator from 6 days of August to 25 days of September, 1891. Balance due, \$75.00.

I hereby certify that the above account is correct and just, and has not been paid.

Attest: W. M. Taylor, Auditor of Public Accounts.

Approved: T. J. Majors, Senator.

Received of T. J. Majors, Auditor of Public Accounts, Warrant No. 1000, amount of \$75.00.

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 indelible infamy. They would be confronted with the entire term he knowingly and willingly 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-in-chief 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 accommodating lieutenant governor.

Can republicans stultify themselves and jeopardize their cause by placing a man with such a record at the head of the ticket?

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 is no doubt whatever that Majors and Seely must have known of the plot to abduct Taylor in order to keep him from casting his vote for the Newberry maximum rate bill.

Taylor's abduction created such a sensation that even if Majors had not been 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, THE TELL-TALE TAYLOR ORDER.

T. J. MAJORS, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, PLEASANT COUNTY.

Senate Chamber.