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Less deductions for unsold and returned 18, 481 Total sold. Doily average net circulation..... GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my pres-

this 1st day of August, 1894. Seal.) N. P. FEIL, Notacy Public. The battle of the ballots at Nebraska City has been a record-breaker for Nebraska dele-

(Seal.)

Every republican vitally interested in the success of the state ticket will attend the primaries today.

It won't be the fault of the trust if there is any whisky left in bond when the new tariff law goes into effect.

The Sugar trust didn't get quite all that it wanted, but it will try to worry along as best it can for a little while longer.

If the militia are no longer required to preserve the peace at South Omaha, why keep them there a moment longer than necessary?

Mr. and Mrs. Goudy have announced their candidacy for a third term incumbency of the office of state superintendent of public instruction.

Republicans of Omaha and Douglas county should attend the primary election today if they want to voice their sentiments in the county convention.

McKeighan is in no hurry to get back to Washington before congress adjourns. That democratic endorsement of his renomination by the populists has not yet been captured

No legislation is required to remove obstructions to the completion of the union depot. If the depot company wants to complete its work ,let it go ahead and do so. There is nothing to prevent it.

Pullman is getting into bad habits once more. He has just inflicted upon the people another ready-made interview, telling how virtuous the Pullman company has been and how badly it has been treated by its employes and the general public.

We print elsewhere a letter from the Grand Island Mercantile company which throws a searchlight upon local freight rate discrimination in this state. It is needless to say that the State Board of Transportation can find in this case a profitable field for

exploration. Can't the democrats come any nearer than \$15,000,000 above the mark denoting the necessary revenues of the federal government? What has become of the great Cleveland maxim about leaving the surplus in the pockets of the people rather than in the national treasury.

Of course England halls the passage of the tariff bill with delight, for the same reason that she rejoiced over the return of Grover Cleveland to the white house. Anything that promises gain to the interests of English manufacturers makes the English heart beat with joy.

All the county road paving for which funds have been provided ought to be finished before cold weather sets in and it can be if the contractors keep up the pace they have set. The employment afforded by these public improvements ought to tide a considerable number of laborers over the greater part of a winter that might otherwise be hard for

The president is being overwhelmed with telegrams from prominent democrats in various parts of the country advising him to veto the new tariff bill. But President Cleveland is known to be one of those who takes all the advice offered and then does as he pleases. It would be rash to predict a veto even if two-thirds of all the democrats in existence should waste money on telegraph messages of similar import.

Let us suggest that strong efforts be made to secure the participation in Omaha's Labor day demonstration of labor organizations of neighboring towns. The local celebration should be one not merely local in character. If the proper inducements are held out and the proper entertainment promised, there ought to be little difficulty in securing the attendance of large delegations of laborers from numerous Iowa and Nebraska towns. It is just as important to attract visitors from abroad as it is to get out a full representation of all the home labor organi-

The Lancaster county bar is making a move to get rid of irregularities in the system is here? Can there be any doubt that they of jury drawing by which the courts are constantly inflicted with the presence of the this? The British cotton manufacturers professional juror in jury cases. If any manipulation should be discovered in the the woolen industries. They are not so election of a judge the court would be immediately scandalized, but the selection of a jury which often plays a part more important than that of the judge is generally left to minor officials more or less open to the influence of litigants. The abuse is not confined to Lancaster county. The professional juror is gaining a wonderful foothold in Douglas county as well. The bar here would be doing both themselves and the public a great service by adopting some plan that will insure the selection of honest jurors in all

THE FREE RAW MATERIAL BILLS. The bills for free sugar, free coal, tron ore

and barbed wire, passed by the house, have been sent to the senate finance committee Interest centers on the bill for free sugar and another warm contest in the senate over this measure is possible. A majority of the senate are probably in favor of free augar. The republicans would vote for it and a number of democrats have announced that they favor it, and yet there is very little likelihood that the measure can be passed in the senate. In the first place, as shown by the letter of Secretary Carlisle read in the senate on Wednesday, to make sugar free would result in a deficit in the revenues of the government for the next fiscal year estimated by the secretary of the treasury at \$28,000,000. It is true that this was questioned, on the ground that the estimates of revenue were based on the importations of the last fiscal year, and under the new tariff importations are expected to be largely increased, but the general opinion among democratic senaturs seems clearly to be on the side of the recretary, as was partly evidenced by the reference of the sugar bill to the finance committee, and it must be regarded as very unlikely that these senators will support a measure the effect of which might be to embarrass the democratic secretary of the treasury and the democratic administration. Even the professed anxiety of some of these senators to vindicate themselves from the charge of subserviency to the Sugar trust, it ought to be safe to assume, will hardly lead them to act in distinct opposition to the evident desire of the democratic head of the of the treasury, whose task has already been

an arduous and difficult one. There is another consideration, though low much weight it may have with the democratic senators is uncertain. The passage of the free sugar bill would tend to aggravate the embarrassing position in which the president has been placed by the surrender of the house to the senate on the tariff. Mr. Cleveland in his memorable letter said that under the democratic platform and in accordance with the declared purposes of the party "sugar is a legitimate and logical article of revenue taxation." and he urged that while no tenderness should be entertained for trusts "we ought not to be driven away from the democratic principle and policy which lead to the taxation of sugar by the fear, quite likely exaggerated. that in carrying out this pripciple and policy we may indirectly and inordinately encourage a combination of sugar refining interests." He further said that in taxing sugar for proper purposes and within reasonable bounds there was no danger of running counter to democratic principle. Thus the president is clearly and fully committed in favor of the policy of taxing sugar and having advised that this be done it would manifestly very greatly increase the embarrassment he is already under to send him a free augar bill. It is to be presumed, also, that the letter of Secretary Carlisle had the concurrence of Mr. Cleveland. There are still other considerations warranting the opinions that a bill for free sugar cannot pass the senate, but perhaps those given are sufficient.

As to the other bills, and especially those for free coal and free iron ore, it is pretty safe to predict that they will be buried in the finance committee, but if it should be otherwise there is hardly a possible chance of any one of them getting through the scnate. The senate democrats who voted to retain coal and iron ore on the dutiable list are not sesking any vindication. Trey are perfectly satisfied with their action and will steadfastly adhere to it. These "popgun" measures will, therefore, if they ever again get before the senate, be overwhelmingly rejected and the victory of the senate over the house be thus more strongly emphasized.

WELCOMED ABROAD.

It is no surprise to learn that British manufacturers, particularly in the woolen goods interest, are very much pleased that the tariff question is settled here so far as it can affect them. A London dispatch states that the woolen manufacturers of Bradford, Leeds and Halifax are expecting a great revival of business. It appears that they have been watching the course of the tariff struggle with the greatest interest and anxiety, but at the same time without manifestation of feeling for fear of prejudicing the issue. Especially in Bradford, which is a center of the woolen industry, the solicitude has been intense, and, as the dispatch states, "the cutcome is accordingly all the more welcome." These British manufacturers see the great American market opening to them as it has not done before in a third of a century, and they are naturally happy over the prospect. It is a great been to them after years of slow trade and narrow margins of profit, and they will be certain to make the most of it. That they have great admiration of the wisdom and statesmanship of the democratic party goes without saying.

Well, that party has certainly gone as far as it dared to in behalf of these foreign manufacturers. It has reduced existing duties on woolen shawls, not above 40 cents per pound, 76.71 per cent; knit fabrics, not above 40 cents per pound, 74.27 per cent; blankets, 66.71 per cent; hets of wool, 72 per cent; flannels, not over 50 cents per pound, 66.71 per cent; woolen dress goods, 54 per cent; woolen plushes, 52 per cent; carpets, 64 per cent. These generous reductions in the interest of the foreign manufacturers are well calculated to make them feel good and lead them to infuse new life and activity into their industries. They have for several years been casting about hopelessly for new markets, but they need do this no longer. The greatest of all the markets of the world may now command their undivided attention and care. And it is not alone the woolen manufacturers of Great Britain who are happy over democratic tariff legislation. There is also great gladness among the Welsh tin plate manufacturers, in whose behalf a reduction of 46 per cent is made from the existing tariff. Of course there will be a marked revival of the Welsh tin industry, for the past few years somewhat less extensive and profitable than formerly by reason of the American competition stimulated under the Me-Kinley tariff. How long will it take the Welsh tin plate manufacturers to again get complete control of the American market by crushing out what competition there will make a most strenuous effort to do have less reason to rejoice than those in well favored. The manufacture of cotton goods is not an exclusively northern industry. Fortunately it is extensively car-

fected by the new tariff. While the gratification manifested by British manufacturers at the favorable turn

ried on in the south, where it has been

rapidly developing under republican tariff

policy, and it still retains a measure of pro-

tection that makes it secure against foreign

competition. It is in this respect the most

favorably situated of all the industries af-

and not unwarranted, it is possible they may will make a very determined struggle to the superior productiveness of American labor, together with the ingenuity of our people in devising improved methods of production, may offset the cheaper capital and labor of our European competitors. A contest for this great market is inevitable, and its effect upon some of our industries can hardly fail to be harmful.

ANOTHER DEPOT PROPOSITION.

An ordinance has been introduced in the council to submit to the voters of this city at the coming general election a proposition to authorize the Union Depot company to complete the so-called union depot building adjacent to the Tenth street viaduct. On its face this proposition would seem unobjectionable. No valid objection can be raised by anybody to the completion of the structure begun three or four years ago and abruptly abandoned at the instance of Jay Gould when he sought to repudiate the contract between the Union Pacific and the Milwaukee and Rock Island companies. While the general impression prevails that the Howe injunction suits blocked the depot building the fact is that it simply blocked the issue of the \$150,000 of city bonds illegally voted for the viaduct. There is nothing in the way of finishing the depot now and there is no necessity for submitting a proposition to permit the Union Depot company to go ahead with their station any time they want to.

Why, then, is this proposition to be submitted to the voters of Omaha? If we guess aright the real object is to get a perpetual quit claim from the city to all the rights and privileges acquired by the contract with the Union Pacific under which that company assumed the obligation to maintain the transfer of its passenger business and keep its headquarters and shops in Omaha, and also to permit all railroads entering Omaha over its bridge to share its depot and transfer privileges at reasonable rates. Now, if Omaha votes a release to the Union Pacific, what is there to compensate her for yielding such invaluable granaties? Does the proposed Tenth street depot afford even the remotest inducement for abandoning what has cost Omaha years of struggle and hundreds of thousands of dollars in taxes?

Would the council be justified in making such a bargain or submitting such a proposition to the voters?

JUDGE STRODE NOMINATED.

After a deadlock unprecedented in the history of republican conventions in Nebraska, Judge J. B. Strode has been nominated for congress in the First district. It took more than 1,200 ballots to reach a conclusion. A stubborn contest such as this is evidence of the strength of the candidates participating, and emphasizes the fact that this year a republican nomination in the First district is equivalent to an election. The First congressional district comprises

seven counties in the southeastern portion of the state, containing nearly 75,000 voters. For years it had been regarded as a safe republican stronghold, and while Bryan was elected to congress as a democrat in 1890 by a good plurality he barely escaped defeat in 1892. His plurality over Field was but 140 votes. This being an acknowledged republican year. Mr. Bryan has not shown the hardihood to again stand for election in the First, and in fact no democrat has yet been found willing to be offered as a sacrifice on the altar of his party.

Judge Strode is a man of more than average ability. He has been a citizen of Nebraska for nearly twenty years, and is well and favorably known throughout the First congressional district, possessing those rare qualities of manhood that have drawn to him many friends and unwavering supporters in the party.

It is a significant fact that his chief opponent in the convention was first to break the deadlock and make Strode's nomination a fact. This is a strong indication that the fight ended with the convention and that the friends of the defeated candidates will work zealously for the success of the ticket and to ratify the work of the convention.

A DESERVED COMPLIMENT

In accordance with time-honored usage which accords to every efficient and faithful representative in the national legislature an endorsement for a second term, Hon. E. J. Hainer has been renominated by acclamation by the republicans of the Fourth district. Mr. Hainer represents an intelligent and discriminating constituency, and it is highly creditable to him that he has gained their respect and good will by discharging the duties devolving upon him satisfictorily to all classes. No man, however brilliant or industrious, can accomplish great things during his first term in congress, and more especially when he hanpens to be a member of the minority party. The next house will undoubtedly be republican, and the people of the Fourth district will profit by the experience Mr. Hainer has gained and the influence which a republican will exert with a republican speaker wielding the gavel.

The New York World publishes a list of leaves of absence granted by the house during the two months of June and July, which shows that the epidemic of congressional sickness has not yet been brought within control. Under the farcical operation of the old docking law, revived in this congress, all a member has to do in order to enjoy his vacation and his salary at the same time is to say that his absence is due to sickness. The World figures that were the absenters docked in every case, as the law contemplates, the treasury would be richer by more than \$200,000, whereas the amount saved from conscientious congressmen who do not care to make a lying report will not exceed \$2,000, or one-hundredth part of that amount. members except for work actually performed, this house has been as great an offender in the line of absenteeism as any of its predecessors. Its claim to economy by reason of its enforcement of the docking law will not be able to bring it any credit,

Senator Berry of Arkansas thinks that by passing the bill for free sugar the senate can at one turn free itself from the charge that it has been manipulated by the Sugar trust. But the passage of a dozen free sugar bills would not clean the tainted skirts of the senate. The people have evidence of the Sugar trust's work in the sugar schedule of the tariff bill. Free sugar might be accepted as a partial atonement, but never

as a complete acquittal. Senator Vest kindly informs the republicans that the best campaign document in the hands of the republican party will be the president's letter to Chairman Wilson denouncing the democratic senate for its

the republicans were not very much alive to overestimate the benefits they will derive this fact. The president's letter furnishes all from it. American enterprise and energy the evidence that could be desired of the incompetency of the democratic party to conretain control of the American market, and | duct the affairs of government and of the necessity of restoring the republican party

> An Omaha correspondent of the Chicago Tribune tells the world that William Jennings Bryan is heading for the populist nomination for the presidency in 1896. This will be news to Senator All n. It must be conceded that Mr. Bryan has the same right as any other men to aspire to the distinction recently faid flown by that eminent statesman, James B. Weaver. What need Bryan care for carping critics who may ask: "Upon what meat doth this, our Caesar, feed that he hath grown so great!"

The Natat Day of Infamy. New York Sun. Will August 13, 1894, be known in demo-cratic history as perfidy and dishonor day?

Taking the Joke Seriously. Indianapolis News.

Congressman Bryan of Nebraska, the boy orator of the Platte, seems to be taking himself seriously as a candidate for the United States senate. Little, but Ob, My!

Chicago Record.

He doesn't cut much of a figure on a hay-scales, but recent events demonstrate that Arthur P. Gorman is a heap bigger man than Grover Cleveland when it comes to a rough-and-tumble in the senstorial cockpit.

Singed Voters Dread the Fire.

Chicago Inter Ocean.

People who imagine that the voters of the United States will repeat the idiocy of 1892 must have a poor idea of the intelligence of the American people. Men may be partisans, but they cannot be expected to repeat the financial and commercial disasters they inaugurated at the ballot box under the specious and attractive name of "tariff reform." They and the world can see they have only been sold to the highest bidder by the party in power.

A Little Late, but Life Size.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

It is difficult to refer to the tariff situation at Washington with any patience. A worse spectacle of treachery, obstinacy, stolidity and general incapacity has never been seen at the capital than that which the democratic majority is now offering to an impatient and distracted country. Never did the genius of the man who first employed the mule to symbolize the democratic party blaze forth in such a striking light as it does today. Our only hope lies light as it does today. Our only hope lies in the fact that the beast cannot always kick and bray, but must sometime take a step forward. The fire is already burning under it.

Jugglery of Railroad Books.

Jugglery of Railroad Books.

Springfield Republican.

This extraordinary exposition of crafty bookkeeping methods in railway management will be made to emphasize the demand that the government extend its powers of supervision to the requirement that all interstate railroads keep their accounts in some prescribed uniform way, which shall be simple enough for investors and others to understand. Railroad bookkeeping is now too generally used to mislead investors and conceal the real state of the company's finances to be much longer tolerated. Nobody but an experienced accountant can ordinarily form any ionger tolerated. Nobody but an experi-enced accountant can ordinarily form any idea of the financial situation of a road from the purposely complicated and in-volved reports that are made. This device of managers to help themselves at the ex-pense of security holders and the public must also go.

Uninstructed.

The railroads are playing their game with The railroads are playing their game with their usual shrewdness and cunning, and if Tom Majors is not nominated by the republican state convention next week then it will be because the delegates had the manhood to pick out the man of their choice instead of following the dictation of the railroad companies. County after county has held its convention, and delegation after delegation to the state convention has been selected without one word of instructions. They have not been instructed for the simple reagon that the railroad influence was sufficient to prevent any such thing being done. They know from long experience how much easier it is to influence individual delegations by one of the many means in their power than to throw county individual delegations by one of the many means in their power than to throw county conventions their way. The practice of sending uninstructed delegations, like that of permitting a candidate to select the delegation, is decidedly unrepublican, and subversive of the basic principles of the party. The members of a state delegation are in almost every instance politicians or ward workers selected in advance by party leaders, and in many cases are not repreleaders, and in many cases are not repre-sentative republicans. To entrust then sentative republicans. To entrust ther with the honor and power of throwing th vote of the county to this or to that ma vote of the county to this or to that man is not only unwise, but is not representative government. It is safe to say that the majority of republicans in each county in the state favor the nomination of either Mr. MacColl or Mr. Majors, and if republican principles are so dear to the party leaders as we are led to believe, the sentiment of the party should be manifested in the county convention by instructions for one man or another. We should then know for a certainty which is the real choice of the party. As it is now, a dangerous power has party. As it is now, a dangerous power has been entrusted to men in many cases unworthy of it, and they will not represent the true sentiment and wishes of the party for the simple reason that by manipulation that sentiment has been suppressed and no instructions how to vote given. It is such tactics as these which make politics a dirty game and permits the control, by corrupt tools and public enemies, of many conventions. party. As it is now, a dangerous power ha

DEMOCRACY'S DISHONOR.

New York Sun (dem.): What a record for the house of representatives in the Fifty-third congress, with a democratic majority over all of not less than eighty votes! Detroit Free Press (dem.): Good has been done, but much more will be accomplished

before the end is reached. The traitors forestalled, but they will be punished and the right will prevail. Buffalo Express (rep.): And so, by over riding parliamentary precedents, scious shame, with terror of further exposures of venality, amid the angry tests of the more honest democrats, infamous bill was passed. It is the

summation of hypocrisy, the complement of

lie. Cleveland Leader (rep.): The action of the house marks the humiliating and ignomin-lous failure of the cause of tariff reform. It marks the surrender of the democratic party to the most gigantic menopoly that this country has ever seen. It brands the demo cratic party as a party of false pretenses, a party of deception, a party of fraud.

Cleveland Plain Dealer (dem.): The demo crats of the house of representatives, in agreeing to the tariff amendments offered senate, have triumphed over the fre trade fanaticism and vindicated genuindemocracy. They have saved the nation from the shame of an empty treasury and established ample income and unimpeachabl

Boston Globe (dem.): The house showed what the democracy could do with a free working majority; but the senate has shown what a party can do on the narrowest possible margin of power. That without a vote to spare, it has been able to readjust and in nearly every instance reduce the entire tariff system of the nation, is after While making a show of refusing to pay all a splendid menuteent to the competency f the democratic party.

Indianapolis Journal (rep.): The demo-crats in the house who have been guilty of this perfidy to the American people will come back with profuse explanations. They will anathematized that trusts whose bidding they have done, while they will seek of the Sugar and Whisky people fractions of the \$75,000,000 which they have pocketed by reason of their voice for the senae bill. All explanations are insults.

Chicago Post (dem.): The house has sur rendered. aind it were the people demanding early re lief from the oppression of McKinleyism Before it stood a shameless, brazen conspir acy, knitted together by self-interest, of public opinion, corrupt but powerful. was a question whether the house should submit to the Gorman blackmail or refuse

all compromise and adjourn. Louisville Courier-Journal (dem.): party was ever placed in a more humiliating position than that visited upon the demi cratic party yesterday in the lower hous-of congress. One thing clone is certain who have betrayed it will pay dearly for their treason. One short year ago all the trumps were in our hands. Now we do not, as Hop Price of blessed memory used to for them of our tariff legislation is natural part in framing the new tariff bill, as if say, "hold a prominent card."

SUGAR DIFFERENTIALS.

Vigorous Protest of the Grand Island Mercantile Company. Complaint has been entered before the State Board of Transportation by the Grand Island Mercantile company that, owing t discriminating local freight fariffs, it has

'paid over \$10,000 in back freight charges on which there has not been one dollar. worth of service rendered." The mercantile company referred to has addressed a letter to Secretary Dilworth, and the company's president, Mr. J. H. Peterson, has requested The Bee to publish the following copy of the GRAND ISLAND, Neb., Aug. 13 .- W. A

Dilworth, Secretary of the Nebraska State Board of Transportation, Lincoln, Neb: Dear Sir-Your letter of August 7, answering our letter of complaint against the highway robbing system that is imposed upon the interior towns of Nebraska, received and

We also wish to reply to your communica-tion, published in the Nebraska State Journal July 24, wherein you state that sugars are usually hauled to the Missouri river and local rates charged for return of 23 cents, which is not true, as the local rate is 26 cents invariably. You also state that for the convenience of jobbers the railroad someimes stops entoute and leaves them at their destination, and yet charges the local rate in addition from the Missouri river. This is not true, as we have been in business at this point now nearly two years, and not one car has gone to Omaha and back to our knowledge, all having been stopped in transit for the convenience and saving of railroads only. You also state that you have interesting information coming from the rail-roads that they are not responsible for the situation, caused by an agreement with the sugar kings, and the asser ion is made that Spreckles has agreed to sell this section of the country only to Missouri river points at a price no lower than Havemeyer can get sugars in from the cast. According to this agreement sugars are delivered at a river rate, and the roads say they are not responsi-ble. This is not true. The facts are as

During the Western sugar refinery's season the Western Sugar Refining company invariably make prices much lower than cast ern or southern refineries, thereby causing all Missouri river and interior jobbers to buy their sugars of them. After absorbing all their excess they advance on their prices and allow New Orleans to come in and sell out their surplus, and up to the present time we have never been able to buy but one car of sugar cast of the Missouri river on equal basis. This system of highway robbery is purely a local matter, and we have a communication in our office from one of the ugar kings above mentioned, in which he plainly states it is purely a local matter and should be taken up and fairly adjusted by the lines between Grand Island and the

On the 1st of June we received a draft, with bill of lading attached, for a car of granubill of lading attached, for a car of granu-lated sugar, shipped over the Union Pacific system, freight paid to Omaha. We im-mediately paid the draft, secured bill of lading, and awaited for the arrival of sugar. This car arrived in due time; way bill to Grand Island, with printed instructions on way bill: "Notify the mercantile company." We hauled this car of sugar and refused back freight from Omaha, one hundred and five dollars and some cents. This car was hauled into Grand Island with a train load of sugars; the balance of this train was held on side track for disposition without de-murrage, and when sold was hauled to dif-ferent points on the Missouri river without charge.

About June 20 we received another car of sugar from the Western Sugar Refining company, supposed to have been prepaid to Lincoln. This car came in as usual, via B. & M. and Aurora, a little town twenty miles east of us, where the regular tariff rate is 9 cents per hundred. After the company saved a haul of about 125 miles they exacted from us 23 cents per hundred weight, which is supposed to be Lincoln rate. This promptly refused and tendered the B. & M. Railroad company the rate from Aurora 9 cents per hundred weight, which was also refused. We immediately attached this car of sugar and took judgment against the B. & M. road by default. Since that time the B. & M. Railroad company has petitioned the court to open up this case, and the petition has been granted, providing they pay

On July 2 we wired the Western Sugar Refining company's agents at Lincoin for price on sugar, and immediately received their reply by wire: "Can only accept your for 4-76 prepaid to Grand Island, which you will see is exactly 23 cents above Lincoln price. This fairly shows the ina bility of the great railroad corporations to collect this exorbitant local freight which sugars never traveled, and ought to convince any fair-minded man who repre sents the people that there is being a sys-tem practiced by the different corporations of the state of Nebraska that is simple high-If there is any reason why way robbery. this city of Grand Island should not be pro tected with the proper differential to com-pare with other interior towns and cities, Lincoln and Fremont, kindly state your It is fairly shown by this movereasons. nent of the railroad companies that they have gone to the great American Sugar trust bowed down before them and asked them to protect their corporations in robbing small interior jobbers by adding these return charges to their bills and accompany-ing their bills with bills of lading. If these exorbitant charges that have been exacted by both systems are legitimate, why not collect same by law as any other private freight or freight charges? This is fairly admitting that the system they have been practicing is unjust in every particular. we not entitled to the same differential and respect of the railroad companies out the country as our resident beet sugar refiner. Mr. Onxard, who has an exact differential, which we claim Aurora freight and Lincoln differential, which is 12 cents to

the Missouri river?
You further state that you have investigated to a certain extent the sugar rate prob lem in the state of Kansaa a couple of years ago, where the question got into the courts both federal and state; about what the cut some was you have been unable to ascertain. This seems simply absurd, as any state of ficer who is representing the people fairly ought not to take two years to investigate such an important question.

Up to the present writing we have paid \$10,000 worth of back freight charges on which there has not been \$1 worth of service rendered. Understand this is over and above the proper differential to which we are entitled. Our city has as good facili-

he should be treated justly and fairly as compared with other interior towns with which he has to compete. We are compelled to sell sugars in com patition with all river points as well as in-terior points above mentioned. Kindly give this matter your early attention; by so doing you will confer a favor on this firm, as well as many other cities and neighboring manu as many other cities and neighboring allandfacturers, and we can see no reason why
any river jobber, and, in fact, any jobber,
can object to this arrangement. Yours respectfully,
J. H. PETERSON,
Grand Island Mercantile Company,
By J. H. PETERSON, President.

ties as any interior town, and if any whole

sale grocer or manufacturer exists

Evidence of Democratic Despair. Springfield Republican.
General James B. Weaver has got the democratic normalation for congress in the Ninth Iowa district, as well as the populis nomination. Nothing better brings out the

despair with which the democrats regard the congressional election outlook. THE MAIDEN'S MISTAKE.

Somerville Journal. "Something in blue? Why, centainly!"
The clerk says, with a smile,
For oh! the very lovellest girl
Is standing in the aisle!
And though the clerk is sometimes cross,
He is so charmed by her That he unrolls piece after piece, Without the least demur.

At last the maiden cries: "Oh, my!
Now isn't that too sweet!"
And, looking in her eyes, the clerk
Says: "Yes; that can't be beat."
"Now, how much shall I need." she says,
"To make a pretty dress"!
And he replies: "Just seven yards,
You couldn't do with less."

"Seven yards," she says; "\$10.50, then,
All tight. Please send it out."
And then she wonders what the clerk
1s so amused about.
"Excuse me! Seventeen yards in all,"
He says. The style decayers.
You'll need the seven yards for the dress,
And ten more for the sleeves."

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 bal-

standard bearer will place the party on the since due for alleged services in the senate defensive and subject it to a galling fire that i for the last fifteen days of the month;

THE TELL-TALE CERTIFICATE.

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

(San Hine) 12. a go Tresident, Received of T. H. BENTON Audutor of Putter Recounts,
Warrant No. D. Manount, \$ 100 Maylor

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 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 grace. Where the offense was as flagrant 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 fapacity 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 Licutenant Governor Majors. and especially with his private sec-retary, 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

ote for the Newberry maximum rate bil 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 above is a fac simile of the certificate 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 governor, and pocketed by him. Taylor never received a panny of this money fraudulently procured by the connivance of the lieutenant 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 prorreution 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 disas 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 demijohus 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?

THE TELL-TALE TAYLOR ORDER.

T.1. MAJORS, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.
PERU, NEMAHA COUNTY.

Senate Chamber.

Lucely Neb 1891 Portland, Oragon, April 11th, 1891. I hereby authorize Walx M. Deely. to sign my name to vouchers, and wardants. 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 for his uncarned salary. It will be noted | lieutenant governor, at the senate chamber, that the order is in the handwriting of Walt M. Seely, private secretary of Lieutenant

ficial blank, headed with the name of the Lincoln, Neb., with the date line left blank, except the figures 1891.

PEOPLE AND THINGS. 'Tis a wise reformer who knows his own

Senator Gorman deports himself as becomes the Wellington of a presidential Waterloo. The senatorial big four are not indulging in pyrotechnics. Like Brer Rabbit, they lay Public sentiment favors immediate adjourn

ment of congress. But congress it not in the business of heeding public sentiment.

While French justice is unusually slow in of Santos, there is no reason to doubt but that it will be ahead in the end. It is not likely the victorious senate will emulate the Fiji islanders who celebrated conquest by feasting on the reasted remains of the invaders.

Reports from all sections of this delightful country furnish attendant assurances the the average office will not be overworked in seeking the man.

If Senator Chandler hears of the doings of the republican convention of the First district we may expect a senatorial investi-gation in the interest of ballot reform. Mr. Corbett called Mr. Jackson a binffer, Mr. Jackson hotily retorted "You're another." Then they shook hands and parted. What a startling piece of "news" to wire over the

If the delegates to the First district republican convention could ballot at the polls with half the frequency shown in the convention, what a whooping majority would be piled up for the candidate!

All that is necessary to put the finishing touches on the democratic spectacle in Washington is to write the presidential autograph on the sugar bill with the quill used to trace the burning words addressed to Wilson on

PASSING PLEASANTRIES.

Cincinnati Tribune: When Mr. Gorman was a page he was more easily turned than now.

Boston Transcript: The latest thing in the industrial line is a trade union of ballet girls. In a kick for wages they will be able to kick in concert. Somerville Journal: Even the man who

doesn't believe in signs had better have some painted when he opens a new store. Plain Dealer: "I thawnk th' Lawd," ob-served the dude, as he tenderly rolled up his white pantalons. "that we have one style th' ladles 'li not likely steal from us!"

Puck: Pipkin-What are you going to do with your son when he gets out of college? Potts-I think some of sending him to Indianapolis Journal: Watts-I see that a national convention of colored democrats has been called. has been called.

Potts—If it means blue ones, the attendance ought to be something phenomenal.

Somerville Journal: When a man gets a catchy tune into his head the poorest way for him to get it out is to try to whistle it

Brooklyn Life: Priscilla-I want to get a gown to match my complexion. Perdita-Why Jon't you get a hand-painted one?

Minneapolis Journal: A Nebraska paper wants to put down "riot and resurrection." This is like the populist orator who stated his premises and then said: "From these facts we seduce the following conclusion." CAUTION. Cincinnati Tribune

When you see the humble bumblebee A-sailing o'er the lea.
Attending to his business—Why, it's best to let him bee