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775.501 18,481 .. 757,023 ally average net circulation GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK, Sworn to before me and subscribed in my pres-nce this 1st day of August, 1894. (Seal.) N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

There will be a meeting of the republican state central committee Tuesday, August 21, at 8 p. m., at the Millard hotel, Omaha. A full attendance is desired. BRAD D. SLAUGHTER, Chairman.

A few more recitals of the story of the sinking of the Kow Shung and the people may be expected to be reasonably familiar with details of the disaster.

The disappearance of a rainmaker is not half so serious a matter to the general public as the disappearance of the rain at the time when it was urgently needed.

The tattooed men should be kept in the background this year. The republican party cannot afford to load its ticket down with anybody that has to be defended or vindicated.

Members of congress who are eager to get away from Washington are not standing upon the order of their going, but are going at once. The exodus will continue until congress adjourns.

We are glad to know that Allen Root is still on the political deck and is sure to come to light with each new shuffle. A campaign without Allen would be like a banquet without wine.

Republican candidates for congress in this state are vitally concerned in the outcome of the state convention. If a ticket is placed in the field and has to be propped up and apologized for they will get the worst

There is no danger that the populists in decline to accept the nomination and run on their ticket. The obvious reason is that they are all willing to run for anything they think within reach.

Chicago is still hammering away at the smoke nulsance evil in that city. Omaha is apparently resting on her oars with the work scarce begun. The only way to get rid of the smoke nuisance is to compel the men responsible for it to abate it.

While we are trying to improve our side walks it may be advisable to devote a little attention to the crosswalks also. Many of the latter are in poor condition, both on paved and unpaved streets. Permanent crosswalks should go hand in hand with permanent sidewalks.

We may be sure that the German emperor who proposes a toast to the health of the emperor of Austria has laid aside every vestige of ancient enmity of the two houses and is bent upon promoting and continuing the friendly relations that have for some time existed between them.

Douglas county will be the battleground of the coming campaign. With a popular and clean candidate for governor and a respectable ticket, republicans can carry the county by from 3,000 to 5,000 majority. With Tom Majors at the head, the county will go just that much the other way. This is no idle threat nor wild guess, but a cold fact.

The Thurston Rifles deserve congratulations on their successful contest for the governor's cup. Although a comparatively organization. they have alshown themselves on several superior to the best of the older companies. Omaha has a right to expect her representatives in the national guard to hold the first rank and rejoices that her expectations have not been disappointed.

The senate can inaugurate revenue measures only by way of amendment to bills that originate in the house. If the house wants to keep the senate from conferring further favors upon the trusts, the easiest way to insure that result is to refuse to send any more revenue bills to the upper chamber. The house has the whole matter in its control. If it continues to send revenue bills to take its chances on having them transformed to the advantage of the trusts.

There may be considerable sympathy with Japan in German circles, but sympathy will not enter very deeply into the manipulations of the money market. If China wants to float a loan and can offer adequate security as well as an attractive rate of interest, all the sympthy in the world for Japan will not prevent the German bankers from seizing the opportunity for a profitable investment. The money markets will not discriminate between the different belligerents in the Corean war, except so far as the varying credit of the parties make the transaction hazardous or safe. The bankers and investors can only with extreme difficulty be brought to forego present profits for the benefit of merchants who hope to make greater gains from future trade. The floating of the proposed Chinese loan is a purely business matter and will doubtless be treated from a purely business standpoint.

WHAT SHALL BE DONE FOR RELIEF!

The terrible drouth with which Nebraska has been afflicted during the present season forces a grave problem upon our state government. At least one-third of the populated area will require relief to keep the destitute settlers from absolute starvation. The local ounty authorities cannot possibly meet the demands for feed and fuel that will be made upon them. Thousands of families are already in a condition of abject poverty and thousands of others will be in want of fuel and food before winter sets in. These destitute settlers are anxious and willing to help themselves if an opportunity is given them to do so, and it is the manifest duty of the local and state authorities to devise ways and

means for their relief in some form. Four years ago, when the western border countles were stricken with distress by reason of crop failure, the communities in the central and eastern half of the state raised a relief fund by voluntary subscription and furnished them large quantities of provisions and clothing to bridge over the worst distress until the legislature could make further provision for them by state aid. This year the people of central and eastern Nebraska will have all their resources taxed to the utmost to meet the wants of the destitute in their own communities. This is es pscially true of the larger towns and cities where many workingmen have been unemployed for the past year.

It will be remembered that the legislature of 1891 did not pass the relief bills until the middle of February of that year. The legislature of 1895 will be in the same condition. The struggle for organizing the two houses and election of United States sanator will take up the first six weeks of the ses sion. Even if a relief bill could be passed by the middle of January the relief might come too late for thousands of families exposed to the rigors of an early winter. We are liable to have blizzards in December and snow blockades even as early as November.

The question is what shall be done in the

present emergency to insure the necessary relief. There are two ways open to us. We must either adopt the course pursued in 1875, when the state was devastated by grasshoppers, or endeavor to get the relief through an extra seasion of the legislature. In 1875 a state relief association was organized during the fall and its officers secured an advance of \$50,000 from the Omaha banks on notes signed by leading land owners and merchants under assurance from the governor that he would recommend in his message to the legislature that was to meet in the following winter that they should be reimbursed. This plan enabled the state officers to bridge over the intervening period and the legislature redeemed the pledge and outstanding notes by authorizing the issue of the historic grasshopper bond. This course might again be pursued this year if a sufficient number of heavy property owners were willing to assume the responsibility. There is one obstacle in the way, however, this year. The state has already exceeded the constitutional limitation in its existing debt, and if additional debt is contracted we should have

to do so in contravention of that limitation. Another plan for relief which is being advocated by newspapers and citizens of drouth-stricken counties is to have the gov ernor call a special'session of the legislature and let that body devise the plan of relief and provide for the emergency by appropriation bills and bills to promote irrigation projects. Incidentally it is also proposed to submit several needed amendments to the constitution, to be ratified at the election in

November. Governor Crounse has taken these various settlers under advisement and will doubtless take such action in a few days as in his judgment will most effectually meet the emergency.

DISSATISFIED SUGAR PLANTERS. The sugar planters of Louisiana are re ported to be furious at what they regard as the bad faith of the government in repealing the bounty of the McKinley law just before the harvesting of the crop and after increased expenditure had been incurred upon the basis of the expected bonus. The estimated production of cane sugar in Louisiana for this year, based on the licenses taken out by planters as required by the law, is 845,000, 000 pounds. The bounty on this amount would be over \$16,000,000, and the planters insist that in depriving them of this the government violates a sacred contract, which should be as binding upon it as any other obligation it has assumed. In the expectation that what they call an ex-post facto tariff law would not be passed by congress, they have spent, it is claimed, \$5,000,000 in various improvements, which, while they may be of future advantage, they had reason to believe they would be able to pay for out of this year's bounty. As they will get no bounty, many of the planters who have incurred a heavy debt in making the improve-

ments will find themselves hard pressed when the time comes for meeting their obligations, and it would not be surprising if to some of them it proves disastrous. They get some protection under the Gorman tariff bill. it is true, but the small benefit in this direction will not compensate for the immediate loss of the bounty. That there is justice in the view of these planters regarding the violation of contract

on the part of congress in abolishing the bounty just before the harvesting of the sugar crop and after they had gone to heavy expense in improvements, expecting that the government would deal with them in good faith, will hardly be denied. This view has been strong'y presented on the floor of congress, but it failed to make any impression against the determinated purpose of a large majority of the democrats to do away with the bounty, regardless of any considerations of justice or fair dealing. Senator Blanchard of Louisiana said in a speech in the senate on July 20: "The loss of the bounty for the current year means the loss of \$12,000,000 or more to the people of Louisiana. More than that, sir, it means ruin and bankruptcy to many. The sugar crop of the present year predicated upon the continuance

of the bounty for the year. Con to the senate it will be because it is willing | tracts have been made by the sugar planters based upon the belief that the bounty for the year would surely be paid them. Anything short of this would be rank injustice and wrong." He pointed out that the greater part of the bounty for the year had been earned, and said that while conceding, as a legal proposition, that the legisla tive power has a right to withdraw the bounty for the future, he dented that bounties earned can be withdrawn by the legislative power. He urged that if part of the bounty for the year has been earned, and earned before the law granting the bounty had been repealed, it is not in the power of congress to withdraw the bountles so earned, and he cited numerous authorities in support of this

> But the bounty has been withdrawn, as suming that the bill in the hands of the president will become law, and the planters of Louisiana and the sugar raisers of other states have no radress. The responsibility for this injustice and wrong, it should be understood, reats entirely upon the represen-

tatives in congress of the democratic party. As long ago as last March the democrats of the senate in caucus agreed that the bounty should be paid on the sugar crop of 1894. Brought to the test, they violated this agreement. The sugar planters of Louisiana have been despoiled by their own partisans.

THE CONFLICT IN ALABAMA.

The conflict between the democratic factions in Alabama is still attracting attention and seems likely to become more interesting if the announced purpose of the Kolbites is carried out. They intend to hold county mass meetings next Thursday and resolutions have been sent out from the state headquarters of the faction, declaring that gross frauds were committed at the recent state election; that they will no longer submit to such fraudulent and corrupt methods, and that they will not recognize or sustain a governor brought into power through such improper agencies. It is the intention of the Kelbites to organize themselves into "an honest election league for the purpose of maintaing the law and conserving the rights of American citizens, as guaranteed under our form of government." It is the opinion that if the resolutions are passed at the county meetings there will be trouble, but the men who believe they were cheated out of the election are not troubling themselves on this score. They are evidently very much in earnest, and if trouble comes they will undoubtedly be found ready for it in whatever form it may present itself.

That the supporters of Captain Kolb have very substantial grounds for the charge of fraud cannot be successfully questioned. Two years ago the populists of Alabama demonstrated that there had previously been wholesale suppression of votes in many counties The evidence of this was so plain that denial was impossible. Two years ago Kolb was defeated by 11,000. He then claimed that a majority of the votes had been cast for him and that if there had been a fair count he would have been declared elected. It was widely believed that he was right then and it is more than probable he is so now, when he says that the majority claimed for Oates has been obtained by the grossest frauds. Kolb and his supporters are thoroughly familiar with the methods to which Alahama democrats have been won to resort in their efforts to win elections, and their declaration that the victory of Oates was secured by fraud is therefore entitled to

some weight. Captain Kolb has threatened that he will go to the capital of Alabama on the day that the governor is to be inaugurated and set up a separate state government. It is hardly likely that he will carry the conflict to such an extreme as to inaugurate insurrection, as his threatened action would amount to, but that he and his followers may create a serious disturbance of the peace appears to be assured, and something very much like a revolutionary movement in Alabama is cartainly promised. The results of the county mass meetings, to be held next Thursday, will go far to determine the probable extent to which the Kolb faction will carry the conflict. Although Kolb was supported by some republicans and by populists, most of whom had been democrats, the fight is really between democrats, and may be accepted as vindicating all that has been said hitherto by the republicans regarding frauds in southern elections.

MANDERSON ON THE MONEY PLANK. The adoption of a firm and outspoken plank in favor of bonest money is one of the most important duties which the republican state convention which meets in Omaha this week schemes looking to the relief of impoverished | will have to perform. Its action upon the silver question is bound to cut no inconsiderable figure in the coming campaign and it should proclaim no doctrine that will need either explanation or apology. That the men whom the republican party in Nebraska has honored are beginning to appreciate the necessities of the situation must be gathered from the expression upon this subject which Senator Manderson has just made public. In an interview a few days ago the senator is reported to have spoken thus plainly: "I hope that the convention will make no foolish concessions to the free silver craze, but will stand sturdily for republican doctrine upon the financial question. I do not believe that there is a vote to be gained by any half-way yielding to the populist ideas, while there is much to be secured by standing firmly by the principles of a sound political economy, as demonstrated by the experience of the world. The republican party is in favor of bimetallism, of the maintenance of the credit of this government and the adoption of such legislation as will enable it to stand, as it must, among the strong nations of the globe. The tendency of events throughout the world, in my judgment, is on the line of a readoption of the double standard, but we shall retard rather than accelerate this movement by making undue haste in an attempt toward

the impossible." Senator Manderson's advice embodies the true policy which the state convention should pursue. It is essentially the same that The Bee has repeatedly recommended and which The Bee most vigorously urged upon the meeting of the State Republican league two months ago. It was the plain path for republicans then and it is the plain path for republicans now. The republican party has an established reputation as the party of honest money and it cannot well afford to lose or even injure that reputation by failing to stand up to the line where it has always stood. Should the republicans be inclined to yield a portion of the ground to those who are infected with the inflation virus, the other parties, particularly the populist party, will not hesitate to outbid it. If the republicans recede one step, their opponents will recede two steps. If there are any gains to be had from biting at the free and unlimited coinage of silver bait let the other parties have them, for they will be more than counterbalanced by the gains accruing to the republican party from a firm stand in favor

of honest money. Republicans entertain no special hostility to silver. All the legislation that has been enacted in recent years for the purpose of promoting the use of silver as a money metal has emanated from the republican party. The republican party is there se committed to bimetallism and to a wider employment of silver money, but it has been convinced by its own experiments in that direction that the United States cannot attain that object by instituting the free and unlimited coin age of silver at the existing ratio alone and unaided and without the assistance of the greater European powers. Free coinage un der present circumstances is neither a safe nor an appropriate means of furthering bimetallism. This is the present position of the republican party upon the money ques tion. All the state convention should do is to proclaim its adherence to it and set its face squarely against the free silver coinage idols and towards strictly honest money.

There is a bit of humor in the wording of the city advertisement inviting proposals for electric lighting for a term of three years, commencing January 1, 1895. That advertisement states that "no bid will be re-

esived, read or considered by the council which contains kest condition of any kind but such bid shall be in strict conformity to this advertisement and existing ordinances. How is the conneil to know whether a bid is conditional or not unless it is received and read by it? Does the council pretend to be able to gather from the name of the party making the bid that the bid is, or is not, in strict conformitst to the advertisement and existing ordinances? The council, if it can make good its declaration, must be gifted with second sight or some similar faculty that enables it to inform itself of the con tents of sealed proposals without receiving or

reading them. The county commissioners are determined that the work of county poor relief during the coming winter shall by conducted upon strictly business principles. Last year the increase of county charges was so great and so sudden that a considerable element of leoseness and even fraud was unavoidably admitted. This year this is to be reduced to a minimum. Strict economy will not only reduce the expense to the taxpayers, but it will also permit the funds at the disposal of the commissioners for relief work to go fur ther and do more actual good. Business methods are those that give the greatest pos sible aid to the worthy poor at the least possible expense. This is the object which the commissioners intend to accomplish.

The fact that a man who has belonged to a political party from its very origin and has always voted a straight ticket, has never asked for any office, is no sign that he does not contemplate asking for something in the future. By proclaiming his wonderful record from the house top he certainly conveys the impression that he is going to ask for something very soon.

Blessings in Pairs. Good rains—the tariff question settled. It is seldom two great blessings like these some in a single day.

Hall, Glorious One! New York Bun. o first and most honored democrat in United States: David Bennett Hill the United States; Disenstor, of New York.

A Natural Conclusion. Kansas City Journal. A good democrat like Mr. Cleveland shouldn't seriously object to taking water when whisky and sugar go with it.

A Pious Exclamation. Rocky Mountain News (pop.) Waiteism is not populism. Waite and his appointees esteem that it is, If it is, then God pity the populist party, for the voters of Colorado will show it no mercy.

The Little Matter of Sugar. Globe-Democrat.

The people will at once begin to pay a higher price for sugar as one of the effects of the tariff bill that is claimed to be "better than the McKinley law," under which sugar has been cheaper than at any previous time since the war.

'Gene Field's Pertinent Conundrum.

Chiengo Record. How is Hon. George L. Miller disposes toward young William Jennings Bryan-Heretofore nobody has been able to amoun to much in Nebraska without the consen and co-operation of that venerable sag-the patron saint of the Soughing Catalpa.

Loosening the Grip. Minneapolis Times.

The promptness with which money come The promptness with which money come out of hiding as soon as the tariff is settle shows that it is not more money that needed to make times good, but confident on the part of those who have the mone that they will not lose it all if they verture into trade or industry.

Grover's Letter Did the Business. Springfield Republican.

Executive interteres falled to arouse antagonism in congress, even when put forth in plain behalf of the cause of the people, and it is a question whether Mr. Cleveland's letter did not operate in the end rather to stiffen than weaken the backs of the recalcitrant senators of his party. But he certainly made Executive interference has never yet weaken the backs of the recalcitrant sent tors of his party. But he certainly mad a great mistake when he sought to rall the house and the people about the co and iron ore duties when the latter wer aroused over the sugar steal particularly.

Three Notable Characteristics.

Washington Star. The notable characteristics of this year's tariff legislation are (I) protection to certain trusts, (2) the populistic income tax, and (3) Gorman's personal defeat of Cleveland. The principle of protection has not been wounded. There has been some unsystematic shifting in the products to which protection is applied. In certain respects it is legislation which the republicans could without inconsistency have passed in response to the demand of the farmers for a modification of the tariff. It is so far from effectively assaulting the principle of "the culminating atrocity of class legislation" that the tariff reformers are disgusted with it as the discreditable offspring of "perfidy and party dishonor." The trusts and the populists, an extraordinary combination, have reason for rejoicing. There is not much comfort in any feature of the legislation for the democrats, the majority of whom have repudiated and dishonored it in advance. The notable characteristics of this year's

Citizenship in the Navy. Philadelphia Record

Philadelphia Record.

An American navy with half of its sailors aliens is an anomaly; and the request of the senate for the birth statistics of the enlisted sea force of the United States evidently foreshadows an attempt to remedy this paradoxical condition. Assistant Secretary of the Navy McAdoo discovered some years ago that of the 7,946 enlisted seamen only 3,668 were of American birth. The pay of a sailor on an American ship is now higher than the corresponding figures on any foreign pay rolls, and a chance of receiving commissions similar to the system in the army has been proposed. Naval recruits are no longer so scarce to find among our own citizens. A bill is now pending by which naturalization is to be made possible during active service affoat. The adoption of this measure would prevent injustice to any alien now in the service; but every foreign-born sailor who should refuse to become a citizen of the United States should be promptly made to walk the gangplank.

Uncle Sam and China.

Chicago Tribune.

The senate has confirmed the treaty with China. Its provisions have been discussed for some months, and the general opinion is that there is nothing harmful in them. The Chinese government accepts the exclusion provisions of the present laws and will not countenance violations of them. While not countenance violations of them. While a few coolies will continue to slip into the United States, no matter how rigid the laws may be or how zealous an attempt is made to enforce them, there is reason to believe that this new treaty will tend to diminish rather than to increase the number of illegal immigrants. The ratification of the treaty at this time was especially desirable. The Chinese government has felt aggrieved for years, owing to what it looked on as unfriendly legislation. That grievance being removed, the United States will be on good terms with both China and Japan, and will be about the only country whose motives be about the only country whose motives neither of them will suspect. The fortunate position it occupies may enable it to play in time the part of a successful mediator.

Not a Cure for Lobbying.

Not a Cure for Lobbying.

Chicago Record.

Senator Allen of Nebraska has introduced into the senate a bill, "to prevent professional lobbying," but with the expects ruch a measure to accomplish is not easily discoverable. It might answer the purpose of calling out an expression of congressional opinion, and there would certainly be much edification if not joy in whatever speeches might be made upon it by the senators who befriended the Sugar trust.

But Senator Allen must know as well as the other senators that the prevention of lobbying by the proposed law is out of the question. Aside from the fact that it would be exceedingly difficult to make a legally effectual definition of lobbying, the defect of his bill is that it recognizes the cuipability of the lobbyist only. The lobbyist is irresponsible and irrepressible.

The only way in which he can be suppressed is through the election of congressmen who will not listen to him. So long as there are senators or representatives who will consent to come under the influence of lobbyists there will be lobbyists to influence them. The lobbying process can and will be carried on somehow in spite of all the laws that congress might pass and all the bars that Senator Allen might have placed across the capitol doors.

And when, on the other hand, the mem-

cross the capitol doors.

And when, on the other hand, the mem and when, on the other hand, the mem-bers of congress are men whose character and stamina will not permit them to enter into lobby negotiations, the meretricious practice will cease at once and without need of legislative intervention. POLITICAL POTPOURRE.

Joe Edgerton is putting in all his spare lime trying to infuse life into the populat racks, and it is said he has considerable spare time on his hands just at present.

Ten counties will be back of Judge Hensley of Columbus in the Third district congressional convention. At least that it what Judge Parks says in the Columbus Tel egram, and he is talking for the "straights. One of the Heatrice organs is busy telling how the county convention was solid for Sammers, while the other republican paper is engaged in proving that the delegates are

for Pearse. The convention on Wednesday will show which of the newspapers tells the It is asserted by a Lincoln paper, and i has not been controverted, that Tom Majora is working the "old soldier racket" only when it is of benefit to him. General Thayer has

not yet hurried into print to explain why he vigorously fighting for the nomination of Majors An effort is being made by the state house mpeachables to use the Saline county dele-

gates to the republican state convention as a catenaw to pull the combine's chestnuts out of the fire. The only thing that will satisfy the combine will be the nomination Holdrege Forum: Some politicians are urging the nomination of Tom Majors for governor because The Omaha Bee is opposed t him. They say it will make Majors votes for The Bee to be against him. Such politi

Cozad Tribune: Jack MacColl goes out of the big Sixth, where all conventions been held with a handsome majority. likewise holding his own in the east of the state and every day increases the probability that the next governor of Nebraska will b

cians certainly do not have the good of their

he Dawson county man. Grand Island Independent: Mr. Majors is the weakest man that could be put up by the republicans for governor, and the man most be defeated. Therefore the popu lists and the Bryan democrats are very anxious to see him nominated by the republi cans, and the latter should keep away from Lincoln News: The silence of the Majors

organs in the matter of the serious charges against him as a man, as a public official and a candidate is simply deafening. This is evidently another of those justly railroad campaigns, in which public sentidisregarded and force used to ac complish the desired ends.

Wallace Star: Every rural republican paper that supports Jack MacColl does so from a sense of duty to the party. As a rule newspaper men have nothing to gain financially speaking, by the election or de feat of a candidate for governor. We hay seeds prefer Jack MacCell because like our The worst thing that has been said in

about the candidacy of E. M. Correll for the republican nomination for lieutenant governor is that he is an advocate of woman's suffrage. It is cruel to bring up a man's record on this subject at this critical stage of the game. There will be no women in the convention to help out "Rasmus." Carl Clouse, one of the candidates for the

legislature on the republican ticket from the Fifty-sixth district, is an editor, and in his own paper he asserts that he is embarrassed, and as a consequence the situation is de cidedly painful. But, he continues, "whoever votes for us will vote for a mighty good man." Carl believes in the old adage that "he who tooteth not his own horn, his horn shall not be tooted."

Ansley Chronicle: We have it direct from one of the recognized pop leaders that O. M. Kem will be defeated for a renomination for congress, which information, no doubt, will be a source of satisfaction to all in-telligent men in this congressional district who have studied the vacancy existing for the past four years. No matter whom the pops nominate to succeed Kem they can't worse the situation any.

Beatrice Times: The barnacles of the republican party seem to think that because this is republican year every sort of an old plug can be elected if nominated. Acting upon this idea, there is an unusually large number of unworthy candidates seeking for recognition in the state convention. greater or disastrous mistake could be made The necessity is greater than ever for good men. In no other way will the state be redeemed from the control of th democrats and populists.

From the warden of the penitentiary down to the capitol messenger, everybody in the state house ring has been promised that he will retain his job if Majors secures the nomination for governor. All the bank examiners are also in the deal, and the way they are hustling for the man from Nemaha is The impeachables and their satel lites have caught the fever, too, and they are pulling every string in sight to help out the tattooed candidate. If the state convention should conclude to "vindicate" Mr. Ms jors by giving aim the nomination, there'l not be an office in sight for any of his workers who are not in the ring if the prom ises of reward already made are kept. Silver Creek Times: At the last session of the legislature it must have been very

evident to any one keeping run of the pro-ceedings that Thomas J. Majors, as presiding officer of the senate, was in full sympathy with the opponents of railroad legislation and the thieving outfit whom the legislature sought to impeach. He is a representative of the machine, of the professional politic cians-the politicians who are in it for revnue. With such a man in the governor's by public plunder would have nothing to fear. Not that we wish to say that he is pe-sonally dishonest, but that he could be depended upon to stay by the crowd that he trains with. The republican party of Nebrasks cannot afford to make such a man their candidate for governor.

PROPLE AND THINGS.

The country is now anxiously gazing to ward Buzzard's Bay for a tariff sign. There is some ground for the report that Cleveland's malaria is of a conservative character. "Sugar House Jim" is the profane nick-

name which has been glued on Senator Smith of New Jersey. Senator Vest threatens to retire from pub lic life. There is a disposition in Missouri to expedite a realization of the threat.

The man who did not finish his dash to the North Pole should be credited with having successfully eluded a Saharaic summer. General Prosperity is somewhat dilapidated and rheumatic, but these trifles will be overlooked if he takes to the saddle promptly. Governor Waite's letter insisting on populists keeping in the middle of the road fur-

nishes a clew to the ancient mystery, "Who struck Billy Patterson?"

Congressional sick leaves are multiplying. It is generally believed a large number of statesmen will be invited to take a pro-longed vacation by their constituents. Senators Sherman and Hoar and ex-Senator Evarts are all related. The latter two are double cousins, both on their fathers' and their mothers' side, and when Mr. Evarts youth Senator Hoar's father was his

Colonel McClure, the veteran editor of the Philadelphia Times, is gradually recovering from the effects of a prolonged and danger-ous illness. His right hand, the last member to retain traces of the disease, is slowly recovering its functions. Prof. Falb's hopes of promotion to the sig nal service have sunk to zero. His combi-nation tidal wave and earthquake failed to appear in the vicinity of New York. None

guardian.

but reliable prophets can hope for a place under this administration. Hon. Patrick Egan, ex-minister to Chili and citizen of Nebraska, is circulating in St Louis as advance agent for the Harrison International Telephone company. According o a published interview with him, Mr. Egan still cherishes a wholesome disregard

Grover Cleveland. Tom Nast, the American cartoonist, who located in London six months ago, is again on the high road to presperity. He is at present at work on a life-size painting of the surrender of Appointtox for H. H. Kohlsaat of Chicago, which is to be presented to the city of Galena, the birthplace of General

Grant. "He laughs best who laughts last." Senator Gorman's subdued cachinations are liable to wind up in physical anguish. The administration is determined to hang his sen atorial scalp on a white house bush. Already the plebiters of Maryland are on his trail, and not a few ambitious politicians have joined in the chase. If they do not lay out the smooth fixer, they will make the race so warm for him that a Kansas simoon will so warm for and comparison be blizzardish in comparison

TO ALL REPUBLICAN CLUBS.

It has been decided by the committee of arrangements for the republican state concention to be held in this city on Wednesday o have a general turneut and parade of the republican clubs of Omaha on Tuesday night The various republican ward clubs and the members of the Hamilton club, Young Min's Republican club, Garifeld club, Scandinavian clubs and clubs of other nationalties are invited to meet at their respective halls this (Monday) evening to confer and arrange for

Tuesday's demonstration. The presidents of the several republican clubs of the city and county are requested to meet H. M. Waring, secretary of the state league, at the Millard hotel this morning at H o'clock to make plans for the demonstradon.

BRING ON YOUR PROSPERITY.

gress gets out of sight business men will take courage. The whole year, through congress, has been "the dead fly in the olutment," the open sewer breeding disease and commercial death to every enterprise, and its final adfournment will be hailed as a universal relief. Chicago Herald: Under the new conditions business should revive and times should im Some degree of improvement all along the line seems to be inevitable. But the full tide of prosperity in this country can never be reached until every vestige of pro-

ction is stricken from our tariff system Boston Globe: The business men of the country, without regard to party, are all glad that the tariff bill has been passed. Though many of them do not like the bill, they think that the relief from uncertainty which its passage assures will give an impetus to busiless. Both republican and democratic busiess men now look for an era of brisk trade and general prosperity.

New York World: Business will certainly become brisk as soon as the tariff bill is signed. This will be the case regardless of the character of the bill, for it is notorious hat the business of distribution (commonly called "trade") can adjust itself to unfavorable conditions to such an extent as to be unwilling to have them changed even for the better. But the business of real production does not admit of such adjustments, except in a much smaller degree-a fact it will be

New York Herald: The views of business men and others in various parts of the coun taken he general feeling that the dawn of better times has come. There is every reason to believe that business will now begin to revive, finances improve, markets become more active and industrial activity quicken. That the outlook will be hailed by the people, and especially by workingmen, goes without saying. This welcome tide of better times is ex pected to set in not so much because of the hanges in the tariff, made by the bill which has now passed both houses of congress, as because the agitation and suspense which have hung over the country for a year have at last been removed. The inevitable effect of the uncertainty as to what changes would be made in the tariff system was to handicap financial, commercial and industrial activity and cause dull times. The dispelling of this uncertainty and consequent sumust as inevitably clear the way to a revival of prosperity.

LABOR NOTES

Painters' union of Buffalo declared for pure and simple socialism.

St. Louis shoeworkers won a strike against a reduction of wages. Cleveland is getting ready for a grand cele-

bration on Labor day. The labor unions of Reading, Pa., are going to have a big celebration on Labor day. The iron moulders all over the country are oting on the American Federation of Labor political platform.

The Central Labor union of Toledo. has endersed the political program of the American Federation of Labor. The general office of the Journeyman

Bakers and Confectioners International union has been removed from Detroit to 5 Boerun street. Brooklyn. The convention of the American Glass Workers association, assembled in Montreal opted the political program of the American

Federation of Labor. The International Typographical union is sued twenty-one charters last month, of which twenty comprise the German-Ameri-The convention in October can branches. promises to be very interesting.

From statistics recently gathered it is

ound that there are 1,200 bricklayers in St Louis, about half of whom are out of em ployment, while of 375 plasterers in that city only 163 were reported at work. Chairman McGrann of the congressional committee on labor has instructed the con missioner of labor to gather complete sta-

tistics on the subjects of convict labor and he results of the introduction of labor saving machinery. The first contract given out for stone unde he new state of New York law providing

that all stone used in state or municipal work shall be cut and dressed in and by citizens of the state is for the court house of Rens selaer county. The price is \$110,000.

The boards of trade and similar organizaions of the state of Texas are "roasting Governor Hogg of that state because he con-demned the sending of the United States roops to Chicago during the great railroad strike. Some of the resolutions start with the phrase, "We, the people." PUNISH THE TRAIN WRECKERS.

Indianapolis Journal: Nothing in the reords of Indian cruelties can surpass in all the elements of flendishness the Rock Is-

land catastrophe at Line in. Philadelphia Times: No stone should be left unturned to bring the miscreant to justice if it shall clearly appear that the wreck was caused with deliberate and malicious

Salt Lake Tribune: Those murderers ought to be run down if there is power enough in all the detective force of this country; and they ought to be treated as they treated those doomed passengers namely, the them to a tree and let them slowly burn to death.

Washington Pest: All mail trains are within the sphere of national action. It would be competent for congress to fix a penalty for wrecking such trains, and to make a standing offer for the capture and conviction of wreckers. The people would heartily approve such legislation.

New York Tribune: Can any punishment be too severe for the authors of this horrible tragedy? In California the penalty for train wricking is death. Without going to such an extreme, is it not time for some other states to revise their laws on this subject and impose penalties calculated to have a deterrent effect on men tempted to commit such crimes?

Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin: Such an onemnity of wickedness carries our memories back to the relentless and blood-thirsting Apaches. Yet have we not a band of Apache Indians right in our midst who are engaged and induce others to engage in wreckng railroad trains, and thus murdering and roasting persons who are no more the f their grievances than the queen of Eng-

Minneapolis Journal: The fact that persons capable of such infamous work live in this country is appalling enough and it almost seems to be an excess of generosity which would allow such men, if apprehended, have a regular trial. But certainly the Rock Island company should spare no money, neither should the state of Nebraska spare any, in the effort to secure the scoundrels who should be disposed of just as soon as evidence can be obtained to convict them of the crime.

SMILES BETWEEN THE LINES.

Philadelphia Record: The poker player is napplest when he has the blues. Kate Field's Washington: "Unwomanly? How se?" She never turns around look at another woman's hat."

Chicago Tribune: "Young man," said the elderly party, severely, "you ought to ask for grace on your kness." "I-I had her there all last evening, sir," responded the embarrassed youth

Buffalo Courier: Wilton—So Penner's latest novel failed to catch the public, as he expected it would. Any particular reason? Walton—Er—it was a detective story. Brooklyn Life: He-I owe everything to my wife. She-Everything? He-Well, everything except what I owe my creditors.

Washintgon Star: "Sometimes," said Uncle Eben, "yoh kain't intiahly trus' er man dat keeps talkin' bout de beauty ob honesty. Hit soun's too much ez ef he wus argyin' wif hisse'f." Philadelphia Times: The girl can generally play first fiddle if she knows how to

handle her beau. Washington Star: "Don't you consider Senator Sorghum one of our rising states-men?" said one citizen to another. "Yes," was the reply; "I never saw a man do so much rising—to explain."

Boston Transcript: Enveror William's noston transcript: Emperor William's incestors several contunies ago kept a tollicate, and the members of the family now living are in the habit of remarking, evilently in respect to their pike-keeping fore-tathers, "Wie geht's?" fathers.

SOME WEATHER ADVICE. Atlanta Constitution.

Take the weather as it comes-Alin't no use to weep;
Let the thunder beat its drums—
Let the lightning leap!
Hunt up every breeze that stirs;
Quaff the lemonade;
Thank God for thermometers,
Rut hang 'em in the shade!

WHAT THE WILD WAVES SAID.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

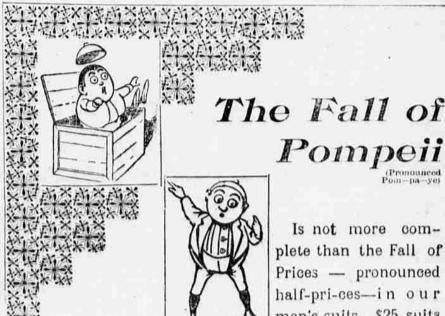
He stood by the roaring sea,
And he
Sang sounets, softly,
Tenderly;
To the waves and stars—below, aboveHe sang the tale of his absent love;
"Oh, wild and treach rous sea,
To me
Bring back that face
And matchless grace. And matchless grace, Yestreen I left with thee!"

Outspake the rearing seat "What, she, Who remped so gayly, Airily?

The sweet mermaid, with scanty garb, Who pierced thy heart with cruel bark Then, to thy maddening plea; 'To be To be Forever thine,'
By bond divine—
And art thou searching she?

"To yonder canopy, flee—
Ah, me!
And peep thou softly,
Silently;
Another pours in her willing ear
The nothingness she delights to hear
And 'his shall be—'
Dear me!

Dear me! Thy sainted dream Is gorging cream
On the dollar he won from thee!



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ones \$7.50-sacks-sutaways-light or dark-cheviots -cassimeres-worsteds-elegant goods-Boy's suits-\$2.50-all wool cheviot-6 to 14 years all colorsanother-\$3-neat checks-latest cut-double breasted -and \$3.50-nice quiet patterns-same quality another_\$4-little better-But-best of all-combination suit-\$4.50-extra pants-cap to match-neat little Scotch cheviot checks-guaranteed all wool-all 2-piece suits-straw hats at cost-nicest waistslowest prices-

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