THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

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

1	*24,015	17	24,166
2	24,483	18	23,597
3	22,739	19	23,535
4	21,650	20	24,781
5	24,467	21	22,301
6	24,356	22	*24,540
7	30,299	23	22,623
8	*29,959	24	22,671
9	29,867	25	22,695
10	30,916	26	22,453
11	30,573	27	22,508
12	30,052	28	22,502
13	28,321	29	*24,105
14	27,371	30	22,383
15	*26,560	31	22,051
16	24,623		

Total	775,504
Less deductions for unsold and returned copies	18,481
Total sold	757,023
Daily average net circulation	24,420

*Sunday.

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 1st day of August, 1894.
(Seal.) N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

The influx of lawyers returning from summer vacations is a sure indication that the courts are about to grind once more.

President Cleveland is reported to have returned to Washington "looking much better." There was always considerable room for improvement in looks.

Congress may be expected to adjourn just as soon as its conge arrives, duly signed and attested by Mr. Havemeyer and stamped with the seal of the favorite Sugar trust.

There is an old German adage: If you go to bed with dogs, you are sure to get up with fleas. A party that loads up with tattoed men must expect chastisement at the ballot box.

When the prices of everything on the market have been going down for months, the railroads of Iowa ask that the state railroad commission kindly raise the rates for transporting freight in that state.

How does Tom Majors fit that plank of the platform which demands the enforcement of the maximum rate bill which he sought to choke off by all the disreputable tactics of which he has shown himself capable, when presiding over the state senate?

The telegraph companies have no objection to the absence of quorums in the two houses of congress, particularly when the sergeant-at-arms is directed to send messages by wire to the absent members requesting them to return to answer to their names when the roll is called.

Buzzard's Bay has settled down once more to its daily diet of theatrical and literary celebrities, content with having supplied the temporary abiding place of the president, sick from perplexity as to his duty regarding a tariff bill passed by congress in spite of his bitter denunciation of it.

How convenient to charge the defeat of the Yale athletes who contested with Oxford in England for the international championship upon the differences in climatic conditions between the two countries! But if this is true, America can never hope to win in England nor England in America.

Candidates in the field of local politics are even more numerous in comparison with the number of offices to be filled than they have been in the field of state politics. There is also just as large a proportion of rougues and tricksters. The local tickets must be made up of clean men without regard to the character of the state tickets.

Mr. Pullman refuses to be interviewed regarding Governor Altgeld's visit to Pullman. He is probably preparing another statement for the public defending his philanthropic attitude toward his former employes. The people will certainly be disappointed if they do not continue to receive their regular communications from Mr. Pullman.

Sixth district populists hailed the announcement of the nomination of Majors for governor by the republican railroad convention with cheers and other signs of jubilation. The nomination of Majors by the railroad convention brings joy to the hearts of the populists everywhere in the same degree that its brings consternation and disgust upon honest and conscientious republicans throughout the state of Nebraska.

Pete Schwenck is the right man to manage Tom Majors' campaign in Douglas county. Pete is the very fellow that was convicted in the congressional investigation of procuring and filling out the blank certifying over the name of the secretary of state and attested with the seal of state the bogus and fraudulent census return for which Tom Majors was censured and recommended for indictment in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Kem has been nominated for a third term by the populists of the Sixth district. It passes all comprehension how a man like Kem, who has done nothing to speak of except draw his salary in the four years he has been in congress, should be endorsed for re-election when there are so many more capable and deserving populist leaders in his district. It remains to be seen, however, whether Mr. Kem will pull through again as against a bright and tireless worker like Matt Daugherty.

Only ten days remain before the reopening of the public schools. It behooves the school board to see that everything is quite ready for resuming work upon the very first day. Most usually so many things are left unprovided until the vacation period is almost at an end that it is impossible to set the machinery of the schools promptly in operation. There have been no new school buildings erected this year nor any very extensive repairs except at the Dodge school. There was ample time for completing all the work in hand this summer so as not to interfere with the reopening of the schools in the least. The children ought to have the full benefit of instruction throughout the entire school year, commencing with the very first day.

RAILROAD PASS BRIBERY.

The most potential factor in the nomination of Thomas J. Majors was the wholesale distribution of railroad pass bribes. Not only was free transportation given to almost every delegate on the line of the Burlington road from Plattsmouth to Box Butte, but annual B. & M. passes were distributed where they would do the most good in converting delegates from their honest choice to the support of Majors.

Every retainer and heeler from Ager to Walt Seeley had satchels full of passes which were given out with a lavish hand and did their pernicious work more effectively than if they had been so many bank bills. A great many men who would resent the offer of a money bribe readily accept the pass bribe as a compliment, and in nearly every instance they feel bound to reciprocate by casting their votes in accordance with the request of the pass distributor.

In the palmiest days of Gould and Dillon, when the entire Union Pacific was a political machine, there was nothing in the way of pass bribery to compare with the wholesale pass scatteration of the Burlington bosses, to whom alone Majors owes his bought nomination. Majors himself has for the last two years been a dealer in pass bribes to an extent that would seem incredible to parties who are not familiar with the methods by which he has been working up popularity while masquerading as the honest, hornyhanded farmer and playing the old soldier racket.

Every candidate for the legislature, on whatever ticket he may run, should be made to give a written pledge that he will support a bill to prohibit, under severe penalties, the issuance and acceptance of railroad passes or free mileage tickets under any pretext except to operatives and regular employes of the railroads. So long as railroad pass bribery is winked at there can be no free choice of candidates in political conventions.

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

Barring the rather verbose introductory the platform adopted by the republican convention commends itself as eminently sound on the most vital points at issue in the impending campaign.

The money plank speaks with no uncertain sound against the free silver craze and in favor of a sound, stable currency of which every dollar will represent 100 cents in commercial as well as in debt-paying value.

The railroad regulation plank strikes the nail on the head squarely in demanding the enactment of laws that will enforce that provision of our state constitution which forbids fictitious capitalization of railroads and declares void all stock dividends and stock issues that do not represent an actual investment.

The demand for the enforcement of the maximum rate bill enacted by the last legislature until the same is declared void by the courts voices the sentiment of the great mass of railway patrons.

The plank in favor of the supervision, regulation and control by the national government of corporations engaged in interstate commerce with a view to preventing their fictitious capitalization and excessive bonding is in harmony with the railroad plank and would, if carried out, go further toward breaking up the existing trusts than any legislation yet devised.

The declarations in behalf of the rights of labor and in favor of preventing lockouts and strikes by arbitration should meet with approval of capitalists as well as workingmen.

The demand for the extirpation of anarchy by the passage of the pending bill to exclude foreign anarchists from American soil will meet the general approval of all law-abiding citizens.

The recommendation for the submission of a constitutional amendment to enlarge the scope for the investment of the permanent school fund is timely and should be carried out by the next legislature.

The recommendation for diversified industry and the stimulation of sugar beet culture cannot fail to meet the approval of every Nebraska land cultivator who has given the subject any thought.

In most respects the republican platform will be in consonance not only with the views of republicans, but also a large percentage of the membership of other parties, if the men nominated by the convention were by their record in public life and in their relations to the corporations that are subject to state and national control in harmony with the enunciations of the platform the republicans would have reason to expect to carry the state by their old-time majority.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

The republican gains in the several states of the north where elections were held last year ranged from 6 to 9 per cent, and it is a reasonable estimate that the average republican gain throughout the country this year will be at least 7 per cent. Assuming that such an average will be maintained in all the congressional districts outside of the south it would enable the republicans to elect representatives in seventy-three districts which are now held by democrats or populists. Such a change would make the next house stand republicans 200, democrats 145, with probably about the same number of populists as at present, most of the third party men coming from the south instead of from the west.

The Buffalo Express enumerates the following districts in which a republican gain of 7 per cent would wipe out the democratic majorities: The Fourth California, the First Colorado, the First, Second and Fourth Connecticut, Delaware, the Sixteenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth Illinois and the two at large; the First, Second, Fifth, Seventh, Eighth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth and Thirteenth Indiana, the Third, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Kansas and the one at large; the Third, Ninth and Tenth Kentucky; the First, Fifth and Sixth Maryland; the Fifth, Seventh and Tenth Massachusetts; the Second, Fifth, Seventh and Tenth Michigan; the Third, Sixth and Seventh Minnesota; the Fourth, Twelfth and Fifteenth Missouri; the First Nebraska; the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth New Jersey; the Fifth, Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first New York; the Ninth North Carolina; the Third, Ninth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth and Eighteenth Ohio; the Twelfth and Twenty-fourth Pennsylvania; the First and Second Rhode Island; the Third and Eighth Tennessee; the First, Second, Third and Fourth West Virginia; the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Wisconsin, and Wyoming. The Express says that this calculation is based solely on republican gains, but in most cases where the republicans will gain the democrats will suffer a falling off in their vote. On account of this transferrence considerable less than 7 per cent increase of the republican vote would be sufficient to overthrow democratic majorities, which in 1892 were much larger than 7 per cent of the total vote. The Express says: "Of course there are in this list many districts in which the democrats, though they have relatively small majorities, are so strongly fortified that it will be impossible to defeat them. But on the other hand many districts where republican prospects are very good are left out. It may fairly be said, therefore, that the omissions will counterbalance the impossibles included and that the next house will have a republican majority approaching fifty." This appears to be a safe and conservative conclusion, but should it prove to be somewhat too optimistic the margin is sufficiently liberal to permit of absolute confidence that the republican majority in the house of representatives of the Fifty-fourth congress will not be less than forty.

The importance of having the next house of representatives republican cannot be overestimated. It is necessary to put a check to the democratic purpose to further assail the principle of protection. A republican house could not secure the enactment of any legislation not acceptable to a democratic senate. It could, therefore, do nothing toward remedying the faults and the damaging effects of the tariff legislation of this congress. But it would be a bulwark against the further efforts of democracy in the direction of free trade. Should the democrats succeed in retaining control of the house for another two years they would not leave a vestige of protection to American industries and American labor. It is their avowed purpose to keep up the crusade against that policy, and a popular endorsement next November of what they have already done would stimulate them to go the full length in their destructive assault on protection. The election of a republican house will give an effectual check to this design.

THE WHEAT SITUATION.

The comparatively small export demand for wheat and the low price of that grain are discouraging facts not only for the wheat growers of the country, but for all interests dependent for their prosperity upon the prosperity of the agricultural interest. For the month of July the exports of wheat (flour included) from all points amounted in round figures to 11,000,000 bushels, against 19,000,000 in the same month last year. The exports from the Pacific coast were less than one-tenth what they were in July, 1893, while for the Atlantic they were less than one-half. It is thus seen that the crop year begins most inauspiciously for the producers, and when it is remembered that the government report and nearly all unofficial statements prior to the middle of July indicated a yield far below the average the smallness of the exports assumes greater importance, since under such conditions foreigners would be likely to buy more largely than they would have done otherwise, especially as the average price in July, only 57.7 cents at New York, was altogether the lowest ever known in any month.

A writer in the New York Tribune, who is evidently entirely familiar with the situation, says that the trade on both sides of the ocean treats the government estimates of yield with entire contempt. The unofficial estimates now most generally trusted point to a yield exceeding 450,000,000 bushels, and the facts seem to indicate that the yield will be even higher. The movement of wheat from farms to western markets has been larger than a year ago, from July 1 to August 18 about 29,000,000 bushels, against 21,000,000 bushels last year, when the crop was certainly over 500,000,000 bushels, and 36,000,000 bushels in the same weeks of 1892, when the crop was large, and 35,000,000 bushels in the same weeks of 1891, when the crop was the largest ever grown. It seems to be demonstrable that the yield of 1893 exceeded 500,000,000 bushels. According to the writer quoted, indications at present are that the yield this year is somewhat larger than it was in 1893. Minnesota and the Dakotas claim 125,000,000 bushels, against 77,000,000 bushels reported by the department last year. Other state reports quite generally promise more than the department allows. The larger movement this year in spite of phenomenally low prices is an indication not apt to be erroneous. It can therefore be assumed, until further information, that the crop year starts with about 82,000,000 bushels commercial wheat in the country and a yield of about 530,000,000 bushels, against which there may be required for food 320,000,000 bushels and for seed 56,000,000 bushels. This would leave for export more than 236,000,000 bushels, a quantity larger than foreign countries seem likely to require. Indeed it is a greater quantity than foreign countries have taken from us in a number of years, and now we have to meet a more extensive competition from wheat-producing countries than ever before.

Manifestly the situation is a most unpromising one for American wheat growers, for it seems to clearly point to still lower prices, notwithstanding the fact that they have already reached lower figures than at any previous time in the last forty years. The advice of the late Secretary Rusk naturally comes to mind in connection with this matter. In his last report he told the farmers of the country that in order to make wheat-growing profitable they must reduce production. It was sound advice then and is all the more so now when the competition of other wheat-producing countries is increasing.

THE COST OF DELAY.

Whether President Cleveland signs the tariff bill or permits it to become a law by the lapse of the constitutional ten days without his signature can make no possible difference with public sentiment on the subject. A new tariff bill can be enacted only with the president's consent, and it affects popular opinion little whether that consent is given in writing by a formal approval of the act or whether it is given tacitly by passive inaction until the time limit allowed shall have expired. Assuming then that the bill is to become a law, an assumption which seems warranted by the attitude of both congress and the cabinet, every day of delay adds to the profits of the trusts and other beneficiaries of the pending legislation at the expense of the national treasury and the taxpayers who are compelled to support it. The receipts from customs have practically fallen off in their entirety, while the receipts from the internal revenue in discount of future taxes are greater than ever.

Importation of dutiable articles is practically at a standstill, because the importers are aware of the prospective decrease in the rate of duty and see that their interests are best subserved by working off stock upon which the old rate of duty has been paid and holding back new goods until they can enter the country at the reduced tariff rates. They are enabled to do this through our bonded warehouse system, leaving their new importations in bond until after the new law shall have taken effect. As a consequence, the bonded warehouses are overcrowded with goods. There is, to be sure, some contention that imported articles must pay the rate of duty in force at the time they were brought into the country, but there is really nothing in such argument for the reason that all such articles could be re-exported without charge and then reimported at the new and lower rate of duty.

On one class of importations the president's delay has had a precisely opposite effect. For some time the Sugar trust has been increasing and expediting its imports of raw sugar. Its imports in June exceeded 500,000,000 pounds. Its imports for August are said to be at the rate of 600,000,000 pounds or 20,000,000 pounds per day. The explanation of this is that under the existing law sugar is free and the trust desires to bring into the country as much raw sugar as possible before the imposition of the duty of 40 per cent. It thus avoids paying anything into the treasury and will turn the equivalent of the duty into its own pockets so soon as the new tariff affords it the opportunity. Simultaneously with this proceeding the Whisky trust is taking out of bond every day large quantities of spirits in order that it may escape the payment into the treasury of the added tax of 20 cents a gallon on spirits. Its present withdrawal will enable the trust to collect the extra 20 cents from purchasers of whisky from and after the enforcement of the revised internal revenue schedule. The Whisky trust, like the Sugar trust and the importers, believes in making hay while the sun shines.

The New York Times estimates the profits accruing to the Sugar trust from the president's delay in signing the tariff bill at $200,000 a day, and those accruing to the Whisky trust at $300,000 per day. The Times believes that the revenue being lost to the government on sugar and whisky alone is not less than $500,000 per day, and may be much more than that. What the importers are saving it is much more difficult to guess. Yet the usually careful Washington correspondent of the Chicago Record places it at another $500,000 per day, and makes the total loss to the government $1,000,000 daily. A delay of ten days means, then, on this calculation, $10,000,000 transferred from the national treasury to the coffers of the trusts and foreign importers. President Cleveland has known the provisions of the senate bill ever since the first week in July and ought certainly to have familiarized himself with its details in the six weeks that it was in conference. He might, had he so desired, have been prepared to act upon it the same day that the engrossed bill was presented to him. His failure to act upon it promptly, to veto it boldly, or to sign as after all acceptable, promises to be a rather costly proceeding, regarded from the taxpayers' point of view.

Postmaster Hesing of Chicago pretends to have discovered an increase of 10 per cent in the collections of mail in that city on the day after the tariff bill passed, an increase of 15 per cent on the following day and an increase of 25 per cent on the third day, which, to his mind, can be explained only by the resumption of business on the removal of the tariff uncertainty. Postmaster Hesing fears that if the work of his office continues to be augmented at this rate he will soon have to have the entire Postoffice department placed at his disposal in order to keep pace with the business. Some clew to Mr. Hesing's views may perhaps be gathered from the fact that he is now in Washington urging the authorities there to permit him to make numerous additions to the force of employes allotted to his office.

Senator Voorhees is again on duty in the senate after an absence of nearly four weeks forced upon him by sickness. His recovery is attributed exclusively to the good effects of the new tariff. Had the senate and house remained in deadlock, or had the bill failed of passage, there is no doubt in the minds of Senator Voorhees' friends that he would still be confined to the sick room. The senator is profuse in his recommendation of the tariff cure. His photograph and letter of acknowledgment will soon appear in all advertisements of that wonderful medicine.

Tom Majors declared in the presence of 3,000 people that he refused $3,000 tendered him by congress as back salary. Anybody who has ever known Tom Majors knows enough to know that the honorable bilk who did not pay his assessment in the republican campaign in which he was a candidate would not be likely to turn back a five-dollar bill if ever it came within his reach. The fact is he was trying to get pay for a full session of two years, or $10,000 for playing the role of contingent congressman for a few months on a forged census certificate.

A conviction has just been secured in New Orleans for the soliciting and acceptance of bribes by a former member of the city council. New Orleans will doubtless reap some benefit from the example of justice thus set for other councilmen who might be tempted to do likewise. If the influence of this successful prosecution would but be exerted to preserve the integrity of the public service in other cities also it would save the latter the necessity of resorting to similar proceedings to secure an example each for its own councilmen.

The extremes of temperature during the last year have contributed toward working havoc with our wooden pavements so that today there is scarcely a wooden pavement fit for use on any street subject to moderately heavy traffic. In another year these pavements will have been ground to a mere mass of filthy chips. Omaha will have to do a great deal of repaving before very long.

Business men should co-operate with the Labor day committee in preparing a Labor day demonstration for Omaha that will be a credit to the city and that will attract visitors from abroad. The celebration can be made more than a merely local affair. There is not much time left in which to perfect arrangements, but in that short time all should act together for the same end.

Refined Sarcasm.
Cincinnati Commercial.

It is evident from the testimony taken by the committee now sitting at Chicago that Pullman, Ill., was not being operated as a sanitarium.

A Spectacle for William.
Washington Star.

Governor McKinley is preparing to sit back and enjoy the spectacle that will be presented in Chairman Wilson's West Virginia congressional district in a few weeks. The governor knows what it is to be the center pole of a political circus full of tariff trick mules.

The Perfidy Strikes Home.
Denver Republican.

Hereafter sugar will cost 2 cents a pound more than it has cost under the McKinley law, because the democratic party has seen fit to tax that commodity, mainly for the benefit of the Sugar trust. How do the people like to have the cost of living increased for the benefit of a great monopoly which already possesses more wealth than it knows what to do with?

Now to Business.
New York Recorder.

Enterprise, courage and self-reliance are the great American characteristics. Now is the hour to exhibit them in their greatest, best and highest forms. Let the long silent factory whistles blow out! Put the great drive-wheels in motion! Drown with the roar of the mighty machinery of the republic the idiotic clatter of the crank theorists who have brought so much misery on the country! The Recorder appeals to all its contemporaries to unite with it in this work of lifting up, in every way they can the postrate industries of the nation. It is a sacred and patriotic duty.

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

To the average railroad in politics a convention is a passing event.

There are other games besides base ball in which the striker is strictly in it.

When the votes that count are counted, vocal discords will be pitched in a minor key.

The king of Siam denies the report of his death. Kindly words of eulogy are regretfully recalled.

Reflections on the gall of Colonel Breckinridge in seeking a vindication are premature and uncalled for.

Senator McPherson has been persuaded not to resign. Similar pressure induced his valet to remain on guard.

A bill taking alcohol used in the arts off the free list has passed. This puts a plain whisky and the most elaborate cocktail on all fours.

The income tax applies to incomes for the year 1894. Although incomes are invisible, collectors will nevertheless bestir themselves and draw their salaries.

The Philadelphia Times utters a few "Sober Words About Wages." Things have come to a pretty pass when Quaker City utterances must be branded as jagless.

Reformers in Cleveland are about to investigate the common council. It is hinted in interested quarters that the supply of municipal kalsomine is ample for all immediate needs.

Colonel J. Hampton Hoge, the Virginia gentleman whose appointment as consul to Amoy was recalled by President Cleveland, has been nominated for congress in his district. He ought to get out a full vote.

Burlington, Kan., has a pensioner who was born on Christmas day, 1791, fought in the war of 1812 and two Indian wars and served as a teamster in the civil war. Andrew Franklin, who is said to be as spry at 103 as many men at 60.

American millionaires are not the only ones who find life in England best suited to their tastes. The South African millionaire, J. R. Robinson, will henceforth regard London as his permanent residence and South Africa as but a winter resort.

Miss Mary Lithegon of Manistee, Mich., who recently came into a fortune of $300,000 by the death of an uncle in Glasgow, Scotland, is none the less ambitious to succeed in her chosen profession of medicine. She will graduate at Ann Arbor and finish abroad.

An Indiana farmer has entered suit for damages against Congressman Bynum because he cannot get the promised $1.25 a bushel for his wheat. If office seekers are liable for breaches of promises made on the stump their salaries would not liquidate the court costs.

The report that Sioux City is slaughtering horses and sending the carcasses east as prime beef is groundless. Some time ago Sioux City rattled the box and put several horses on the other fellow. The present report is doubtless a revamping of that little incident.

Dr. Albert B. Miles, the New Orleans surgeon who died recently, left an estate valued at about $250,000, amassed during a practice of twenty years. Under his will the Charity hospital, the Hotel Dieu and the medical school of Tulane university of New Orleans will each receive $10,000.

The Memphis grand jury has just unearthed a large sized municipal sensation and has reported 736 indictments against saloon keepers, merchants and others who have not paid, or at least are not credited with paying, into the treasury the amount of their licenses for eight years. The amount of the shortage is nearly $2,000,000, and the county officials are next to be investigated to find out why the money was not collected.

WHERE ECONOMY COMES IN.

Indianapolis Journal: The democratic appropriations by this congress are $28,000,000 less than those of last year, and $28,000,000 is the aggregate of the filchings from the pensioners.

Philadelphia Press: Congressman Cannon easily disposes of the claim that the present congress is economical. A reduction in pension appropriations of $29,000,000 has given the democratic majority a margin which it has used to increase other expenditure heavily above the appropriations three ago by the last republican congress.

Boston Journal: The first year of the democratic administration has witnessed a decrease in revenue to the extent of $89,000,000; a deficiency for the first time in time of peace since 1860 amounting to $70,000,000; an increase in appropriations; an increase in expenditures save in what has been saved at the xpense of pensioners; the borrowing of money to the extent of $58,000,000; and the filching of $12,000,000 from the gold redemption fund to meet current expenses.

Buffalo Express: This congress has not been quite so extravagant as its predecessor, at least, if the second session keeps up the record. The total appropriations, according to a statement issued by Chairman Sayres of the house appropriations committee, amount to $28,835,989 less than were passed during the first session of the Fifty-second congress. But the appropriations of the first session of the Fifty-second congress were greater than the appropriations of the first session of the much decried "billion" congress by $44,201,677.92. The democrats have not yet made as good a record for economy as did the republicans whom they criticised for extravagance. They are beginning to appreciate the truth of the remark that this is a $1,000,000,000 country.

MOTTLED MIRTH.

Galveston News: Some men ought to be ashamed of themselves, but they never happen to think about it.

New Orleans Picayune: There are some young men who feel like going out for a lark after taking a few swallows at various places.

Atchison Globe: Having a "steady" keeps a girl at home as close evenings as if she was married and had a baby.

Philadelphia Record: It's quite natural that the actors in seashore companies should mistake for applause the noise made by people killing mosquitoes.

Philadelphia Ledger: China offers a reward of 200 taels for the head of a Jap officer and 100 for the head of a private. It's a case of heads they lose, taels the other fellows win.

Chicago Tribune: "Why don't you get a boy to keep your desk in order?" inquired the caller. "It looks awfully littered up." "I keep it this way," said the man at the desk, "to show that I'm always busy." "But why—O, I see! Good day!"

Indianapolis Journal: Mrs. Figg—I want you to get some insect powder when you go down town. The pantry is full of ants. Mr. Figg—Good. We won't have to go on that picnic you have been talking about. We've got the materials right here at home.

Chicago Record: The Ardent Democrat—Aha! You agree with me then that the democrats are magnificent fighters? The Ardent Republican—Of course I do. When they can't get anybody else to fight they pitch in and fight one another.

Philadelphia Record: "I never thought there was much in Wiswag until we went to sea together." "What changed your opinion?" "He got seasick."

Atlanta Constitution: "I knew Sassafras was a mean man, but I never thought he'd go back on his wife's father." "Did he do that?" "Yes; you see he had nowhere else to go."

Syracuse Post: Copy Reader—Here's a story about a negro dying of delirium tremens. How'll I head it? City Editor—"The Last Daze of Pompey," and let it go at that!

Philadelphia Times: In parts of this country dogs are used to drag around little milk carts. In connection with this beverage there is little harm in working the growler.

Atlanta Constitution: "Jones is a lucky fellow." "How?" "Got elected coroner; fellow who run against him dropped dead; Jones sat on him and made three dollars!"

Inter Ocean: "How about this cough of yours? Is it doing well?" "Well, yes. It has bought a new horse and buggy for the doctor this month."

NATURAL THEOLOGY.
Detroit Free Press.

Dar ain't no use a-talkin',
I'se about made up my min',
I haint gwinter jine de meetin'
Exceptin' I kin fin'
Somewhar inside de kiver
Ob de good book dat dey's got
Some watermilyuns growin'
On my New Jerusalem lot.

BAD OUTLOOK FOR TAYLOR

Civil Service Commission Closing in on Cleveland's Kansas City Find.

HE LEVIED POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS

Accused of Exacting Tribute from Employes in Interest of the Negro National Democratic League—Damaging Testimony Adduced Against Him.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE, 1407 F Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.

The civil service commission resumed its examination of the charges against Recorder of Deeds C. H. J. Taylor today. The commissioners have determined to clothe the investigation with absolute secrecy, and a number of witnesses said to have received assessment letters signed by Taylor, representing the Negro National Democratic league, were examined at length behind closed doors. Taylor is credited with representing the Negro National Democratic league, but at the commission it is hinted both the league and the Afro-American Bureau of Organization of the democratic congressional committee are involved in the case. Taylor is president of the league, and until recently was connected with the bureau. He resigned from the latter position soon after the civil service commission began its investigation of the charges against Robert G. Still, the chief of the bureau. It is learned the complaint concerning the assessments was filed several weeks ago, when the full board was in session, and that it has been discussed at a number of the meetings subsequently. Mr. Lyman has been spending several weeks at the seashore, but returned to Washington last night to join his two colleagues in the investigation. Several more witnesses who received the letters probably will be examined tomorrow, and it can be authoritatively stated the report will not be forwarded to the attorney general or the president before tomorrow night. There is strong ground for the belief that accompanying it will be an urgent request, signed by the full board, for Taylor's removal from the office to which President Cleveland appointed him last spring. This request will be accompanied by an exhaustive statement summing up the charges and reviewing the case. The original charges were filed by W. Calvin Chase, editor of the Bee, a negro organ of this city, and by a messenger in the interior department named Barnes, who is also business manager of the Bee. Both Chase and Barnes, as well as Secretaries E. L. Dawkins and M. C. Coonce of the league, have appeared before the commission as witnesses. The persons accused of campaign contributions soliciting denounce the charges as "trumped up" by Chase, with the aid of the colored messenger, and ascribe them to a refusal of Taylor to appoint friends of the negro editor to positions in the recorder of deeds office, and they will endeavor to have the president retain Taylor in office, notwithstanding the civil service commission.

NO PUBLIC BUILDING BILLS PASSED.

None of the bills introduced in the house during this session of congress providing for the erection of public buildings have been passed by the house. A great majority of these bills, however, have received favorable consideration in the committee of the whole, and among this number are a bill introduced by Congressman Mercer appropriating $200,000 for a postoffice building at South Omaha and a bill by Mr. Meiklejohn providing for a building at Norfolk.

The amendment attached by the house to the senate bill providing for the issuance of a patent to the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions for a tract of land in the Omaha Indian reservation for school purposes was today concurred in by the senate, and the bill is now awaiting the signature of the president.

The Nebraska delegation in congress has been flooded lately with letters from various surveyors asking for information as to when steps will be taken in regard to the resurvey of Grant and Hooker counties, as provided for in the sundry civil bill. The resurvey is to be made under the direction of the secretary of the interior, and unless laitiatory steps are taken by the commissioner of the general land office in the way of suggestions to the secretary the matter will have to await the disposal of the secretary of the interior. The commissioner of the general land office is at present away on his vacation and is expected to be in Washington next Wednesday. It is probable that soon after his return to duty the commissioner will take action in regard to having a resurvey.

ANOTHER SERIOUS BLUNDER FOUND.

Another blunder has been discovered in the tariff bill, which is almost sure to cause trouble. In the free list of the McKinley bill appears these two paragraphs:

"536—Coal, anthracite.

"537—Coal stores of American vessels; but none shall be unloaded."

The new bill, however, unites these paragraphs in section 441 of the free list, which now reads:

"Coal, anthracite and coal stores of American vessels, but none shall be unloaded."

Of course, according to the punctuation, the prohibition contained in the last clause applies to all that precedes it in the paragraph, including anthracite coal, which was intended to be made free. As the paragraph now stands, anthracite coal cannot be unloaded.

DYE WOODS GETTING SCARCE.

United States Consul Williams of San Jose, Costa Rica, reports to the State department that owing to the heavy exportation of dye woods from the country—15,000 to 16,000 tons annually—within the next five years all this wood available will have been cut. There are large supplies in the interior, but they cannot be brought to market at a paying price. The government has lately issued a decree imposing an export duty of $1 per ton on fustic or other dye woods.

From reports received at the State department it appears that the United States has at last turned the tables on England and is now shipping to that country carpets of the value of nearly $500,000 annually. To make the case still stronger, it is stated that these carpets are the famous Axminsters, supposed here to be produced in perfection only in England, and the trade is steadily increasing.

Postmasters appointed today: Iowa—Carpenter, Mitchell county, William Sefert, vice F. H. Nichols, removed; Ryan, Delaware county, J. H. Beacon, vice J. A. Thomas, removed.

Postoffice established at Boies, Blackhawk county, Ia., and Clarence Altland commissioned postmaster.

W. E. Hitchcock and F. S. Brownlee of Omaha are in Washington combining business and pleasure in a short visit.

MR. THURSTON'S PRINCIPLES.

OMAHA, Aug. 23.—To the Editor of The Bee: So many conflicting and unreliable reports are in circulation as to my exact declaration of republican principles at the state convention on yesterday that I ask you to publish the following as my exact language:

Were I to frame a platform for the republican party, it would mean this:

The supremacy of the constitution of the United States.

The maintenance of law and order.

The suppression of anarchy and crime.

The protection of every American citizen in his right to live, to labor, and to vote.

A vigorous foreign policy.

The enforcement of the Monroe doctrine.

Safety under the stars and stripes on every sea and in every port.

The restoration of our merchant marine.

The tariff of William McKinley and the reciprocity of James G. Blaine.

American markets for American products.

The protection of the American farm, the American factory and the American mine from foreign pauper competition.

Such legislation as will guarantee steady employment and good wages to the workingmen of this country.

A free ticket to China for any man who insists upon his right to buy the product of human labor without paying a fair price to the brain and brawn which produces it.

The enactment of federal legislation adequate to secure a free ballot and a fair count in every voting precinct of the union.

A one-term presidency.

The election of United States senator by direct vote of the people.

The establishment of a postal telegraph system.

The government supervision and control of transportation lines and rates.

The protection of the people from all unlawful combination and unjust exaction of aggregated capital and corporate power.

War on the three great democratic trusts—oil, whisky and sugar.

The abolition of all sectionalism; one people; one country; one flag.

A political crop failure for calamity howlers and fusion jugglers.

A pension policy just and generous to our living heroes and the widows and orphans of their dead comrades.

The utmost expansion of our currency consistent with the maintenance of the equal purchasing and debt-paying power of every dollar.

American mints for American miners.

The free coinage of the American product of silver and gold into honest money.

An American welcome to every God-fearing, liberty-loving, constitution-respecting, law-abiding, labor-seeking, decent man.

The deportation and exclusion of all whose birth, whose blood, whose condition, whose teachings, whose practices would menace the permanency of free institutions, endanger the safety of American society or lessen the opportunities of American labor.

An American flag for every American school house.

A deathless loyalty to American institutions and a patriotism eternal as the stars.

JOHN M. THURSTON.

THE MODEL WIFE.

Atlanta Constitution.

She rises every morning,
Just when the roosters crow;
She gently splits the kindling—
Makes the old stove puff and blow.

She puts the breakfast on to cook,
And sings, as if at play;
And while the battercakes are made,
Her husband snores away!

The children show her gentle care,
Their nightly slumbers o'er;
She dresses half a dozen,
And she whips a dozen more!

Then to the room she doth repair;
Her husband hears her say:
"I've almost worked myself to death!
Are you going to sleep all day?"

Do You Know

That the agency hats such as Dunlap's, Knox's, Youman's, Miller's, etc., are not made by these men themselves, but by hat makers who fill orders as the wholesaler dictates? Take the Miller hat, for instance—not made *by* Miller, but *for* Miller—*by* John B. Stetson. Now knowing that Stetson was about to make a "Special" hat of his own, we rightly concluded he'd make a better hat for himself than for anyone else—so we took the sole agency for Omaha for "Stetson's Special"—the finest hat for fabric, finish and fashion the world has ever produced—not the extreme dudelike shapes of the agency hats—but a modest, elegant hat, and, without exception, the best hat ever made. The binding is improved—the band—the crown—the color—the price—all are perfect, and as far outclass the Dunlap, Knox, Youman and Miller hat as the sun does the moon and stars. The "Stetson Special" and other new fall shapes are now ready for inspection.

Browning, King & Co.,

Reliable Clothiers, S. W. Cor. 15th and Douglas.