THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Swoin to before me and subscribed in my pres-ence this 1st day of August, 1891. (Seal.) N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

TO NEBRASKA REPUBLICANS.

All republicans who are opposed to the domination of railroads and desire to resent the attempt to make the party subservient to corporate monopolies and public thieves are hereby invited to express their views by letter directed to the personally, suggesting the best method for defeating the election of Thomas Majors. All communications will be treated as confidential when so requested.

We must make an organized effort to save the state from the blighting misrule which has repudiated the plodges repeatedly made to the people in our platforms; has made the execution of our laws a farce and looted the state treasury.

Notice will be given in due time through The Bee what action will be deemed most advisable to accomplish the ends in view. E. ROSEWATER.

Adleu, congress!

We will renew our acquaintance with congress on the first Monday in December next.

If New York republicans want Levi P. Morton for their next governor, Mr. Morton will yield to their entreatles to become their candidate. It hoks very much now as if Mr. Morton is wanted.

Only a few days more and the lists of contestants in all the congressional districts will have been made up. The race for congress promises to be a lively one throughout the whole of Nebraska.

Congressman Bryan had to stop in Iowa to give his friend, Mr. Weaver, a lift in his congressional campaign. This means that Nebraska is in turn to be afflicted with Weaver before the campaign shall have anded.

It is to be feared that a long time will before Senator Vest takes it upon himself to make the announcement of his own prospective retirement from public life. The rotirement is more likely to come unannounced.

THE TARIFF BILL A LAW. and hypocritical. There is not a trust in existence that will be in the least degree in-The Corman tariff bill, as it will be known jured by the legislation of this congress, and to history, has become a law without the signature of the president, agreeable to the

provision of the constitution, which says: "If

any bill shall not be returned by the presi-

dent within ten days (Sundays excepted) after

it shall have been presented to him, the

same shall be a law in like manner as if he

had signed," etc. The ten days limit was

reached at midnight last night. The act goes

into immediate effect, except as to the income

tax provision and a part of the woolen sched-

t's and Secretary Carliste has issued instruc-

tions in collectors of customs with regard

to carrying out its provisions. It was re-

ported a few days ago that the Treasury

department had ruled that wool, made free

under the new law, which has been imported

and placed in bonded warehouses, would have

to pay the duty under the McKinley law un-

less exported and reimported, but it ap-

pears that this was a mistake, the secretary

of the treasury having instructed collectors

of customs that all goods in bonded ware-

houses made free of duty under the new

tariff are entitled to free entry without being

exported and reimported. This will be a

great relief to the importers, but it means a

considerable loss to the treasury. Another

feature of the secretary's instructions is the

abandonment of the discriminating duties on

the products of the several countries which

did not onter into reciprocity arrangements

In permitting the new bill to become a

law without his signature the president has

done what was very generally expected, but

business affected by the tariff has, neverthe

less, continued under more or less restraint,

because there was no official authority for

the belief that the president would take this

course, and it was felt up to the last mo-

ment that Mr. Cleveland might have a sur-

prise in store for the country. Now that all

suspense and uncertainty is at an end it

should speedily be developed whether there

is to be such an industrial revival as the

authors of the new law have promised and

everybody hopes for. There has certainly

been some improvement since the passage of

the new law, but it is probable that our man-

ufacturers will be disposed to feel their

way cautiously until they ascertain the

effect upon the market of importations and

get a better idea of the intention of foreign

manufacturers. But at any rate the country

will feel great relief that the end of the long

DEMOCRACY AND THE TRUSTS

One of the democratic claims in behalf of

the present congress, and perhaps the most

prepesterous of any of them, is that its policy

and legislation have been inimical to the

trusts. This claim is set up by Mr. McMil-

lin, whose statement is understood to be in

the nature of a manifesto representing the

views of the house democrats, and therefore

especially designed as a vindication of the

party and at the same time to supply an

argument for campaign purposes. That gen-

tleman makes the extraordinary assertion that

this congress has passed the most stringent

law against trusts ever enacted in this coun-

try and he says that at the same time the

attorney general has instituted proceedings in

the courts to try to dissolve illegal trusts.

"The democratic party," says Mr. McMillin,

"was pledged to the enactment of more strin-

gent legislation against trusts. It has kept

this pledge and offers this as its fulfillment,'

referring to the tariff bill, with its sugar

schedule, under which the refining monopoly

is assured, according to democratic testimony,

of not less than \$40,000,000 plundered from

the sugar consumers of the country during

the next twelve months, and a very gen-

erous sum thereafter, while the Whisky trust

will also be benefited to the amount of many

and costly struggle has been reached.

as provided in the McKinley law.

not one of them stands in any fear of the administration. MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

The embodiment into the state platform of one of the principal political parties of Nebraska of a declaration in favor of municipal ownership of street cars, gas and electric lighting plants and water works must be taken as an indication of the great growth hopefulness it would be difficult to discover of the popular interest in this question. Municipal ownership whenever brought forward as a definite proposition is always a purely local issue, peculiar to the cities and Yet no municipality can undertake towns.

to conduct any enterprise of this character without first securing enabling legislation from the legislature, so that to this extent the broader question becomes necessarily a state issue.

The drift toward municipal ownership in this country has been quite perceptible in recent years, although it has been extremely irregular and has been confined to but two or three features of municipal service. Cityowned water works are almost as common here as abroad, about half the water works in the United States being publicly owned, while the proportion of people served by public and private works is still more in favor of the former. This is explained by many by the fact that the earlier water works systems were built before the great

development of the speculative stock company, when the municipality was the only party able and willing to undertake the improvement, and that the precedent thus set has had a considerable influence. Gas works in the American cities, on the other hand, are usually private concerns operating under express franchises, there being less than a dozen which are managed directly by the municipal government. Street railways were developed at a time when the industrial corporation reached the height of its power and as a consequence they are with but one exception universally owned by private companies in all the American cities. The introduction of electric lighting, still later in point of time, came just at the turning point in the agitation for municipal ownership. Electric lighting therefore has been a field most hotly contested and a field in which experiments with public plants

have been numerous and for the most part entirely successful.

Along with this movement there have been many attempted compromises between the two contending forces and many devices by which the conduct of these enterprises has been left in private hands upon conditions intended to protect the public and to give the public an adequate return for the valuable privileges conferred. These have generally taken the form of a premium for the franchise, a division of profits, or a designated share of gross receipts for the city. Many of these arrangements are proving fairly satisfactory and the franchised corporations, heeding the warning cry for municipal ownership, are becoming more willing to consider propositions of this kind. It is certain that the sentiment is strongly

against any more free grants of unconditional franchises to corporations for the mere ask-Municipalities will hereafter insist ing. upon a just compensation for the use of their streets for these municipal services. Whether that compensation shall be derived through municipal ownership or through grants of conditional franchises to private parties each city will have to determine as the oc

ANARCHISTS MAY STILL COME IN. There will be a very general feeling of regret that the bill which passed the senate,

reviding for the exclusion from the country

of alien anarchists, did not pass the house

and must go over to the next session. Ac-

casion arises.

FOICE OF THE STATE PRESS. we have Senator Wolcott of Colorado return ing from Europenand expressing himself as

THE OMARIA DAILY BEE: TUESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1894

having seen most hepeful signs for the re-

ing long enough their hopes will be realized.

upon what basis they continue their fight for

free and unlimited silver coinage in the

The increase in the volume of business in

Omaha last week over a corresponding period

last year may be partially accounted for

in the fact that eastern jobbers have with-

held credit from many old customers through-

out this section. The result has been of ad-

vantage to Omaha jobbers, who are in a po-

sition to know their customers, and are

demonstrating their ability to duplicate east-

ern prices. This condition of things is now

and will continue to be a source of profit

to our merchants. Customers thus gained

will be held and Omaha's trade extended

to larger proportions. One firm sold nearly

\$30,000 worth of goods in the Black Hills

country the past month, and has, during

the season, covered territory to the north

west heretofore neglected by Omaha mer-

chants. It's an ill wind that blows nobody

The railroad press of the state is just now

assiduously engaged in denying the fact that

the republican state convention was manip

ulated and controlled by railroad managers

If the nomination of Majors did not prove the

power of railroad cappers, the fact that a Far-

nam street hotel was made the secret head-

quarters of railway officials prior to and dur-

ing the convention, and that said officials

kept their runners going day and night, trad-

ing and buying delegates, would plainly in-

dicate the character of the nominee. No

man who watched the course of Majors when

United States.

good

insted him.

rate.

chair.

of this great state.

having failed of its threats.

proval

Lincoln News: For people who are blamed giad that Rosewater has withdrawn from the republican party as at present constituted, the friends of Tom Msjors appear to act real suscitation of bimetalliam in the three principal European Sountries. In fact, at no huffy and do a heap of talking about its hav-ing so effect on the result. time do we vernember seeing any opinion

Cozad Tribune: The defest of MacColl is to be deploced. It is quite generally con-ceded that he was the best vote gotter bequoted as coming from the free sliver men that was not eduched in the most hopeful language. To their eyes everything has a convention, and his allver tinge, and they feel sure that by waltwould have comented together all party factions, while Majors is already confronted by the strong opposition of The Bee. It must be admitted that were it not for this

Pawnee City Republican: . The turning down of W. S. Summers in the siste convention for attorney general was a creel and unjust act. He was undrubtedly nominated on the first ballot, but the inefficiency of the secretaries and the inability of the chair-man to grasp the situation caused another ballot to be taken, which resulted in Sumdefeat. mers'

Niobrara Pioneer: The nomination of Thomas J. Majors for governor of Nebraska bodes no good to Nebraska or the republican party. He is one of the worst types of the politician, and while he parades his army record as something wonderful, there are many men equally as brave who never who never have been heard of. A brag for himself and a tool for the great corporations, self-respecting republicans will think many times before they cast their votes for him.

Wisner Chronicle: The ticket selected by the republican state convention does not arouse a great deal of enthusiasm among the republicans of Cuming county. They had hoped to see the convention controlled by a spirit of wisdom which would dictate such inations as would harmonize the party and attract to its ranks many voters who had repudited the men and methods that had reduced it from its once proud estate to a mere skeleton of its former self. They are consequently disappointed to see a ticket named which disrupts the party and places it upon the defensive. This was inexcusable the face of the fact that the party con tains many men capable of commanding the cordial support of all its voters and leading on to a certain and glorious victory with important, far-reaching and long-lasting advantages to the party in this state.

Broken Bow Republican: Regardless of olitics, the nomination of one of Custer county's most highly respected citizens to as high a position as governor of the state, is looked upon with pride. The judge evidently stands high with his party, and all that seems to be required for him to receive a nomination at their hands is to signify willingness to accept. Since he cast his lot with the populist party, three years ago, he has been favored with a nomination each year for positions of honor. Believing that Believing that the nominee on the republican ticket for governor was not a strong one, the populists scanned the field over to find a man strong with the people to put against the blue shirted statesman from Nemaha county. In izing them all up they wisely concluded that they had no man within their ranks as strong as the tall sycamore from Custer

county, and his nomination was easily se Lexington Pioneer: The defeat of John H. MacColl at the recent republican state con-

vention was accomplished by a series of uncrupulous tricks wholly beneath the dignity of any man who desires or aspires to hold a state office. Straw men and verdant dupes were induced by the Majors strikers to become candidates in a number of counties in the state with the end in view of weakening MacColl's support. Annual passes over the B. & M. lines in Nebraska were also used with a liberal hand and produced the effect desired-votes in the convintion for Majors. It is not pribable that western Nebraska will for many years have another opportunity to be represented in the gubernatorial chair, and yet it was western delegates that defeated the western candidate. We believe today that a large majority of the voters of the state prefer MacColl to Majors. That the latter is not a popular candidate--rspecially in the eastern portions of the state-is ac knowledged. With MacColl as a candidate the party would have accomplished a sweeping victory; with Majors as a leader the re-sult is doubtful.

Grand Island Independent: The republican state convention was not representative of the republican party, but of the railroads, whose influence put its stamp upon most of the members and brought about the nomination of men who will never defend the in erests of the people, but protect the railroads in all their nefaricus schemes for taking the most possible amount of money out of the people and defrauding them of their right of self-government. This character of the con-vention, which has led to such a result, is not only contemptible, but it shows great stupid-ity, endangering the success of the republican party. The railroads have become more hold

"PEACE CONTRIBUTIONS."

Corporations Buy Immunity from How Legislative Attack in New York

A striking story of the legislative black mailing of corporations in New York state is given by Joseph B. Blahop, in "The Price of Peace," which appears in the Century for September. Mr. Bishop gives the following acidents, which are, he says, of unquestionable authenticity: Toward the close of the campaign of 1893 the president of a powerful and wealthy corporation called ecting of its directors to consider a special matter. There was some delay in getting them all together, and the meeting was matter. not held till the Friday preceding election day. When the directors had assembled the president stated to them that the corporation had been asked to contribute \$15,000 to the He advocated democratic campaign fund. the granting of the demand, saying that the amount was the same that they had paid the year before, that they had got all they had bargained for, that he considered the payment a good business investment for the company, and that as careful custodians of the interests intrusted to them they could not afford to refuse. The directors voted the payment. It was stipulated by the "peace" negotiators that the money should be di-vided into three equal parts, one check for \$5,000 to go to a state machine leader, anther for the same amount to a local boss, and the third to a campaign committee fund. The checks were drawn, and were to be called for by one of the beneficiaries on Monday following. They were locked in the com-pany's safe, 'On Saturday the cashier or other employe in charge of the safe was called away, expecting to return on Monday. He was delayed, the safe could not be ened, and when the checks were called for, the person calling was told that they had been ordered and drawn, but could not be reached for the reasons given, he was told, however, that it was all right, and if he would call on Wednesday, the day after election, he could obtain them. On Tuesday the election was held, and the result showed that the democrats had lost control of the legislature. When the checks were called for on Wednesday, they were withheld on the ground that the democratic bosses "had no goods to deliver" in return for the money. Another instance, no less authentic, is equally illuminating. A meeting of the board of directors had been called a iew equally days before election to consider the question of a contribution of an amount similar to the one in the foregoing case. It was voted to pay it. One of the directors said that in his pay it. inion there was considerable doubt as to the outcome of the election, and he suggested, therefore, that it might be expedient to have the check which had been drawn "mislaid quite accidentally" till after election. If the emocrats carried the election, he explained it could be sent to them with a note stating that it had been mislaid, and no harm would be done. If they failed to carry the elec-tion the check could be destroyed. It was

destroyed Whatever else these instances show, they reveal a perfect understanding on the part of the contributors as to the real object of their contributions. They are not giving to the

They are not giving to the campaign fund because they believe in the principles of the party receiving the money. out because they are buying "peace." One prom inent head of a great corporation, the "as-sessment" on which by Tammany in one campaten was \$100,000, and the regular contribution of which is fully half that amount, says in conversation that he and his corporation tre well satisfied with the present system.

We get what we pay for, and think it well worth the money." While it is probably true that in some instances the "peace" money is paid to protect a corporation in the maintenance of privi-lages that are hostile to the public interests, in the great majority of cases it is paid to se-cure immunity from all kinds of blackmailing attacks. Of course, it is itself blackit is a fixed sum as against innumerable and incessant attacks. All those who refuse to pay it find out soon later that it is much cheaper to yield. No only is the legislative power in the hands of the men who ask the tribute, but the local administrative and police powers as well. A

corporation carrying on its work in New York City and subject to local regulations will soon find that unless it makes a "peace" contribution its business is practically at a standstill. I have in mind one instance, the full details of which are in my possession, but would occupy too much space to be set forth here, in which a corporation which had refused to buy "peace" was com-pelled to fight in the courts, all the way up to the court of appeals, for a permit to which it was justly entitled from the local authori-

PATRIOTIC RILLY.

"Greater Love Hath No Congressman Than This."

It is seriously announced, says the Washingion Star, that Representative Bryan of Nebraska has devoted what he terms his "quota of plants from the Botanic Gardens" to the decoration of the grave of Thomas Jefferson. A more affecting tribute than this can bardly be imagined, and many sympathetic tears will coll down the checks of those who worship the memory of Monticello's sage. Meek and lowly followers of Jeffersonian doctrines have at times hoped that some day honors would be heaped upon the sod beneath which is the last resting place of him who prepared the Declaration of Independence, but never in the most optimistic of their dreams did exas mental visions behold the beauties exaggerat of Mr Bryan's "quota of plants from the Botanic Gardens"-the blossoning cacti, the graceful palm, the fragrant heather and the gorgeous tulip. Dalales and roses were looked for, hol-lyheeks regarded as probabilities, golden-rod permitted, but beyond these and a few other of the simpler wild and cultivated varieties no Monticellan hopes had soared. And now comes this torrent of generosity, which pron ses to make Jefferson's grave blussom with floral radiance such as is likely to break the horticultural record. How this example is going to affect the remainder of the Fifty-third congress may not now be guessed at, but the chances are that the ancient and honored practice of distributing among stituents such blassoming and other verdure as can be secured from the electmosynary in stitution which Superintendent Smith has conducted with such admirable success will be continued until the end. A few statesmen may be willing to give Jefferson a handful or two of the cut flowers they beg from the propagting gardens, but such lavish prodi-gality as that of Mr. Bryan is not likely to be contagious enough to cause comment. Curious pople may wonder and ask what Thomas Jefferson—the premier advocate of governmental simplicity and administrative economy-would think of congressmen who call upon the nation to provide them with valuable plants and rare orchids. No one knows, and, what is more, no one cares, It is enough that Mr. Bryan has elected to beautify the Jefferson tomb, even thrugh he may do it in a conspicuously un-Jeffersonian or even anti-Jeffersonian, fashion. Mr. Bryan has, however, done more than a little thing. With his senatorial campaign just about to get something of a move on itself, and with many an empty flower pot in Nebrasks, he is careless of his future that he may honor the shades of him whose departed yet ever-present, greatness he adores, Greated love hath no congressman than this: That he lay down his quita of plants on the grave of a man who, by reason of his occusancy of a grave, has become as a resident of the District of Columbia, and can no longer exercise the American voting privilege

MIRTHFUL REMARKS.

Harper's Bazar: "What did the lecturer say when the cabbage hit his chest" "He said that such attentions quite took his breath_away."

Atlanta Constitution: "Do you think bal-ot girls are generally old?" "I don't know, some ballets that I've seen were wearing spectacles.

Texas Siftings: A petrified man has been found in Wisconsin. It is probably the body of a man who fell "stone dead."

Atchison Globe: The trouble is that a girl in love never looks in the future any further than the next night he is coming.

SILENCE.
\$3.4.4.4.5.3.5 White \$14.0

Washington Star

Where once the song birds gathered all is Where once the song birds gathered all is melancholy now;
Words of deep regret are spoken; there's a frown on many a brow;
In vain we look for melodies that cheered us long ago.
Where once the cuckoo warbled sounds the cawing of the crow.

TARIFF REFORM.

(As Expounded by Democratic Orators) (As Expounded by Democratic Orator Indianapolis Journal, We robbed the farmer of his wool, And cunningly and deftly planned That Canada should have the "pull" On all the products of his land, We bowed before the whisky ring, And did the syndicates no ill— But then we crushed that awful thing, The infamous McKinley bill.

We crippled all our factories. And tore the warp from many a loom We blighted our home industries, And shadowed all the land in gloom; We served the greedy Sugar trust, And let it work its sovereign will-

d in the dust

the maximum freight rate hill was before the state senate can doubt for a moment his abject subserviency to the railroads of this state. They, and they alone, have nom-The science of railroading is becoming more and more profound as the years go on. Perhaps ordinary minds are not expected to fathom it. When Kelly's army sought transportation eastward last spring it was denied them at any price. Now the Wabash road has dumped a detachment of the army upon this community, having hauled them from St. Louis at a merely nominal Governor Waite of Colorado is to have

everything his own way in the convention that is to renominate him as the populist candidate for governor. Governor Waite has really been running things his own way ever since he took possession of the gubernatorial Nebraska manufacturers will make the greatest exposition of their products at the state fair this year ever seen in the state.

It will be the chief feature of the fair, worthy of the consideration of every citizen

Globe-Democrat. The present congress is to be thanked for taying failed to live up to a good many It is doubtless cheering to Mr. Cleveland and his followers to learn that the un-American tariff bill receives the hearty apof nearly every manufactorer The measure was constructed

While President Cleveland is reviewing the Knights of Pythias grand parade today, why not also review the congressmen as they march out from the seat of their long session's labors to face the music of their constituents?

The men who started out to capture Chicago were evidently not aware of the magnitude of the job they were undertaking. They should have known that Chicago had annexed parts of three states in preparation for the World's fair.

The weather reports indicate that the people residing in the country north of us have been having another touch of mercuryexpanding temperature. This is simply to remind us that we are still within the shadow of midsummer heat.

The upward tendency in prices of hogs and cattle at the Omaha market is encouraging to stockgrowers in this section. Reports from the great cattle ranges of Wyoming indicate a prosperous year for cattle men, as feed and pasturage are plentiful.

On the whole, the path of the Fifty-third congress has thus lar been a rather rocky one.' Its unpopular measures have so overshadowed its popular measures in the public estimation that few will retain tender memories of it unless it redcems itself during the short session with which it is to close its career.

We give no credit to the report that one of the most celebrated of the rainmakers has committed suicide. No one who ventures into the business of rainmaking could have anything but boundless confidence in the possibilities of the future. A rainmaker could not look away from the bright side of things long enough to commit suicide.

Let word go out to all the country roundabout that charitable institutions in Omaha require applicants for relief to return an equivalent in work of some kind, and the usual fall influx of chronic beggars may be cut off. Omaha has enough to do in the line of relief work as it is, without assuming the load that n ighboring communities should carry.

The populists of this congressional district will make their nomination today. Two years ago their nominee received 3,152 votes. and it is claimed that their candidate will double this vote next November if a wise selection be made. At the last congressional election in this district 25,390 votes were cast, Doane, democrat, receiving 10,388 votes and Mercer 11,488 votes.

Heretofore the railroads have controlled the location of the state fair. It is high time the citizens, in whose interest the fair is held, put in their cars and locate the gress how its defects might be remedied and fair in Omaha. The manifold attractions of this city will draw large crowds to the fair. a fact which should receive the consideration of those who have the power to locate the from Mr. Cleveland or Mr. McMillin, or any fair, and it should be apparent to railroad others who speak with responsibility for the managers.

millions. Fortunately there is able and candid ocratic testimony in refutation of this preposterous claim. On August 13 Representative Tom L. Johnson of Ohio made a speech in the house vigorously combatting the proand the statement has been confirmed or posed surrender to the senate on the tariff. Mr. Johnson is an uncompromising advocate of free trade. He does not, like so many of his fellow partisans, hide his light under a bushel, but declares his views in a plain and ists, representing the scum of the continent. straightforward way, so that everybody can recently left German ports on their way to understand them. In his speech, when the this country. He expressed the opinion that house had under consideration the resolution to recede from the disagreement to the senate amendments to the Wilson bill, Mr. Johnson said of the senate bill: "It is more fully and emphatically a trust bill than was even the McKinley bill. All the trusts were called in to make it up and what tricks and devices lie hidden to the general public in its technical language no man-I do not believe even Senator Gorman-yet really knows." Referring to the consideration shown the Sugar trust, the Ohio congressman said with a frankness that must have amazed his democratic associates: "I know and you know and the people know-I was about to say that every dog that barks in the streets of the capital knows-that the real purpose of imposing this tax is not to give revenue to the government. but revenue to the boodlers. You cannot disguise it from the people, for the people know it already, that the purpose of this sugar tax is to put millions and millions in the pockets of men who are already millionaires by robbing the people. They know that this tax on sugar has been brought through every step of its way, carried by such open, undisguised corruption as has never been flaunted in their faces before: they know that the Sugar trust has purchased this privilego of taxing them, and that, though the price it may have paid may be millions, it will receive back millions and millions before the treasury gets 1 cent." There was much more by this candid and outspoken free trade democrat, who stands

unless something was done immediately there was danger of trouble in the future from these people. As the law now is, after one of these anarchists gets into this country, even when expelled from Europe, there is no way to get rid of him. The case is cited of a prominent anarchist who recently arrived here. It has been ascertained since he landed that he had been convicted in England, but having been admitted there is no way to deport him. The bill passed by the senate not only provides for the exclusion of persons known to be anarchists or in sympathy with anarchistic doctrines, but also for the deportation of such persons who had not become citizens of the United States. The objections to the bill in the house were that it did not define an anarchist, and that it gave too much power to the authorities in dealing with persons charged with being anarchists. This, it was held, afforded opportunity for possible persecution and injustice. There is unquestionably a very general popular sentiment favorable to the exclusion of alien anarchists and to ridding the country of those already here, but there is also a very proper feeling that legislation for this purpose should be clear and explicit in its definitions, and so carefully drawn as to render almost impossible any wrong or injustice to individuals in its operation. The American people have no sympathy with anarchism, but they want it treated in a way that will not bring reproach upon them as a just people. There is not, or at any rate squarely upon the last national platform of there should not be, any politics in this mathis party, in the same vein, and it consti-Every man who respects law and order ter. tutes an arraignment the great merit of and desires the preservation of the public which is that it is absolutely truthful. It peace will agree in demanding that persons is democratic testimony that cannot be gain hostile to these conditions be kept out of the country. Nobody wishes the United The pretense that the democrats in con-States to be made the asylum gress or that the democratic administration of men the cardinal principles of has done anything looking to the suppreswhose doctrine are murder and the destrucsion of the trusts is as false as any other tion of property. All good citizens, irrespec of the numerous claims which that party tive of political affiliations, must agree that has put forth. What has the administration there is no good reason why this republic done to enforce the law already on the statshould give refuge and toleration to these

ute book against trusts? A single case has been instituted against the Sugar trust, and is understood to be now on the docket of the supreme court, but who would venture to say when it will be reached if the present attorney general of the United States, with his well known devotion to corporations, is to determine when proceedings shall go on? That official has no confidence in the existing law, or professes not to have. He believes, with Mr. McMillin, that it is "so mild and gingerly" as to be inadequate to the purpose of crushing the combinations, yet he has failed to give it a fair test, and neither he nor the president has suggested to conthe law made stronger and sufficient for its object. The democratic pretense of hostility to trusts and combinations, whether coming

Hopefulness is certainly one of the charparty, has been shown to be hollow, false silver coinage which never leaves them. Here fail.

creased.

people

It is to be apprehended that the present

failure of this measure will be taken ad-

vantage of by a large number of European

anarchists to flee to the United States, for

them they may be expected to come here by

hundreds. Undoubtedly the proposed meas-

ure will finally become a law, but it is likely

pply the foreign demand, and it does it

A Commendable Failure.

Tickles the Fellows Abroad.

New York Tribu

Information Wanted. Courier-Journal

cording to the commissioner of immigration, It would be instructive and interesting if every democratic constituency that feels called upon to invite its present congressthe floor of congress, a large number of European anarchists are on their way to the man to stay at home next time would file specifications showing whether the disci-pline was imposed for doing too much or too little for tariff reform. United States. The commissioner is reported as saying that between 400 and 500 anarch-

A Futile Protest Indinapolic News.

Indinapolis News. What President Cleveland expects to gain by refusing to sign the tariff bill we cannot imagine. By allowing it to become a law without his signature he is as much responsible for it as he would be if he had signed it. What a man can prevent, and does not, he must be held accountable for. All that the president can accomplish is to allow a measure to become a law which is so bad, from his point of view, that he will not sign it, and at the same time to assume full responsibility for it.

Expert Opinion of the Trust Tariff. Cleveland's Letter to Wilson

Cleveland's Letter to Wilson. Every true democrat and every sincere tariff reformer knows that thits bill in its present form, and as it will be submitted to the conference, falls far short of the consummation for which we have long la-bored, for which we have suffered defeat without discouragement, which in its an-ticipation gave us a rallying cry in our day of triumph, and which in its promise of accomplishment is so interwoven with democratic piedges and democratic success that our abandonment of the cause of the principles upon which it rests means party perildy and party dishonor.

Fruits of Folly. Chicago Tribune

The window glass manufacturers of Pitts-burg and their employes have come to an agreement as to the extent of the wage cut which should be made on account of the reduced protection of the new tariff. One side said it should be 30 per cent and the other that it should be 15. They have compromised on 29. Thus the triumph of the democratis in 1822 and their attempt, incomplete though it is, to carry out the free trade pleakes of their platform have cost the men employed in these glass works one-fifth of their old wages. To the extent that they voted for democratic candidates in 1882 they must blame themselves for the reduction to which they have just con-sented. The window glass manufacturers of Pitts

NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS.

To prevent there being any failure of the supply." a new well is being sunk by the Fairbury Water Works company. President Wairen of Gates cillege, Neligh, has resigned bis position and has accepted the presidency of a cillege at Salt Lake. In spite of the poor crop year, the Richcounty fair at Salem, September 18 to 21, promisquite be a very successful ex-

hibition The convention of the Young People's union of the East Nebraska conference of the United Brethren church opens this morning at Crete. Joe Upton, "h" Cass county farmer living

near Union, found a vein of coal while dig-ging a well. "He tested some of the output and when he found that it burned beautifully he at once made arrangements to secure machinery for sinking a shaft.

the charge of embezzlement for failing to account for funds in his passession as cashier of the Farmers bank of Odell. It is said that a number of farmers and business men ate losers by the dishonest practices of the young man

residing at Wisner, is about to remove from the state and make his home in New Mexico, where he has secured a large tract of land that he will convert into a ranch. leave for his new home about the first of the year.

that in the meanwhile the anarchist element Sugar beets in Madian county are reported as locking fine, and they will make a good crop, even if there is no more rain until after harvest. As much time as possible wi-be allowed them to mature, and it may be be allowed them to mature, and it may be in the United States will be materially in-

that the Norfolk factory will not start up

than ever, and want to rule or ruin. And the ruin of the republican party may be the first result. There is immense dissatisfaction n our emmunity, and probably in all other communities, with the convention and its work, and large numbers of true republicans nquestionably all this annoyance and execlare that they will not vote for the man of bad repute placed at the head of the re-It would be a mistake to infer that when vote for a candidate of their own or endorse the outlook concerning an election is do ful no contributions for "peace" are m a candidate of another party, or not vote at all, nobody can tell yet. But there can be In such campaigns they are made in smaller sums to both sides. We always give to the funds of Tammany hall, the county all, nobody can tell yet. But there can be no doubt that there will be in Nebraska a great exodus from the republican party as far as the gubernatorial candidate is con-corned, and it is feared that this will also democracy and the republicans," said the head of a great corporation who was asked for a contribution a few years ago. He was making himself "solid" with all sides, in the way in which Jay Gould declared that he have a had influence on other nominces of the republican ticket, and perhaps even on the county tickets. If such things happen, as they probably will, the railroads and their subservient tools will have to stand the rewas wont to do in the old Erie campaigns: 'In republican counties I was a republican, in democratic counties I was a democrat, in doubtful counties I, too, was doubtful, but in all egunties I was an Erie man. aponsibility for republican defeat. CARNEGIE AND THE PLUGGED PLATES.

New York Herald; In view of the findings of the Cummings committee there ought to be no delay in bringing the conspirators to trial. The president can secure their pun ishment. Will he do it?

Philadelphia Times: The lives of hun-dreds and thousands of seamen and the very safety of the nation may be imperilied by successful fraud in this direction, and no and no leniency should be shown to the guilty. Philadelphia Inquirer: According to the logic of the report the whole object of the company was not to make armor and bolts which would pass the test, but simply to

palm off upon careless inspectors substitutes that did not come up to the mark.

Boston Post: The point at issue is not whether the armor of our new war vessels will stand the test. It is whether the manufacturers of this armor foisted it upon the government under false pretenses. This is a crime—the most serious crime against the republic since the war of secession.

Boston Journal: The turpitude of their fraudulent practices is heightened by the fact hat they imperilled the lives of the nation's I fenders and the honor of the flag. Such a crime as this is closely akin to treason. the perpetrators received justice they would one and all be sentenced to long terms in prison at hard labor, or banished from the untry which they have so infamously be trayed.

Chicago Herald: It is further intimated that there is no law for the proper punishment of such crimes. Can that be possible? Can it be possible that contractors can play the part of the most dangerous as well as the meanest and most heartless public enemies by exposing the army and navy to destruction without subjecting themselves to pun-ishment as criminals? If so a law to meet auch cases should be enacted without delay. Indianapolis News: The infamy of such conduct is almost past belief. It is not pleasant to reflect that there is one man in the United Staes who would do anything to weaken the country's power to detend her-self or needlessly to imperil the lives of those who stand between her and her foes. And that is what the Carnegle company has done. Perhaps it is not technically treason, but certainly no greater "aid and comfort" could be given to the nation's enemies than by sending against them ships covered with rotten arn

Denver Republican: The grossness of this outrage on the government and the people is seen when it is considered that the presence of these defictive plates might in battle endanger the safety of a ship and of all the officers and men on board. The loss of a war vessel might affect the result of a war and subject the nation to humiliation and disgrace. Yet such was the greed of the men responsible for these frauds that they cast axide all considerations of this kind, risking the national honor and national welfare for the sake of the money they might make by swindling the navy department.

Advanced the Price of Will ky.

PEORIA, Aug. 27 .- The Whisky trust has ordered an increase in price of 5 cents per gailon to take effect today. This makes the basis \$1.35.

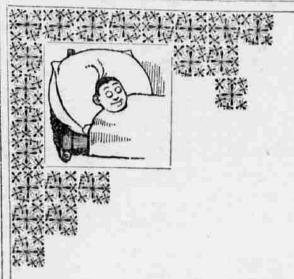
ties to carry forward operations under its franchise. It got its rights in the end, but which time the development of its business But then we trampled in the d The infamous McKinley bill. which time the development of its business had been virtually stopped, entailing upon it in business injury and lefal expenses a loss of not less than \$100,000. A "peace" offering of \$10,000 or \$15,000 would have prevented

are made

We cut the laborer's wages down, And filled his home with want and care; Or turned him workless from the town To tranp with hunger and despair; We caused a shout of hopeful joy To rise from every foreign mill-But then we managed to destroy The infamous McKinley bill.

We helped monopolies and rings, And favored trusts, both old and ne In short, we did the very things We once declared we wouldn't do. We failed, 'tis true, to bring about The least reform-and always will-But then we smashed and blotted ou The infamous McKinley bill. ld and new

With witless brain and thriftless hand We cast prosperity away, And left the markets of our land To every foreign bird of prey-But then you are aware we had To stamp, and smash, and crush, and kill The awail, wicked, horrid, bad And infamous McKinley bill.



Gone to Sleep.

The "renowned" makers of hats have all gone to sleep this year except John B. Stetson, and he's the man that put them to sleep, for he made his "Stetson Special," and they can't touch it for style, or anything else. It's a modest, elegant hat, and we're sole agents. The few summer suits we have are going at half price this week.

Browning, King & Co.,

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

James Myers of Odell is under arrest on

European governments will not fail to take advantage of the opportunity to drive as many as possible out of their territory. The police authorities of nearly every European A. R. Graham, a well known Nebraskan country are active in hunting down anarchists, and with this country still open to