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Sworn to before me and subscribed in my resence this 4th day of September, 1354. (Seal.) FFEIL, Notary Public. Senator Cameron apparently imagines that

the road to the white house is marked by

GEORGE B. TZECHUCK.

sixteen mile posts of silver and one mile post of gold. How will the straight-laced and rockribbed democracy manage to carry off the state convention separated from Secretary

Morton by a deep and stormy ocean?

What are the candidates for congress in this district waiting for? Are they reluctant to commence operations before a few more competitors shall have entered the field?

It is not so much a question of Mr. Depew's willingness to accept a nomination for governor of New York as it is of the willingness of New York republicans to tender him the nomination for his acceptance.

Mr. Villard's friends express the utmost confidence that he will explain satisfactorily what became of the Northern Pacific money traced to him but unaccounted for. The defrauded stockholders would much prefer the money to any explanation Mr. Villard may

One-third of the members of the Board of Education vacate their places this winter. The necessity of selecting capable and honest men to these vacancies must not be overlooked in the general scramble for other offices. We want a few men of reputation and character to declare their willit gness to serve on the school board if elected.

The Kansas Free Thinkers who held their convention at Topeka were very modest in their demands of President Cleveland. All they ask is that he shall immediately take himself away from the sight of human eyes forever. The Kansas Free Thinkers evidently do not appreciate the size of the president or they would permit him to have assistance in accomplishing a job so weighty.

If the railroad companies wish to complete the alleged union station begun several years ago the people of Omaha will not hinder them. In fact, there is nothing that is hindering them now. But if they merely seek to secure a release from the obligations into which they have entered with the city, they are taking the wrong tack. Let them fulfill a few of their broken promises first

as an evidence of good faith.

While there are any number of prominent republicans in New York anxious to have the party's nomination for governor this year, it is to be noticed that there is no one among them but who is of unblemished personal character. No man dares to aspire to the governorship of the great state of New York unless he can show a strictly clean record. Were it only possible to say the same of candidates in western states!

We invite the attention of the new superin tendent of schools to the possibility of effecting a considerable economy in the schools by having more of the principals do some actual teaching in addition to their duties of supervision, for which they receive such generous salaries. There is not a single principal in any Omaha school who would resign her posttion if required to perform a little work of instruction. It is not too late to inaugurate the change this year.

What is the use of awarding a contract for electric lights to Wiley's company for the next three years so long as Wiley refuses to sign the contract awarded to his company for the balance of this year? Any other contractor who would treat the city in a cavalierly manner, as Wiley has done, and refuses to live up to the contracts he has made, and declines to sign contracts awarded to him, would be barred out from bidding for anything. But Wiley has a pull that absolutely demoralizes the council and deprives a majority of its members of self-control and personal freedom.

How many municipal leagues are required to reform the government of a single city? Don't the reformers know that by dividing their strength they lessen in a corresponding degree their chances of accomplishing any good? If the advocates of the proposed laborer's league have the same objects in view as the already existing municipal league, their aid and co-operation will undoubtedly be welcomed by the latter. The reform movement can only be made effective by enlisting the advocates of reform all under one banner. Let the first work of the proposed leagues be to get together.

Prof. von Helmholtz, who died Saturday, was the great physicist over whom so much ado was made during his attendance upon the electrical congress at the World's fair last year. He was undoubtedly the world's foremost student of physical science, and will stand for many years to come as an authority upon those problems of light which he investigated. His visit to America last year was a high compliment to the scientific workers on this side of the Atlantic, who pressed the invitation upon him, and those who had the privilege of assisting in his entertainment will certainly hold the occasinn as one to be stways remembered.

HE CANNOT SHIRK RESPONSIBILITY.

Taylor, the shacending pop senator, served sixty-three days in the senate before he left. He could get pay for only sixty days, or \$300. He get that and no more. He was jostly entitled to that and no more. That he get \$75 of this after he left the state is the sum of all The Omaha Ree charges against Colonel Majors. The Bee, however, did for a while make the public believe that Taylor was paid \$75 for time clapsed after he left the state. This is not true. The legislature was in session for fifteen days after Taylor left, but not one of the legislatore got anything for that extra time. So there is nothing in the charges made by The Bee against Majors for approving the \$75 voucher, as Taylor had served his full time, had received but Taylor, the absconding pop senator, served had served his full time, had received but \$225, and was clearly and rightfully entitled

o the other \$75, and got it .- Auburn Post. This kind of talk may do for home consumption among the gullibles and passholders of Nemaha county, but it will not was h with men of integrity and common sense who have taken the trouble to inform themselves about this scandal.

True, Majors has publicly declared before God as his witness that Taylor served sixtythree days, but Majors has been suffering from a lapse of veracity before man as well as before the Almighty for these many years. His testimony on this point will scarcely gainsay or overturn the records. The senate journal for 1891 is decidedly bet ter authority than Mr. Majors. According to the senate journal Taylor responded to the last roll call on the 20th day of March, which was the fifty-third day of the session (see page 698). That day's session lasted sev enty-five hours, and it was during that slegg that Taylor was criminally abducted. The roll call of the fifty-fourth day of the session, March 24 (see page 727) shows Taylor to be absent, and his name does not again appear on the journal between that day and the day of final adjournment, April 4, which was the sixty-fourth day. Had Tay lor served sixty-three days the record would show that he remained on duty until the day before adjournment. As a matter of fact, the fraudulent voucher certified to by Majors is dated March 31, which the senate journal shows to have been the sixtich day of the session. The tell-tale receipt signed by Taylor on the lieutenant governor's blank, dated from Portland, Ore., but written in Walt Seely's hand and made out at Lincoln, bears the date of April 11.

The enormity of the offense committed by Majors in certifying to a fraudulent claim is not to be measured by the amount pilfered from the treasury, but in the degree of dishonesty displayed under the peculiar circumstances. A high crime had been perpetrated against the state by the abduction of Taylor in the midst of a session. Nobody about the state house, least of all Lieutenant Governor Majors, was ignorant of the fact that a conspiracy had invaded the senate chamber and carried away one of its members, to thwart legislation which Majors himself was doing all in his power to obstruct. Neither he nor his political backers can clean his official record of this indellible stain by pleading the baby act cr any smount of pettifogging.

COMPARATIVE EXPENDITURES.

There will be heard from almost every democratic stump speaker throughout the country in this campaign a comparison of the expenditures of the first Cleveland administration with those of the Harrison administration, to the disadvantage of the latter. Senator Vilas did this in his address to the Minnesota democratic convention, and undoubtedly his example will be very generally followed. He asserted that the administration of President Harrison expended \$323,000,000 more than the preceding administration, and to this he ascribed in large part the national distress of the last year and a haif. While it will not be denied that more money was expended during the last republican administration than during the preceding democratic administration a bare comparison of figures, unaccompanied by any explanation, is misleading and those who make it do not desire to fairly and honestly enlighten the public.

In the first place it is to be said that during the first Cleveland administration congress was divided politically, the senate being republican and the house democratic. the effect of which was to keep down appropriations even at the cost to the public service of efficiency and the greatest usefulness. One of the promises of the democratic administration was economy in public expenditures, and a democratic house was disposed to make good this promise regardless of th growing demands of the public service. As a matter of fact, the service did decline in efficiency, in almost every department, during that administration. This was especially true of the postal service, which had become so inefficient and demoralizing during the last two years of the first Cleveland administration as to cause universal complaint. For four years the growing requirements of the public service were not adequately provided for, so that when a republican president and a republican congress came into power it was found to be imperatively necessary to increase appropriations in order to meet legitimate increasing demands and provide for needed improvements. Thus the Fiftyfirst congress increased the appropriation for the postal service over that of the preceding congress more than \$22,000,000, provided \$14,000,000 increase for the navy, and nearly \$3,000,000 for coast defenses, appropriated \$1,400,000 more than the preceding congress for increasing the practical usefulness of the Agricultural department, made more liberal provision for public buildings, and in other ways made provision for what was deemed to be absolutely necessary in the interest of the general welfare. As a result of these enlarged appropriations the public service was improved and the whole country bene-Will anybody contend that money

was wasted in improving the efficiency of the postal acrvice, building up the navy, extending the usefulness of the Agricultural department and providing for needed publie buildings? By far the largest item in the increased expenditures of the Harrison administration was for pensions, but the democrats will hardly venture to criticise this during the pending campaign, or to defend the efforts made by this administration and congress to reduce by arbitrary and unjust methods the pensions of union soldiers and of their widows and orphans.

The plain truth is that the first administration of Mr. Cleveland did nothing to improve the public service or to promote the general good, and excepting the work of the Navy department, there is nothing to be said to its credit. With a large surplus at its command it refused to employ it in reducing the public debt to the extent it should have done, even quibbling as to its authority when there was a financial exigency calling for relief which only the treasury could supply, at the same time permitting tens of millions to remain in the hands of the banks without any benefit to the government. During the first two years of the Harrison administration the surplus revenues applied to the payment and purchase of the bonded. indebtedness of the United States amounted to very nearly as much as was applied to this purpose during the entire term of the

first Cleveland administration. Republicans will not deny that the last | the actual facts will go further to effect the

republican administration expended more money than its predecessor, but they will written by moment men in their individual contend, and the evidence in support of the capacity. Let us have the facts. contention is conclusive, that every dollar of this money was wisely expended and was a benefit to the country.

AFTER THE "CONSERVATIVES." Certain democratic newspapers manifest a determined purpose to drive out of the party the democratic senators who defeated the policy of the extreme tariff reformers, as exemplified in the Wilson bill, and lose no opportunity to strike a blow at these socalled conservative senators. The recent statement of Senator Blackburn of Kentucky, regarding an agreement between himself, as the representative of a number of senators, and Gorman, Brice and the other 'conservatives" as to passing in the senate the supplemental free raw material bills passed by the house, has been seized upon as additional proof of the perfidy of the Maryland senator and his confreres in the alleged conspiracy against tariff reform, and the newspapers who are berating these senators claim that Senator Blackburn has accused Gorman. Brice and the others involved with them of having broken their pledges.

As a matter of fact there is no such acusation, Mr. Blackburn distinctly saying that Gorman and Brice refused to agree to assist in passing the populn bills for free coal and free iron. What the interview shows is that Blackburn, with other democratic senators, promised the house democrats that if they would pass the senate bill these senators would try to case through the iron ore and free sugar. It is a matter of to its scope. Its members are not accusrecord that the senators who made this | tomed to being thus hindered from carrying promise did try to pass those bills, but could not control the necessary number of votes. So far as the free sugar bill is concerned, that was disposed of by the letter of Secretary Carlisle to Senator Harris. urging that the treasury needed the revenue from sugar, and there was never a possible chance of the other measures being passed. It may be that Senator Blackburn really feels that he was betrayed, for he threatens to change the rules at the next session, in order to pass these supplemental bills. As chairman of the committee on rules he will doubtless attempt to do this, but there is no the least probability that he can accomplish it. According to very excellent opinion on such matters, the senate during the present congress will not change the rules for any purpose to be applicable to this congress The democratic majority is not strong enough to enter upon any such contest, and it is not likely to be united upon a propsition to change the rules with the avowed purpose of passing the popgun bills. Even should a democratic majority be secured for this purpose, which is altogether improbable the republican minority would undoubtedly be able to defeat it. Senator Blackburn's threat, it is entirely safe to say, will amount to nothing.

Meanwhile, it is interesting to note the efforts that are being made to root out of the democratic party the senators who refused to accept the Wilson bill and who have contributed as much to the success of the party in the past as any other members of it. The newspapers and politicians who are doing this evidently believe that these men can be spared without detriment to the party, but in its present poverty as to leaders, if they should accept notice to leave, it would be found undoubtedly that the party had sustained serious loss. The fight being made on these senators serves to widen the breach between the democratic factions, and this may result to the benefit of the country.

SYSTEMATIZED CHARITY WORK.

club of Indianapolis are attracting the attention of political economists. One of these pertains to the treatment of the poor of that city. A fund is appropriated by the club for the wholesale purchase of supplies. which are put in charge of a competent storekeeper. Applicants for aid are required to return an equivalent in work and are credited at the rate of 121/2 cents per hour on their supply account, the storekeeper providing them only with the necessaries of Dr. Albert Shaw says of the system life. that it has produced the best results of any within his knowledge and seems to have solved the problem of charitable work in population centers. The plan adopted by the Associated Charities of Omaha is in some respects similar to that of the Indianapolis club. The labor test is the salient feature of both. It is highly probable that if all Omaha charitable societies would pool issues under the lead of the organization known as the Associated Charities a high degree of success could be attained during the coming winter.

At any rate the city and county authorities should at once require a registration to be made of every person in the city now in destitute or helpless condition. Every person who applies for aid should register his or her name, place of residence, trade, and prove by evidence the length of time they have resided in Douglas county. This would protect the taxpayers from the impositions of the fall influx of paupers sent here by county officials throughout this section and would also afford a reliable basis for an estimate of the amount of relief work to be performed throughout the season. That every able-bodied applicant for relief must be required to work in return for aid given is generally conceded. The management of the Associated Charities might advertise for proposals for bids covering the estimated amount of supplies for thirty, sixty or nivety days, and it might also undertake to bid for certain contracts involving days labor in order that employment might be afforded to its dependants.

Relief work in this city and county this season must be blocked out on a larger scale than ever. If it be systematized and judiciously supervised better results can be attained at less cost than heretofore. Once let the well-to-do people of Omaha know that every cent of their contributions will be worthily bestowed there will be no lack of funds to prosecute the charitable work of this city. The philanthropists of Omaha can do anything that those of Indianapolis can do. All they ask is that the men and women who devote themselves to this great work of humanity shall safeguard them against the imposition of mendicants and

professional beggars. Chancellor Canfield has taken it upon himself to deny over his own name some of the exaggerated stories of distress in western Nebraska that are being circulated throughout the east. The chancellor's word will probably go very far to correct any wrong impressions that may have gone abroad, but even he is compelled to make very general and broad assertions without going into details or estimates. A report of the exact extent of the losses from drouth and the probable assistance which the drouth sufferers will require based upon the investigations of a duly appointed committee and put forward as an authoritative and semi-official statement of

object desired than any number of letters

ve the data by which to judge the results of the Maine election. Mr. Hughes, challman of the democratic state committee, insists that the republican can-didate for governor will not be elected by a majority greater than 11,000. On the other hand, Mr. Manley, chairman of the republican national executive committee and member from the state of Maine, assures the republican nominee that his majority will not be less than \$3,000. If the returns show an increase over Mr. Hughes' estimate we mity be sure that Maine republicans will have more than done their share in upholding the standard of their party.

The Board of Public Works find upon investigation that a new floor must be laid upon the Sixteenth street viaduct. To leave the old floor in its present decayed condition would amount to criminal carelessness upon the part of the officials in charge. They will ask the council to appropriate an additional amount necessary to cover the cost of a new oak floor. In no other way can the viaduct be made safe for traffic and it would seem to be the duty of the council to provide means for the work at its next regular meeting in order that no time may be lost in completing the viaduct repairs.

The hygienic congress at Buda Pesth must have been surprised at the energetic protests of the American representative against the senate the bills relative to free coal, free adoption of resolutions on subjects foreign out a prearranged program. They will probably try to let the American representative in on the inside the next time they wish to conduct a congress to suit themselves.

> Corea occupies the position of an impartial. but interested spectator.

Chobe Democrat republican majority in Vermont this ear is nearly twice as large as the total ote cast in that state for Cleveland in 1892.

The Tired Mugwamp Feeling.

New York Times.

The fountains of order and of all our sanctities are being poisoned hourly. The very earth, its stability distrusted by us. seems to undulate under our feet. The sk glow darker and darker, and the stars which we used to sail are one by one go out. We hear in the twilight, so ill-omen-a clamor of voices—but all speak differ-things. We are harassed by inexplical fears, but no counsels reassure us for m things. We are harassed by ine fears, but no counsels reassure us than an instant—a fleeting instant.

One Cause of Municipal Corruption.

unicipal elections at dates separate from nose of state and national voting is one those of state and national voting is one that ought to succeed It has long been in operation and is a success here. The probable reason for continuing to hold such elections together in New York is the opportunities they afford for trading among politicians. In this way both elections are corrupted and the people suffer doubly.

The Louislana Defection.

The Louisiana Defection.
Chicago Tribune.

It is a little too soon to tell what the revolt of the Louisiana sugar, planters will amount to. One can tell match better after the November election. If these malcontents have had a change of heart on the entire subject of protection and are as willing to care for the products of northern factories as of southern canefields, then the republican party will give them a cordial welcome. But if they are figuring simply to get a bounty for their sugar, remaining free traffe democrats as regards everything democrats as regards everything else, then they need not expect the repub-licans to grow enthusiastic over their par-tial rebellion.

> Disgust that Tells at the Polls. New York Evening Post,

New York Evening Post.

Disgust with, the record of the democratic party—that is what the result in Vermont means. It is a disgust so profound that many democrats would not take the trouble to go to the polls, their vote falling off about a quarter as compared with the corresponding election of 1899. The democrats of the Green Mountain state are as "indomitable" as are to be found anywhere, but even they have become wearied with the shuffling performances of their party since it came into full possession of the federal government. There is every reason to since it came into full possession of the federal government. There is every reason to expect a similar manifestation of public sentiment in Maine and throughout the north in November. Only one thing will save the democrats in any state. That is atrocious blundering on the part of the republicans.

The Battle for Decency. It looks now as if the Kentuckians of the Ashland district would send a decent man to congress in place of W. C. P. Breckinridge. The primary election occurs next Saturday and the Breckinridge managers Saturday and the Breckinridge managers wish to apply a rule requiring each voter to take an oath to support the nominee before he deposits his ballot at the primary. The demand for such a rule shows the weakness of Breckinridge's cause. If it is insisted upon, W. C. Owens, who is the leading opponent of the disgraced congressman, will withdraw from the primary and make the race before the people as an independent candidate. His withdrawal would give Breckinridge the democratic nominator, but would not mean his renomination, but would not mean his re-election. The people who are behind Owens in the fight for decency and manhood are able to control the district and their candi-date could hardly be defeated.

Prospective Duel of Jaw.

Washington Post.

Colonel Thomas P. Ochiltree, the Knight of the Sorrel mane and the Torrent Tongue, has ridden boldly to the tent door of Hon. Bourke Cockran, better known as Sir Ore Rotundo, Knight of the Double Straddle and the Iron Jaw, and, smitting that great warrior's shield with a dreadful and resounding smite, has cried aloud: "Come forth, thou thrice faint-hearted chump, and let me cast thy giblets to the wind!"

In other words, Colonel Ochiltree announces his intention to run for congress in the Tenth New York district, provided Hon. Bourke Cockran is to be his opponent. He makes no secret of his contempt for that melodious person's prowess, and declares that with such a foe to whet his appetite he will consume a whole pudding in November by himself. He taunts the brooding inmate of that tent. He clamors, nay, thunders at the door. He swats Sir Ore's shield until it rings again, and his defiant sneer re-echoes from the shuddering hills.

Brace Up and Work.

Brace Up and Work.

Philadelphia Ledger.

In the fullness of time, when the republican party comes again to its own and once more obtains control of the government, the tariff will be carefully, ragaciously revised and made more protective, more helpful to American capital and labor; but until that time does come let everybody go about his business with all his might, digging, hammering, sawing, plowing, carrying, manufacturing, buying and selling. It is a better, wiser and more profitable thing to manfully face the situation, whatever it may be, and to make the best, not the worst, of it, it is a long and stupid cry to Jupiter to come down and pull business out of the rut of depression, in which it has so long flomfered. Instead of making that foolish cry, let every one put his own it has so long ffondered. Instead of making that foolish cry, left every one put his own shoulder to the wheel and lift it out, and push it forward to the goal of business activity and prosperity. The least attention paid to the "calamity howlers" the better; with the great natural wealth of the land to be developed, to be made the most of. In the intelligence, energy and thrift of \$5,000,000.00 people there is neither time nor place for idle whining over the spilled milk or the dead herse. The thing to do now is to go to work and make the best of the situation. POLITICAL POTPOURRE

There are two democratic county central committees in Johnson county, and, as a consequence, "harmony" is not the watch-

Geneva Gazette: Rosewater succeeds in making Majors out a Har in his dramatic defense of himself and attack upon Edward the platform during the state convention last week. Rosewater's legislative record bears the light a good deal better than Majors' census record. Roger Ryan, a policeman at Grand Isl who announced his opposition to the cardidacy of Tom Majors, was surprised the other day to receive from the tattooed statesman a new coat and vest to match his uniform. But it will take more than a suit of clothes to purchase the support of Ryan. There are a lot of republicans Hall county who cannot be purchased vote for Tom at any price, and Mr. Ryan is

Plainview News: It has been stated that the action of the republican state convention in nominating Railroad Majors was intended as revenge on Rosewater, who was laboring diligently to defeat Major's candidacy. Thus we have the spectacle of the g. o. p. sacrificing its alleged principles to personal prejudice, and nominating a man who stands no earthly show of success merely to repudiate Rosewater! It is a sad commentary on Nebraska politics. The democrats of Hamilton county are

trying to persuade the populists out there to sacrifice Fred Newberry, of Newberry bill fame, on the altar of fusion. They want Newberry withdrawn as a candidate for the legislature as the price of their voting for the balance of the populist ticket, and they also agree to send a delegation to the con onal convention favorable to Judge.

The middle-of-the-road men will probably carry the day.

Somebody evidently juggled the vote by which Devine was nominated for congress by the populist convention of the Third district. Coifax county was only credited with one vote for Robinson, and now three of the delegates from that county declare they put in their little ballots with Judge Robinson's name inscribed thereon. It's a little late in the day for an investigation, and as the "other fellera" said to Billy Summers in the republican state convention, "What are you going to do about it?"

Silver Creek Times: The supporters of Majors do not deny that he is a tool of the railroads, but to counteract the effect of his well known record as a railroad man, they are now saying that Holcomb was once railroad attorney, and that he is much so "at heart" as he ever was. Bu will any one of them be checky enough to say that he thinks Holcomb would be likely to veto a maximum freight rate bill or that there is any doubt whatever that Majors would veto such a bill if presented for his signature?

George H. Clark once ran for senator of the democratic ticket in Thayer county and contracted a debt for \$700, which he asserted the county central committee had agreed to pay. He sued for the amount and the case has just come up in the county court at Hebron, revealing a peculiar state court at Hebron, revealing a peculiar state of affairs. Clark insisted on having the democratic central committee identified and its chairman brought into court, so that he might know who was bringing suit. After a search of the records it was discovered that the judge before whom the case was being tried was the chairman at that time The present chairman was next sent for and, after considerable delay, the balliff re-turned and said he could not be secured at that time, as he was then in jail. The case was taken to the district court.

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

No aristocratic pedigree is complete without a certificate of scandal. The name of Governor Ramsey of Minnesota should be added to the list of surviving war governors.

There is consolation for George Gould in the fact that his family centerboard is all right up to date. Nature ordained the rocky conditions en

veloping Nevada. Circumstances reared its politics on the same plan. No rainmaker appears to claim credit for Sunday's downpour. The cloud-compellers seem to have lost their nerve.

A member of company C, Sixth Vermont regiment, who had been through the war, recently saw his own grave in the national cemetery at Antietam New York and Chicago report increased assessed valuations of taxable property.

Strange as it may appear, assessors in thoscities render some equivalent for their sal-Mr. Depew fears his connection with the railroads would embarrass his campaign should he consent to run for governor of

New York. Such modesty would make a hickory shirt blush. Some people in Memphis are roaring be cause a local political ring manipulated 800 saloons and ran them without license. The town, however, has not reached the Omaha

plane of a judicial groggery. Mrs. Amelia Bloomer of Council Bluffs enjoys the satisfaction of a vindication after a long, weary wait. It was in 1851 she began wearing the famous costume which bears her name. She was then living at Seneca Falls N. Y., where she published a temperance paper called the Lily. In addition to being a prohibition advocate the paper also devoted considerable space to the subject of woman suffrage. A Mrs. Miller, who in 1851 paid a visit to Seneca Falls, appeared in the bifur cated dress, and Mrs. Bloomer published description of it. She and Elizabeth Cady Stanton adopted the style and advocated its

now the rage in Paris, and what Paris de-crees the fashionable world obeys. IN A MINOR KEY.

general adoption. The Bloomer costume is

Chicago Tribane: Banks-Here's a queer fashion item. It says 'baggy-kneed trous-ers are coming to the front. Rivers-Where else could they come?

Galveston News: The only way to make friends of some people is to begin by mak-ine all their enemies your own.

Buffalo Courier: Strangely enough the busiest tongues are generally responsible for the most idle words. Philadelphia Record: The latest slang ex-ression of contempt is: "You're losing pression of contempt is: your centerboard."

Atchison Globe: Conscience doesn't get its growth for fifteen years. Previous to that age children do bad things and sleep all night as if they were innocent.

Chicago Post: "I belong to one of the old Where's the certificate of your scandal?"

Harper's Bazar: Farmer Brown (after fourteen hours at haying)—Never mind, Tommy, hayin' don't last forever. Jest remember that winter's comin' soon, an nothin' to do but saw wood an' tend the cattle an' go to school an' study nights.

Fliegende Biaetter: Doctor-I told you plainly that you should rub the brandy that I ordered for you about your stomach, and now you have drunk it!

Patient-Yes, but, you see, doctor, I have never in my life cared much for externals.

Detroit Tribune: She stamped her foot, "Look me in the eye," she commanded. He compiled. "Thirty dollars, please," he observed, after a mement. A faintness came over her as she remembered that he was an excitat.

Life: Ethel-I don't believe in marrying young; do you, Edith? Edith-No-that is, not too young. Ethel-When I think of it, it seems hardly possible that my mother was married before I was born. Edith-Good gracious! Is your mother that old?

REVENGEFUL THOUGHTS.

Once we feared the haughty ice man-and we do, a little, yet;
But the time is now approaching when his
thralldom we'll forget.
And on the day of parting we'll refrain
from any fuss,
But we'll treat him much more coolly than
he ever treated us.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.-Latest U.S. Gov't Report

ON THE CHICAGO CONTEMPT CASES,

Unprecedented and Dangerous Stretch Judicial Power. Springfield (Mass.) Republican: nterest in the contempt cases against the leaders of the recent railroad boycott at Chicago is likely to be less, now that the swer to an article which appeared in that

excitements of the occasion have worn away, than is fairly warranted. The importance of these cases will be better understood when we consider that, prior to the action of the United States courts in enjoining leaders of the brotherhood of locomotive engineers from interfering with the employes and traffic of certain roads, such an employment of the judicial power was entirely new; that the injunctions issued at Chicago were of unheard-of scope, and that punishment for contempt in refusal to obey these injunctions involves the setting aside of the ordinary processes of justice in criminal cases, and the infliction of fines or im prisonment or both without trial by jury and in the sole discretion of the judge.

and in the sole discretion of the judge.

Some time ago a committee of the national house of representatives, after an inquiry into the injunction cases arising through Judge Jenkins of the Northern Pacific road, made a report setting forth the dangerous nature of the power thus assumed by the court. It was manifest to the committee that if this power should be considered undergroup of the committee that if this power should be considered undergroup of the committee that if this power should be considered undergroup of the committee that if this power should be considered undergroup of the committee that if this power should be considered undergroup of the committee that if this power should be considered undergroup of the committee that if this power should be considered undergroup of the committee that if this power should be considered undergroup of the committee that if this power should be considered undergroup of the committee that if the committee that if the committee that if this power should be considered undergroup of the committee that if this power should be considered undergroup of the committee that if this power should be considered undergroup of the committee that if this power should be considered undergroup of the committee that if the committee that if the committee that if this power should be considered undergroup of the committee that if this power should be considered undergroup of the committee that if t be conceded and freety exercised, trial by jury and all the safeguards put about the administration of justice through centuries of progress in civil liberty would come to Here, now, we have a case in point. Debs and his fellows have been held not for crimes alleged to have been com Debs and his fellows have been held mited in violation of accepted or enacted law, but for an alleged disregard of the orders of a court. They are alleged to be in contempt of court. Their "trial" and punishment are thus put in the hands of the judge who may accept as much or as little proof as he pleases and inflict whatever punishment he pleases.

We make no sort of question that Debs and the rest richly deserve strong restraining treatment. But we may well question whether, to secure that punishment it is safe to establish precedents that threaten the very foundations of our cial order. It is perfectly plain that the power to punish for contempt conceded to the courts never was intended to be so stretched. This power has, in all countries where any degree of civil liberty has established, been confined generally to hold against the officers of a court and persons connected with the trial of cases, or against judges and magistrates of inferior tribunals who refuse to beed the judgments and orders of a superior court.

But now we find the power extending to coundaries which would in the end almost exclude the right of trial by jury from our judicial system. If these men can be imprisoned on the findings and decisions of a udge, for violation of a sweeping order asued on his own authority, there is practically no limit to the power of these officers of the law. They can enjoin whomsoever and whatever they choose, and can then fine or throw men into prison without number on charges of contempt preferred, tried and decided by themselves.

We may well pause before conceding to the courts the right to exercise so extraor-dinary a power. The occasion may demand unusual action, but it cannot warrant the easting aside of the fundamental rights of American citizens. If there is not law enough to reach these men through ordinary criminal charges tried in the ordinary way before a jury of their peers, the cases had better be dropped until we have obtained law enough to reach them.

DONOVAN AND HIS WHEEL.

Kansas City Times: The trip of Lieutenant Donovan from Cheyenne, Wyo., to Omaha on a bicycle will furnish the first actual proof of what could be done with the wheel on long marches, under ordinary cumstances of war. Hitherto all tests have considered the bicycle merely in its relation to the relay or dispatch service.

Chicago Record: This interesting experiment is undertaken with the countenance of the War department and its purpose is to demonstrate the efficiency of the bicycle in a long march. Lieutenant Donovan is an ex-pert wheelman and knows his road. He confidently expects to arrive in Omaha on schedule time. If he does he will have done more than eighty miles a day.

Springfield Republican: A lieutenant of infantry in the United States army, equipped as for the field, with three days' rations and fully armed, is trying to reach Omaha from Chevenne, Wvo., a distance of 500 miles, in six days, mounted on a bicycle. His experiment has the countenance of the War department. But it will have to be said that until American roads have been greatly improved the bicycle can be of little use to the army except at odd times

A GREAT RELIEF.

Somerville Journal. The world seems brighter everywhere Since congress quit.

The nation's breathing purer air,

No doubt of it.

The men whose business is their chief
Concern heave big sighs of relief.

They don't dread being brought to grief
Since congress quit.

And so it is the country through Since congress quit.

We all feet mighty glad—don't you?—

It didn't sit
Another month in Washington
In that case what could we have done?
You see new life in every one
Since congress quit

NO GREAT EXODUS FROM NEBRASKA.

Chancellor tanffeld of the State University Corrects Exaggerated Reports. LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 8 .- Chancellor Canfield of the State university has just sent the following letter to the Boxton Journal in an-

paper as a special telegram from Chicago

lecrying Nebraska:

To the Editor of the Boston Journal: I have just been handed a copy of an article, or special dispatch, appearing in your issue of August II, under the sitle of "Farmers' Exodus," in which, in the form of an interview with some "exporter," reference is made to the drouth and other "misfortunes" of Nebraska. Some s atements contained therein are so remarkable as to call for a reply. even at this late date. For instance: is our staple, and when we lose that we lose everything." This is only a half truth, even taken at its worst, or at its best, as we please. If we lose all the corn we do not lose everything; we only lose the corn crop for one year. It is as though we said of the manuyear. It is as though we said of the manu-facturers at Lowell: "Cotton is their only output, and when they lose that they lose verything." They have not lost their faceverything." tories, nor their homes, nor their credit, nor heir savings, nor the productive power which belongs to every hopeful, intelligent Ameri-All these things are left in Nebraska, even if the corn crop goes; and all these things abound in Nebraska whether the corn

crop goes or not,
"South of the Platte the conditions are those of total failure. There is nothing ahead for the people who live in that section. can get out of it. South of the Platte happens to contain a big half of our entire population, the largest city in the state, with the exception of Omaha, and almost innumerable smaller towns, as well as some of the finest farming land that lies out of doors anywhere in the union." The statement quoted above is simply and absolutely absurd.

The reporter or exporter or deporter, it is pretty hard to tell which it is that is making the settlement, seems to see his own ab-surdity and immediately qualifies the statement by saying: "West of Hastings and south of the Platte there is a general exodus." But this is hearly as absurd as the first statement. Writing rapidly and the first statement. Writing rapidly and from memory I recall in the section last referred to such towns as Mindon, with 2,000 population, Holdrege with 3,500, Blue Hill with 1,000, Red Cloud with 3,500, Riverton with 800, Franklin with 1,200, Blooming ton with 1,000, Orleans with 1,200, Oxford with 800. Arapahoe with 1,200. Beaver City with 1,200. Indianola with a 1,000. McCook with 3,500 and Imperial with 800. There are fifteen counties in the district named, in which, according to the census of 1890, there was a population of 125,000, which has been largely increased during the past four To talk of this domain, with these well established towns, and with the amount of capital invested in both town and rural life, as being subject to a general exodus, or anything that is like a general exodus,

That Nebraska has suffered and suffered severely goes without question. That it has suffered more than most of its neighbors is not true. That it has received a mortal blow is not true. That a great many people are withdrawing from Nebraska is undoubtedly true. A great many of them are in the habit of going somewhere for the winter and returning in the spring. Some of them are honest, intelligent, hard-working people, who come here with little or no capital. Some of them had a little capital, and little or no experience. The great mass of those already in retreat had neither capital nor experience, and consequently had no staying power, wherever they may be. I do not mean by this that we are glad these people are going; that is not true We are sorry they are obliged to go; we are sorry if they go suffer-ing, but wonder how they expect to better themselves by going; and we do not like to have the credit of the state, its general reputation hit and hurt by such senseless and exaggerated rumors as you saw fit to publish. The emigration from Nebraska to other states, even in this particular year of especially unfavorable conditions, is not at all equal to the emigration to Nebraska from other states every year of the calendar. Of our entire native born population in 1890, 3,500 were born in Massachusetts. Count noses some time this winter and report how many of these "went home." Very I

NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS.

There are 207 pupils enrolled in the Syracuse schools. The Thedford Banner is the latest venture in the newspaper field in Thomas county. The Pawnee City Republican has changed

morning paper. The Central Nebraska Veterans' associaion will hold its reunion at Broken Bow

September 25, 26 and 27. Thieves broke into the Dunkard church near Sidney and carried off a large quantity of Sunday school literature and picture cards purchased for the children. As the church authorities are not out much, they hope the literature will have a good effect on the

thieves. A petition is being circulated to be presented to the commissioners of Lincoln county for the consolidation of several precincts into one for the purpose of holding an election to vote bonds to assist in prospecting for artesian water. The new precinct is to known as Artesian precinct, the project should prove successful it would mean a great deal to the northern portion of Lincoln county.

YOUR MONEY'S WORTMON OR YOUR NEY BACK

## Did You See



## Our New Fall Suits

Bright - crisp - new styles - so perfect - so wearable-so faultless-such as any man may proudly own-it's a sin to pay merchant tailors nearly double-splendid fitting-all wool-suits \$10.00-sacks and cutaways-\$12.50-clay worsteds-for \$15.00-elegant sacks and cutaways-\$18 -perfect dress suits-for \$20

WHAT FASHION FANCIES WE FURNISH

Browning, King & Co.,

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