# THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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| 4 | 24,650 | 20 | 24,281 |
| 5 | 24,267 | 21 | 23,393 |
| 6 | 24,256 | 22 | *24,540 |
| 7 | 24,399 | 23 | 22,623 |
| 8 | *23,950 | 24 | 22,674 |
| 9 | 24,497 | 25 | 22,696 |
| 10 | 24,916 | 26 | 22,457 |
| 11 | 24,672 | 27 | 22,398 |
| 12 | 24,654 | 28 | 22,566 |
| 13 | 24,321 | 29 | *24,105 |
| 14 | 22,971 | 30 | 22,383 |
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GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence 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 me 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 pledges 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.

This is the day that marks the advent of a new tariff law.

Isn't it about time for the new Municipal league to awaken from its summer siesta?

Watch the city council for the hatching of new schemes from now on until election day shall have passed.

The annual crop of local office seekers has been increased, if anything, by the financial depression and drouth.

The nomination of Majors was unfortunate for many reasons. Matt Daugherty may yet have good cause for deploring it.

Everything goes—income tax, sugar schedule, dutiable coal and iron, the Whisky trust internal revenue tax. And finally congress goes, too.

That tariff message promised by the president does not appear to be a sufficient attraction to keep a majority of the members of congress in Washington.

Perhaps Speaker Crisp now wishes that he had accepted the senatorial appointment which he so courageously rejected when offered to him a few months ago.

It has become a trite saying that trouble brews in the cup. The local military companies are experiencing a forcible demonstration of the truth of this old saw.

The lingeration over the transfer switch law will be renewed at O'Neill this week, with good prospects for protracted obstructive tactics on the part of the railroads.

Of course the royal baby had to occupy a prominent place in the queen's speech proroguing Parliament. Babies usually insist upon making themselves heard, whether of royal parentage or not.

The state of Nebraska spent some $18,000 on a dress parade encampment of the national guard, while poverty and perhaps starvation are staring hundreds of its citizens in the western part of the state in the face.

It is simply wonderful how public opinion is crystalizing adversely to Majors. This is particularly true in Omaha and Douglas county and is a matter deserving the serious consideration of the remaining candidates on the ticket.

It may be put down as a foregone conclusion that if the matter be left entirely to railroad democrats there will be a straight democratic state ticket put in the field at the September convention. This subject is now engrossing the entire attention of the railroad cappers who manipulated the republican state convention for Majors.

President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor says that President Cleveland deliberately ignored a request of the labor leaders to attempt to settle the recent great railway strike. Mr. Cleveland was just then busy hearing the stories of the railroad officials. He has time to listen to the appeals of labor only when he is out of office.

The election of a subservient tool of the railroads to the governorship of Nebraska would be equivalent to a surrender of the whole state into the hands of the railroad managers. Railroadism must be rebuked. There is no other way to maintain the republican form of government guaranteed by the federal constitution to every state in the union. The people of Nebraska are not yet ready to submit passively to a government by the railroads.

The Sunday open air concerts at the park will continue but a few weeks longer, and the people should therefore make the most of those that still remain to be given. These concerts have proved not only very attractive features of popular amusement, but also an educating force for the people who have but rare opportunities of hearing good music. That they have served the purpose for which they were inaugurated, the crowd in regular attendance has abundantly shown. The Sunday park concerts have become an established fixture in our park system.

## THE DOMINANT ELEMENT.

In his speech at Old Orchard, Me., on Saturday, opening the republican campaign in that state, ex-Speaker Reed stated a fact long recognized by all intelligent observers of political affairs, that the difficulty with the democratic party today, as in all the past, is that its great majority resides in the south. Among northern democrats generally there is to be found more business sense and business ability than among those of the south, easily explained by the different conditions that surround them. The northern democrat, speaking generally, has been long in contact with a vigorous and steady material development. He has been a witness of practical results. The experience of northern democrats generally has been very different from that of the democrats of the south, and while, as Mr. Reed says, the latter are men of intelligence and learning, their learning is not of a kind which arises from a thorough knowledge of business as it is carried on in the north. "While the southern man," said Mr. Reed, "has every opportunity to read in books of the prosperity which has come to the north, he has no conception of it, such as those who have lived in it. He is devoted to the theories of a bygone day. His mind is fixed upon the principles which were essential to the prosperity of his part of the country in the days before the war." Mr. Reed, it may be thought, was somewhat too generous to the northern democrats, for many of these are in most complete accord with the southern element of the party, but he was speaking in a general way and his comparison may therefore pass without criticism.

But there is something more to be said in explanation of the attitude of southern democrats toward the policy under which the industries of the north have been developed. There is a sectional feeling that must not be left out of consideration. This was very clearly stated some time ago by Representative Grow of Pennsylvania. He pointed out that the people of the south under their old system of labor, having had no diversified industries to any extent could conceive of no benefit from protective duties in developing their material resources or in enlarging their business by home manufactures. Witnessing the growth in wealth and population of northern manufacturing states, a sentiment was created, which, for political purposes, was fostered and constantly stimulated, that the growth of these manufacturing states was solely the result of legislation in which the southern states could not share, and therefore they must combine for its overthrow. Even now that sentiment continues, after the changed condition in labor has removed the great obstacle that stood in the way of their former industrial development. The political sentiment, so long stimulated for partisan purposes, still insists on the old delusion that protective duties in all cases enhance prices to the consumer, as they have been heretofore a consumer and not a manufacturing people, they [illegible] supposed burdens as falling [illegible] upon them. The force of this view will be appreciated when it is stated that the forty-four democratic votes in the house and the twelve in the senate from the six states of South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Tennessee, all hostile to the protective policy, represent industries the value of the products of which is exceeded by the value of the products of the industries of Pennsylvania alone to the amount of several hundred millions of dollars.

It is this element of the democracy, now and always dominant, that passed the Wilson bill and insists upon maintaining the crusade against protection. Still devoted to the theories of a bygone day and still sectional in sentiment, it is the democratic party of the south that is demanding the overthrow of the policy which brought about the wonderful material development and prosperity of the country which mark the past thirty years as the most astonishing in industrial achievement in the world's history. The security of our industries against further attack is to be found in the election by northern constituencies of a republican house of representatives.

## NO MORE FREE GARDEN SEEDS

From the very beginning of his incumbency of the secretaryship of agriculture under President Cleveland, Mr. Morton has been most outspoken in his opposition to the system of seed distribution which has existed for years in his department and which has called for the annual expenditure of a large sum of money for sending out seeds to people in various parts of the country. It has long been the custom for congress to make an appropriation for the purchase by the secretary of agriculture of a supply of garden seeds, to be allotted in equal shares to the different members of congress. The latter simply furnished the names of their constituents to whom they wished their quotas to be sent and the work of mailing them out was performed by clerks on the pay roll of the Department of Agriculture. A farmer who received a package of choice vegetable seeds, with a few papers of flower seeds thrown in for his wife, all under the frank of his congressman, usually cherished a tender feeling for the representative from his district and could not well be so ungrateful as to forget him when he came up for renomination and re-election. Experience has shown that the seed allotment, as a rule, proves much more effective in keeping a congressman's memory green than does the distribution of carloads of Congressional Records and similar public documents.

One of the first things Secretary Morton did after taking possession of his office was to cut down the sum to be spent on seeds and to put the clerks who had done nothing but address and mail seed packages to work on other business. When he sent his annual estimates in to congress the secretary left out the bulk of the seed appropriation and intimated that since the congressmen had allowed themselves money for clerk hire their own clerks were able and competent to send out what few seeds were still to be given away. Both of these propositions roused a storm of indignation. The congressmen would not have so fertile a source of electioneering materials plugged up and they therefore reinserted the usual seed appropriation. Neither would they have their own pet clerks burdened with the exhausting labor of addressing and mailing packages of seeds, and they therefore made provision for a number of special clerks, who should have no other duty but this. With these additions to the agriculture appropriation bill every member of congress felt assured that the flow of garden seeds would continue unchecked.

But Mr. Morton is not to be circumvented by any such bungling device. He has quietly looked up the law on the seed question and discovered that the only warrant for seed distribution lies in a clause of the revised statutes authorizing the department to purchase seeds "rare and uncommon to the country or such as can be made more profitable by frequent changes from one part of our country to another," the object being, of course, to encourage experiments that would teach us how to secure the best results. A letter was thereupon addressed to the attorney general asking whether the recent appropriation could be applied to seeds other than those referred to in that clause, and the answer of the attorney general, given in a formal communication last week, is emphatically in the negative. Mr. Morton will doubtless refuse to invest in the common pumpkin, watermelon and petunia seeds, much to the disgust of the congressmen and to the disappointment of the worthy farmers' wives. And then, when numerous democratic congressmen shall have failed of reelection because of the dearth of government garden seeds, Mr. Morton will put in another claim for economy in the conduct of his department.

## A BASELESS RUMOR.

A rumor has been current in official and army circles the past few weeks to the effect that the great military division known as the Department of the Platte would soon be abolished and its territory annexed to adjacent divisions. We are pleased to be able to state, however, that the rumor was groundless. To a committee of prominent Omaha citizens Secretary Lamont has given personal assurance that the report is without foundation in fact. This information from the secretary of war will be a source of gratification, not only to the people of this city, but throughout the limits of the military division under General Brooke's command.

The rumor doubtless had its origin as a sequel to the effort being made by southern congressmen to have a new division carved out in the southeast with headquarters at Atlanta. Whatever may be the merits of the claims of the southern people, it is no less a fact that the Department of the Platte is today one of the most important military divisions of the union. Physical conditions and geographical lines have culminated with the progress of time to make the present headquarters of that department the natural base of supplies and of military operations for the vast territory of the central west. In this city center the great transportation and telegraph lines that penetrate the Indian reservations to the northwest. Omaha, as is well known, was the logical and natural base of supplies of the Pine Ridge campaign, and in fact the railroads leading out of Omaha furnished the only means of rapid transportation of troops and supplies for the only Indian war of recent years. Moreover, only within the past sixty days the War department found it necessary to order the blockade of the Union Pacific lines raised by the troops under General Brooke's command, and the fact that Omaha is at once the headquarters of the military department and of the great railway system was of incalculable value to the commerce of the west. In fact no department of war has during the past ten years occupied a more important or advantageous position than the Department of the Platte.

## WRIGHT WRONG ABOUT PASSES.

One can admire the frankness with which Labor Commissioner Carroll D. Wright, now investigating the great Pullman strike, acknowledges that he holds a Pullman pass and that he uses it whenever he wishes and at the same time takes issue with the reasoning by which he seeks to justify his action. Commissioner Wright says that he has had a Pullman pass for a number of years, in fact, ever since he made his famous report upon Pullman as a model town. When gathering the material for that report he became acquainted with Mr. Pullman, who, through pure friendship, gave him a pass to ride in his cars on any railroad in the United States and who has kindly renewed the pass annually each recurring year. Mr. Wright professes to view the pass as an invitation from Mr. Pullman to make use of his cars just as he would view an invitation to ride in his carriage.

A man who has been in public life as long as has Commissioner Wright ought to know that great corporations controlling valuable public franchises do not as a rule grant favors without expecting favors in return when the occassion may offer. He received his pass originally because he was undertaking to make in his official capacity a report upon the condition of the town of Pullman, and the pass has been annually renewed because in his official capacity he might be called upon to investigate other phases of the Pullman company's business. Had he not been a public official he would have made no report upon the town of Pullman, and had he made no such report he would not have had the Pullman pass. He insists that he did not use the pass coming to Chicago this time, and that if he had the government would be so much the richer. Here he is apparently reciprocating the favor by making the government which pays his expenses contribute to the revenue of the Pullman company when it was in his power to save that sum to the public treasury. There is, moreover, a great difference between accepting an invitation to ride in a carriage and accepting a pass to ride in a public conveyance. The owner of a carriage may, if he desires, pay for his friend's ride, but where people ride in Pullman cars on passes the necessary inference is that those who pay, pay also for those who ride on passes. Unfortunately, Commissioner Wright is not the only government official who possesses Pullman passes, that form of petty bribery having been extended through the entire public service, national, state and local. This fact, however, makes it none the less a bribery.

## THE QUESTION OF EXPENDITURES.

When the democrats in the impending state and congressional campaigns undertake, as undoubtedly they will, to urge the claim of ecoromy in expenditures, they will be met by some facts which they will not find it easy to explain away. It has already been shown by Mr. Cannon, republican member of the house committee on appropriations, and others, that the alleged economy of the present congress has come wholly out of pensions, the appropriations for other purposes exceeding those of the first session of the Fifty-second congress by more than $1,000,000. Ex-Speaker Reed called attention to this democratic claim of economy in his speech last Saturday opening the republican campaign in Maine, and indicated how it will be met by republicans.

But there are some details as to the way in which this congress has spent the public money that need to be understood. One of these relates to the many increases that have been made in the salaries of democratic officials, especially in the diplomatic and consular service. There is a long list of officials who received their appointment under this administration who are drawing larger salaries than their predecessors, notwithstanding the distress throughout the country, and regardless of the fact that for years the democrats have continually declaimed about the extravagant salaries of officials. For the increase of most of these salaries there is no excuse, and at any rate this is a most inauspicious time for increasing the pay of public officials. The tendency in all private employments is in the opposite direction, and there can be no valid reason for raising the salaries of those who serve the public under existing circumstances. Moreover such a course does not comport well with the policy of cutting off the pensions of old soldiers and refusing to listen to the claims of veterans for pensions.

Another fact to be noted is that a great deal of money has been expended for idle clerks. The members of the present house have an advantage never before possessed by all the members of the house, and that is the services of clerks. Every member is entitled to employ a clerk during the session, and, of course, all of them have done so. It is not necessary to discuss the propriety of the legislation by the last congress that provided for this. It is sufficient to know that a congress democratic in both branches, the majority having come into power with voluminous promises of economy and reform, has not only allowed that legislation to stand, but has taken advantage of it to practice a measure of nepotism entirely unparalleled. Very largely both democratic senators and representatives have selected members of their family or near relatives for clerks, so that the revenue from this source is made a sort of family affair, and not a few of these clerks have practically nothing to do. While the democratic leaders prate about saving the people's money they are silent about the money wasted in order to pay relatives of senators and representatives liberal salaries for doing nothing.

The democrats should be careful not to invite too close an investigation of their claim of economy. It is a subject they may find it to their advantage to avoid.

There is very little politics in the plank of the republican state platform concerning sugar beet culture, and for that reason it will receive the undivided support of all parties. It serves to emphasize the fact that despite the drouth and simoons of this season the sugar beet crop in Nebraska has flourished and multiplied. The year's output of sugar factories promises to exceed that of former years and will be the means of saving many farmers from distress the coming winter. Farmers adjacent to the Grand Island and Norfolk factories this year increased the acreage planted to beets and will realize handsome profits by reason of their foresight. The fact has been proven that the sugar beet can be successfully grown in Nebraska, be the season dry or wet. It is hardy and can be grown anywhere. The prejudice among farmers against experimenting with beets is being fast overcome, because it has been demonstrated that no crop is more successful and remunerative. It is fair to predict that next season will witness a largely increased acreage devoted to beets. Labor will be cheap, the price of sugar will be a shade higher and the crop will be drouth-proof. These conditions, we are confident, will be taken advantage of by land owners throughout the state. We have it upon good authority that there is unlimited capital in the east awaiting favorable opportunity for investment in beet sugar enterprises. It only remains for Nebraskans to bestir themselves and this capital will be attracted to the state. Every patron of home industry will do everything possible to encourage sugar beet culture in Nebraska.

The secretary of the Associated Charities reports that Omaha is being overrun with men asking for food and alms who refuse to take work when it is offered to them. The people who have been giving indiscriminate aid, often in money, to all applicants without the slightest inquiry, are no doubt largely to blame for this, because by their conduct they have been educating a class of professional tramps. The worthy object of charity seldom declines to make some small return to his benefactor whenever possible. If the charitable inclined should insist on a labor test from able-bodied applicants, no matter how insignificant the work, the sweeping of a sidewalk already just swept for example, the professional tramp would soon learn to steer clear of this city.

No matter what the outcome of the controversy over the award of the governor's cup to the best drilled militia company in the state may be, Omaha will keep the trophy. There is some satisfaction to be derived from this, although it is a matter of regret that the award could not have been made without engendering unfriendly feelings between the two local companies.

The Japanese and Chinese consuls at Honolulu have forbidden their countrymen residing in Hawaii to discuss the pending war between their two countries. This edict is in the interest of peace. If the residents of Hawaii want to fight out the war let them go home and enlist under the standard of their government. They would get no satisfaction out of a war of words.

### They Whisked the Whole Loaf.

Brooklyn Union.

Cleveland and Carlisle have been good sugar men from first to last. The quarrel with Gorman and Brice, Smith & Co. was about coal and iron. Not about sugar.

### An European Rarity.

Springfield Republican.

Crop returns for August 1 in Great Britain are the most encouraging received in years. Wheat, barley, oats and grass report conditions of from 99 to 110, while the potato yield promises to be large. Wheat throughout eastern Europe is reported to have given a yield above the average. The cereal shortage in America is thus met by a foreign situation which precludes the possibility of famine prices.

### Chance for a Revolution.

Philadelphia Press.

President Hippolyte of Hayti, according to late dispatches, is dying, and a revolution, as a consequence, is impending in the Black Republic. The history of Hayti has been written in blood and the prospect for a change in the future is not at all reassuring. Hippolyte has maintained his position as president for four years only by resorting to methods of extreme violence with his enemies and the secret plotters in their employ. He has been charged with nearly every phase of crime against human life. The fact is he is no worse and no better than those who have sought his overthrow. From first to last, with few exceptions, the patriot in Hayti is of the professional sort—for revenue only.

### The Efficacy of Dynamite in War.

New York Sun.

The tests of the dynamite gun at Sandy Hook on Tuesday established a new principle in regard to the defense of our coast, namely, that hostile warships cannot enter the harbor of New York. Striking and one-sided as that proposition may seem, it cannot be called extravagant after the evidence of the three shots fired from the pneumatic gun. Against a quarter of a ton of dynamite plubed and exploded with reasonable accuracy, any vessel, armored as heavily as the law allows, becomes like newspaper; it cannot stay afloat. No ship would even dream of approaching the coast where dynamite guns of proved efficiency are known to exist. They might as well sail straight over Niagara.

### "Would Down Any Party."

Rocky Mountain News.

Editor Rosewater of The Omaha Bee is an ardent republican and a strong anti-silver man, but he has always fought the corrupt railroad ring which has controlled the republican party of Nebraska. Very naturally he bolts the nomination of Tom Majors for governor, whose record as an "oil room" manipulator would down any convention that nominated him. The Bee has been running Majors' record on its editorial page for several weeks, and served notice on the party that it would not support him if he was nominated for governor. He was nominated by a trick, and now the republican party will have to fight its campaign without the aid of The Bee, which enjoys a widespread influence in the state.

## VOICE OF THE STATE PRESS.

O'Neill Frontier: The republican state convention nominated Thomas J. Majors as its candidate for governor. It appears to us that the nomination of Mr. Majors is a severe blow to the party at this time when harmony is needed to secure victory. Mr. Majors is too old a politician and it is high time that he should step down and allow some of the younger element to lead the party. Had he done this the republican party coud go into the campaign and make an aggressive fight, but now the party will have to be on the defensive.

Valley Enterprise: The Enterprise knows nothing of the past history of the candidates below the tattooed man from Nemaha. Majors has always worked in the interest of the Burlington railroad as against the employes and laboring people. He is the pet candidate of the B. & M. (Lincoln) Journal, one of the most tyrannical, corporation, nonunion papers in the west. No farmer or union labor man can vote intelligently and support a stagnated railroad "shyster" like Tom Majors. The people will see to the fact that Majors is turned down this fall and buried deep in his corrupt political grave.

Grand Island Independent: As we yesterday reported in a short telegram, Mr. Tom Majors, the most notorious of all republican candidates, has been nominated for governor by the republican convention, through the influences of the B. & M. railroad. He would make an ideal railroad governor, ready to veto every law that may be passed by the legislature for the protection of the people against the arbitrariness of railroad companies. The nomination of such men by the railroad power is one of the strongest arguments for the establishment of government railroads. This victory of Majors, if it does not prove a defeat of the republican party, as some years ago the nomination of Richards did, will certainly weaken the republican chances for a victory in the election.

Ashland News: The state convention was a Tom Majors affair throughout. Everything was cut and dried two months ago that Tom Majors was to receive the nomination for governor and he to dictate the balance of the ticket, and it was carried out to the queen's taste. The ticket from top to bottom is conceded to be the very weakest that could have been named and expressions of condemnation are heard on every hand. Such expressions as these were heard among the republicans and business men in Omaha after Majors received the nomination: "It's a dirty shame." "It means a pop governor and two years of pop misrule." "We can't elect him, boys." "Tom Majors has been a seeker after office for the past thirty years and we hope when he is defeated this time he will not try to foist himself upon the party again." "I may have to vote the ticket because I am a republican, but it's a bitter pill to swallow." Expressions of this kind were heard on every hand and they came from good men, who meant every word they said. It looks very much like the state central committee was a party to the deal. "Tom Majors has named his ticket, now let him elect it. If the Majors combine think they can make the republicans of Nebraska swallow him they are badly deceived." Unless the News changes its opinion very materially in the next few weeks we shall certainly believe that these remarks mean something.

Crete Vidette: To say that the work of the republican state convention is generally satisfactory would be to say what we honestly believe to be untrue. The republicans of Nebraska never held a convention that sent so many delegates and spectators away so thoroughly disgusted and dissatisfied as the one just ended at Omaha. Right does not become wrong because advocated by one whom we may dislike. The truth is just as true when tramped into the earth as when exalted beyond the reach of vicious perverters. Men who declare a certain position to be wrong because a certain man advocates it allow their passion and prejudice to smother their reason and common sense. As a republican we expect to support the ticket; but as a man, free born, owned or controlled by no one, we reserve the right to express our opinion in regard to results, and the methods by which they were accomplished. We expect censure for our position, but will receive some commendation, while he who chokes down his honest sentiment in deference to a power to which he is beholden, or for selfish purposes, commands the respect of no one. We sincerely believe the nomination of MacColl for governor would have strengthened not only the state ticket, but every congressional, legislative and county ticket as well. As a republican we sought to bring about that result, and as a candidate of that party thought such action specially desirable. If we were wrong it was only a mistaken judgment. The convention, in what manner it is not now necessary to detail, thought differently—but majorities are not always right.

Silver Creek Times: It was unquestionably the biggest republican convention ever held in Nebraska, and there was probably never another convention where there was more intrigue and underhanded work. As last year in the Maxwell fight the state central committee aided the bosses in putting up a job on the republicans of the state and in tying the convention hand and foot. As temporary chairman they named a man who was not less arbitrary and tyrannical than was the chairman of the convention last year at Lincoln. But he was put there for that purpose, and, although he lacked every essential qualification of a good presiding officer, he served that purpose well. In view of the great weight of precedent for such conventions, it would perhaps be unjust to say that as regards its management and conduct it was unrepublican. But we do say that gag law was secretly and deliberately planned and unblushingly enforced. There was no freedom of action or expression of opinion and the candidates nominated and the platform adopted are to be regarded as the candidates and platform of the bosses and the B. & M. railroad and not of the republicans of Nebraska. Republicans may vote the ticket and howl for the platform if they will, but they are under no party or moral obligation to do so. We said as much of the convention last year and we repeat it here. We may be charged with treason to the party, but it matters not to us. For lo, these many years we have submitted to such damnable work without public protest, but republican or unrepublican, party loyalty or party treason, we will do it no more. Republicanism is supposed to mean equality and liberty. That kind of republicanism we believe in, but we detest, denounce and abhor the republicanism of chicanery and arbitrary power.

Lincoln News: The republican convention was characterized by a large amount of enthusiasm, but its work has not achieved the same desirable result, we are sorry to say. The convention, in the humble opinion of the News, made several grave mistakes, which will place the party on the defense in this fight. It was dominated palpably by an element that is inimical to republican success, and makes the work of preserving republican supremacy very much harder than was necessary. That a ticket containing such good material was the outcome is all the more remarkable. As a republican paper, desiring the success of the republican party in Nebraska, the News believes that the convention approached dangerously near hari-kari and has made it possible for the success of the powerful opposition that just such tactics as were pursued at this convention has raised up. Only a united effort along the line can achieve victory. The News halts long enough in masticating its dish of Majors crow to point with pride to the fact that while there are a few holes in its reputation as a prophet on state politics, it can diagnose a Lancaster county convention or delegation with precision and correctness. It remarked several weeks ago that the Lancaster delegation was put up in the interest of Tom Majors, because it was named at the house of the best known railroad capper in the state, J. H. Ager, and the solid vote for the Nemaha statesman at Omaha demonstrates the truth of the statement. The night before the convention met Douglas county offered to give Moore 108 votes if he would give half of his delegation to MacColl. If Moore had had complete control of his delegation he would naturally have grabbed at such an opportunity to make himself, but he was not even given the chance, as the railroad-Majors men on the delegation almost hustled Crane and Slaughter out of the room.

### To Sign or Not to Sign.

Globe-Democrat.

Cleveland's "solemn sense of responsibility" is being put to its severest test in the matter of getting itself adjusted to the necessity of signing a tariff bill which he has declared to be a measure of "perfidy and dishonor."

### A Tender Attachment.

New York Sun.

The fathers of the republic never intended that our lighthouse tenders should be employed as floating hospitals.

## PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Messrs. Altgeld and Story should arbitrate their difference.

It will require an extensive oil room to lubricate the state.

Sharks are being caught in New York waters as well as on land.

Mr. Pullman is as conspicuous a failure in selecting a model son-in-law as in the operation of a model town.

Physically and mentally, Lord Salisbury is a man of much weight. He turns 252 pounds with his boots on.

If a match should be arranged between Messrs. Thurston and Bryan, the best efforts of modern pugilism would sink into insignificance.

Frank Lawler, Chicago's great indorsed, is a populist candidate for congress. Mr. Lawler's advice to Omaha Jacksonians to shun officeseeking was evidently intended for the grand stand.

Oronhyatekna, a Mohawk Indian who lives in Toronto, draws $10,000 a year as a supreme officer of the order of Foresters in Canada, and has an income as a practicing physician. He looks 45 and is suspected of being over 70.

Governor Matthews of Indiana is receiving much praise for mortgaging his property to raise $40,000 to pay the state militia. Governor Flower of New York was applauded for a similar act during the cholera scare of 1892, but when he charged the state 7 per cent for the money, popular enthusiasm suddenly congealed.

William Cullen Bryant's mother, it is said, kept a diary for fifty-three years without missing a day. This is the entry for November 3, 1794: Storming, wind n. e.; churned; 7 in the evening, son born." This leads the Boston Transcript to believe that Mr. Bryant did not inherit his poetical predilection from his mother.

Mrs. Belinda L. Randall of Roxbury, a descendant of Sam Adams of revolutionary fame, has presented the Boston Museum of Fine Arts a china punchbowl and salver once the property of the Marquis de Lafayette and by him presented to Adams. It was made in China, and has the arms of Lafayette upon it, designed according to the ideas of the Chinese artists.

Mr. Will Visscher, the poet, lecturer, newspaper rounder and realty rustler, has decided to precipitate himself on the dramatic stage. He will make his debut at the interstate fair in Tacoma, Wash., as Dentatus, an old soldier and centurion, in Virginius. Those who remember Visscher's marvelous faculty for soldiering in Omaha in 1876 will need no assurances that he will make a hit in that line.

Evanston, the high cult and prohibition suburb of Chicago, has been invaded by the hosts of villainy and booze. While the townspeople take their tipple at home with great regularity, such a thing as a public hawking of the stuff is unheard of. Recently a cargo of watermelons struck the town, and as soon as a few juicy samples were properly distributed, the demand for the remainder exceeded the supply. They were plugged and soaked with whisky.

It is reported that H. H. Kohlsaat, recently publisher of the Chicago Herald, has purchased a controlling interest in the New York Times for $225,000. The Times was sold by the Jones estate about a year ago to a stock company for $900,000. If a controlling interest has been purchased for the sum named the transaction shows a decided depreciation of the property. It is said Mr. Kohlsaat will take charge of the paper in October and change it from a democratic to a republican organ.

Florence Nightingale, who is now 74 years of age, is in very poor health. She lives in a quiet spot in the west of London, but even her neighbors do not know her. To an American who recently visited her she expressed her thanks for the many kind letters that she is constantly receiving from America, and she mentioned especially the testimonial presented to her by the American government in return for her advice with regard to improving our hospital service at the time of the civil war.

### The Problem of Irrigation.

Philadelphia Times.

The public lands in the west now unoccupied comprise an area of 529,000,000 acres, and the statement is made in congress by Representative Pickler of South Dakota that two-fifths of the entire area of the United States consists of arid lands, and that upon over 600,000,000 acres of this land crops could be raised if water were supplied. Mr. Pickler has introduced a bill to provide for the appointment of a non-partisan commission of five persons to inquire into these desert lands and report upon the best practical system of irrigation. If such a scheme could be made successful, and there is much reason to believe from practical illustrations of it in Utah and California that irrigation will reclaim the waste places, it would provide a benefaction to humanity beyond estimate. In these 600,000,000 acres of arid land it is stated that a population of more than 30,000,000 persons could be sustained. Not one-half of 1 per cent of this land has been irrigated, and the results of irrigation, as told about in the senate reports, have far surpassed the predictions of its first advocates.

### Danger in the Overhead Wire.

Boston Globe.

In one way and another terror lurks overhead constantly from wires that may at any time come in contact with scores of people, with shocking results. It is therefore a source of great satisfaction to know that the wires are to be put underground, thus burying a dangerous nuisance.

Of course, a certain amount of inconvenience must accompany the changes which the new law will bring about, but temporary annoyance will be but a small price to pay for such a boon as the removal of that too-long-tolerated menace to public safety—the overhanging wire.

## POINTED REMARKS.

Galveston News: Many a boy has gone off the track because of a misplaced switch.

Brooklyn Life: She—Why does the ocean make that moaning sound? He—Probably one of the bathers stepped on its undertow.

Atchison Globe: When a woman goes to a store and secures what she considers a bargain, she says that two other women were waiting for it.

Chicago Record: Stoaks—There goes Chanteys Oakes. He's got one of the finest voices I ever heard—ever hear him sing? He's got a fine voice.

Oakes (sadly)—Yes; nice voice. I heard it about an hour ago—he borrowed ten.

Indianapolis Journal: Minnie—So you have concluded not to adopt bloomers, have you?

Mamie—Yes. I see by the papers that they are getting so common that the men do not stare at them any more.

Fishkill Standard: Mrs. Osogood—O George, dear, Miss Fitemnice has just sent home my new duck suit. Tell me, can you suggest any alteration? Mr. Osogood—Oh, I suppose it's all right, except perhaps it might be improved a little by cutting off about two-thirds of the bill.

Chicago Tribune: Hostess (who does not know him very well)—Professor, there is no clergyman present. I shall have to ask you to say grace. Professor (infidel of long standing)—No clergyman? Then let us return thanks in silence.

Truth: Young Saidso—You are the only girl I ever loved.

Miss Herdso—Wait, now. Don't move till I get my kodak.

Young Saidso—What on earth—

Miss Herdso—I'm getting up a souvenir collection of photographs of men who tell me that.

### A CUE-EAR-OUS TALE.

Boston Transcript.

Says China, "Come, now, little Jap,
Clear out there from Corea!
Or else I'll take my carving knife
And quick cut off your ear."

Says Japan, "You're but China-ware."
Says China, "What are you?
You're nothing but thin lacquered ware,
But I'm the same clear through."

Said Japan, "If I'm lacquered ware,
You'll soon be lacquered, too;
For I will take my carving knife
And you will lack-er cue."

### Thinks the House Should Investigate.

New York World.

Why cannot the house of representatives, which has just passed a free sugar bill by a vote of 276 to 11, order an investigation of the "hidden and abhorrent forces" that have modified its votes?

"That the influences are corrupt there can be no doubt. That senators have speculated in Sugar trust stock and have profited by their knowledge of the conspiracy which has secured the trust its $10,000,000 bounty, there is ample reason to believe.

There has never been a greater scandal in national legislation than this. There has never been a more burning shame than this triumph of the trust. The senate has made a sham investigation and tamely received a whitewashing report. Why cannot the house order and make an honest and searching investigation? How much did the sugar monopoly pay for this unique triumph? Who got the money? Who profited by the tips? Who shared in the speculation?

The country wants to know.

### A Disgrace to Congress.

New York Recorder.

A critical examination of the tariff bill discloses the fact that it is punctuated with errors of all kinds. The language in some of the schedules is confused and confusing, while in regard to many articles the words employed convey a meaning precisely opposite to what the committee intended. Again, commas are out of place and their improper distribution may mean loss to the revenue, tangles in the custom houses and litigation in the courts. Before this there have been errors in bills of this character, but the number of them in the measure now before the president is unprecedented.

The responsibility for this most discreditable state of affairs rests with the democratic members of the ways and means committee of the house, the finance committee of the senate, and, in addition, the democrats on the two conference committees.

### The Facts in the Case.

Kansas City Star.

The failure of the equal suffrage amendment in the New York constitutional convention is accounted for by a member of the convention upon the theory that the great majority of the women of the state were either wholly indifferent to the proposition or were actually opposed to it. That is not only a plausible but a logical explanation. The female agitators who are clamoring for the ballot are making a good deal of noise, but they do not reflect the sentiment of the great mass of their sex. The right of the elective franchise will be conferred upon women whenever it becomes apparent that a majority of them desire to exercise the privileges and assume the responsibilities of citizenship, and not before.

## HER ENGAGEMENT WEEK.

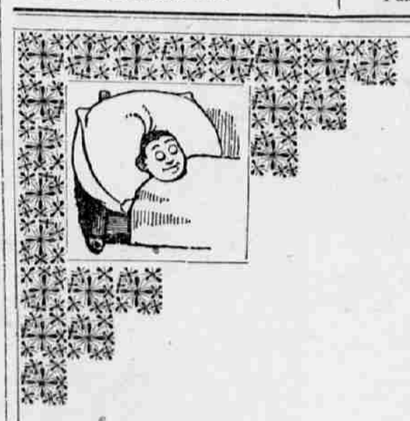
New York Press.

In his he held her tiny hand,
The fingers soft he pressed,
And as they walked along the strand,
His passion he confessed.

"I love you, dearest one," he said;
"I love you more than life;
The secret in my face you've read,
No doubt—then be my wife."

From lip and cheek the color fled
And pale became her brow,
As with a long-drawn sigh she said:
"Oh, do not ask me now."

"Why should not I an answer seek
Just now, my sweet?" asked he.
"Because, she said, "I—I—this week
I am engaged to three."

# Gone to Sleep.

The renowned makers of hats have all gone to sleep this year except John B. Stetson, and he's the manthat 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.