

THE DAILY BEE.

OMAHA OFFICE NO. 914 AND 916 FARNAM ST. NEW YORK OFFICE, ROOM 60 TRINITY BUILDING. Published every morning, except Sunday. The only Monday morning daily published in the state.

Subscription rates: One Year, \$10.00; Three Months, \$3.00; Six Months, \$5.00; One Month, \$1.00.

Advertising rates: One Year, \$10.00; Three Months, \$3.00; Six Months, \$5.00; One Month, \$1.00.

Business letters: All Business Letters and Remittances should be addressed to THE BEE PUBLISHING CO., PROP.

What the Chicago street car companies need most just now is a patent car.

Since Charles Francis Adams has become a humorist, Dr. Miller has become a satirist.

Following the example of Chicago, the Omaha board of trade did no business on the Fourth of July.

It is surmised that the reason that Governor Dawes did not appear in this city with his staff is that a portion of his staff is badly bent, and he was unable to take the crook out of it.

Upon hearing of the appointment of Sam T. Houser as governor of Montana, ex-Deputy Maginnis of that territory, who was himself an aspirant for the place, exclaimed, Sic semper Maginnis!

A receiver has been appointed for the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska railway. This road may be described as beginning at nowhere and terminating at the same place. Its principal assets are its three state names.

The assistant adjutant-general of Nebraska failed to put in an appearance in the Fourth of July procession as he had no horse. There was a time, however, when he had a gallant steed, even if it was borrowed.

General Grant bravely continues the struggle with fatal disease. His condition has slightly improved during the last few days. It is the wish of every one that he may live to see and celebrate another Fourth of July, but it is not probable that he will live another year.

Assistant Postmaster General Hay, who has made hay while the sun shone, has tendered his resignation, owing to poor health. His successor, ex-Congressman Stevenson, of Illinois, is said to be an able-bodied man who can decapitate 150 postmasters a day without the least fatigue. That's the kind of a man the hungry postoffice seekers have been looking for.

Mr. James Creighton positively declines to accept a reappointment as chairman of the board of public works, and Mayor Boyd will doubtless nominate his successor next Tuesday evening. Whoever may be selected by Mr. Boyd should be a practical man and thoroughly competent to supervise the public improvements that will be carried on in this city during the next three years.

The Fourth of July celebration in Omaha was very creditable, when it is taken into consideration that hardly a week's time and less than \$1,000 were expended in getting up the affair. It demonstrated that Omaha can create a great deal of enthusiasm on short notice, and it is to be hoped that hereafter she will have a celebration on every Fourth of July. If the proper steps are taken we can draw thousands of people from all parts of the state.

Five thousand acres of the Omaha Indian lands are to be appraised by three appraisers, one of whom is a member of the tribe. The two others are from distant states, Mississippi and Georgia. This is going a good way from home. It strikes us that the administration could have found democrats enough in Nebraska for this appraisal, and it stands to reason that Nebraskans know more about the value of lands in this state than the gentlemen from the sunny south.

Emory Stokes has made the discovery that one of the jurors in the Mackin trial is insane, and he has accordingly made a motion for a new trial. As the verdict of guilty was in perfect accord with the evidence and with sanity, Mr. Stokes will have difficult work to convince anybody that his insane juror was not sane at the time that verdict was rendered. The insanity dodge is getting to be altogether too common when attempts are made to prove that jurors who render just verdicts are insane.

In settling some of the Indian troubles that are now brewing in various sections of the country, it would be advisable, while quieting the Indians, to sit down on the festive cowboys who have done more to stir up ill-feeling than anybody else. This is the opinion of Mr. Atkins, the commissioner of Indian affairs, and it is eminently correct. Upon being urged to disarm the Indians of Arizona, he suggested that the cowboys also be disarmed as he failed to see any reason why cowboys should be permitted to carry arms if the Indians were denied that privilege. He cannot understand why any person—white, black or red—should be allowed to ride over the country armed with Winchester rifles and army revolvers, free to shoot any one in slaph.

SOME RECENT CENSUS FIGURES.

Boston, according to the recent Massachusetts state census, has a population of 520,000. New York, figuring five persons to every name in her new directory, claims a trifle over 1,500,000, and Chicago claims 700,000, multiplying her directory names by four. Buffalo has had a census taken by her police, who have returned 202,818 names, but the Express claims that the population of the city is really 220,000. Eighteen months ago the police census made the population of Cleveland nearly 201,000, a gain of over 40,000 in three years and a half. The Leader says that the increase in one year and a half at this rate would be 17,000, making the present population 218,000. Kansas City claims a population of 128,000, and with her suburbs, 140,000, in round numbers. Des Moines, according to the census of Iowa, which has just been completed, has 40,000 in round numbers, Council Bluffs has 20,000 and Sioux City 18,000. The state census of Nebraska, which is nearly completed, will show that Omaha has 60,000 population. The last city directory, published last spring, contained 19,872 names, and if we were to multiply by five, as New York has done, we would have 99,360 people, and multiplying by four, as Chicago has done, we would have 79,488 population. When our directory was issued, we claimed a population of 59,616, the result of multiplying 19,872 by three, and the census, which gives us 60,000, shows that the multiple 3 is the most reliable in calculating population upon the basis of the directory, although, perhaps, it is only fair to allow the use of a larger multiple in the large cities of the east, where there are more persons to each directory name than there are in western cities. Incidentally, we are inclined to the belief that Kansas City has used the New York multiple of 5, in calculating her population at 128,000. If she had used Omaha's multiple of 3 in multiplying her directory names she would find her population to be about 100,000. That the multiple of 5 is altogether too large even in New York is admitted by the Evening Post of that city, which says:

The failure to take the decennial state census this year, through Governor Hill's veto of the legislative bill, leaves the city directory as the only means of estimating the growth of the metropolis. For obvious reasons, the directory-maker does not come anywhere near taking the place of the census-taker, but when the directory of any city is compiled year after year by the same firm, it affords a reasonably fair basis for comparison. The volume just issued indicates that our population has increased during the past five years at a rate scarcely below that which held between 1875 and 1880. The directory for 1885 contains 310,746 names, which, on the theory that each name in the list represents an average of five persons in the community, would make the whole number of inhabitants no less than 1,553,730. But experience has proved that this is far too high a ratio, the national census of 1880 showing that the actual proportion was only about four and a half. The directory of 1880 contained 296,282 names, and the new volume has 310,746. Applying the "rule of three," we find that the same ratio as held in 1880 would make the present population of the city 1,408,092, as against 1,206,577 five years ago. The increase between 1875 and 1880 was 164,631, and the increase of 211,475 between 1880 and 1885, accepting the above estimate for the latter year, although much larger, represents almost exactly the same ratio. Business depression has checked the normal growth in one direction, but on the other hand, the foreign immigration into this city, of which New York city always retains a considerable residuum, has been nearly three times as large in the last five years as in the previous five, so that the actual growth of the whole population has probably been about as rapid in the later as in the earlier period. It seems reasonable, therefore, to conclude that New York now contains more than 1,400,000 people.

ST. PAUL'S PRIDE.

It must be admitted that St. Paul is an enterprising and liberal city. The erection and opening of the Ryan hotel, a magnificent seven-story structure, costing in the vicinity of a million dollars, is an event of which the people of that city may well feel proud. The new hotel would be a credit to any city in the world. St. Paul to a great extent owes its marvelous growth and prosperity to the liberality, public spirit, and united action of its prominent citizens, notably the wealthy men. If Omaha's rich men, although fewer in number and as a rule possessing individually less capital than those of St. Paul, had in the past exercised the proper spirit of liberality, enterprise, and harmony this city—in spite of the various obstacles that have from time to time been thrown in its way, particularly by the railroads—would to-day have been built up in a much more metropolitan style and would have had at least 75,000 inhabitants. When Mr. Ryan, the projector and proprietor, made his proposition to build this grand hotel in St. Paul upon condition of a bonus of \$200,000 the citizens promptly accepted the offer, and had no difficulty in securing subscriptions amounting to \$26,125, the surplus over \$200,000 being taken to make up any deficiency that might occur by reason of any defaulting on the part of subscribers. One man alone subscribed \$25,000, seven others pledged \$10,000 each, eight others put down their names for \$5,000 each, while a large number subscribed from \$1,000 to \$3,000 each. The Pioneer-Press gave \$5,000, which was certainly a liberal donation on the part of a newspaper. The most notable subscription, however, was that of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway company, which gave \$10,000. When did any of the many railroads centering at Omaha ever do anything like that for this city? Omaha has never received any such substantial gift and encouragement from any of the railroads, but on the contrary she has paid out hundreds of thousands of dollars to the begging railroads

and has not got a dollar's benefit in return. But, putting aside the illiberality and grasping character of our railway companies, we hope our business men will profit by the example set by St. Paul. Let them hereafter be united in their action in regard to public enterprises, and whenever money is needed to promote the public welfare in a substantial manner let them subscribe liberally. They will find that money thus invested will soon yield a handsome return in more ways than one.

DISLOYAL POLYGAMISTS.

The Mormons of Salt Lake city made a disgraceful spectacle of themselves on the Fourth of July by lowering the national flag to half mast on their public buildings. Their impudent assertion, in explanation of their conduct, that the Fourth of July was a day of mourning for them because "their best men are in the penitentiary by acts of officials subversive of all principles of law and liberty," will cause great indignation among the law-abiding citizens of this country, who consider the curse of polygamy a blot upon the nation and who heartily endorse the enforcement of the anti-polygamy laws.

The evident object of the Mormon officials in making this disloyal demonstration was to call universal attention to what the polygamists regard as an outrage on their civil and religious liberties. They want all the world to sympathize with the martyrs who are now within the penitentiary walls for violating the laws prohibiting polygamy. Instead of arousing sympathy for this relic of barbarism, the sense of the American people will be that polygamy must be suppressed, and that federal authority must be exercised on every foot of American soil over which the national flag floats.

The lowering of the stars and stripes on the national holiday by the polygamists was an insult to the loyalty of the people, and a challenge to the United States authorities. That insult will no doubt prove a costly venture for the Mormons, and the challenge to execute the laws will be accepted by the federal authorities. It was not a thoughtless act on the part of the Mormon officials, but was in accordance with a premeditated plan. The wonder is that a bloody riot was averted. Not only were the ex-union soldiers wrought up to the highest pitch of indignation, but also prominent ex-confederates. The democratic federal officials in Utah are certainly to be commended for the firm stand which they took in behalf of loyalty and law. When the Mormons do away with polygamy, respect the national flag, and obey the laws enacted by congress their individual and religious liberty will be respected as much as that of any other class of citizens.

The recent decision of the United States supreme court that a man charged in the federal courts with "an infamous crime" must be convicted on indictment instead of information will have the effect of turning a number of rascals out of the penitentiary. In fact, it has already done so. De Walt, the Leadville bank wrecker, who was convicted on "information," and sentenced to ten years, has taken advantage of this sentence, and has been discharged from the penitentiary. Although yet in custody, his conviction on indictment is regarded a very difficult matter, and the probability is that he will soon be a free man, thus defeating justice by a technicality, a not unusual thing.

HON. SAMUEL T. HOUSER, the new governor of Montana, has been a resident of that territory for twenty years. He is a prominent banker of Helena, and has done a great deal towards developing the material resources of the territory and building up its public interests and enterprises. He no doubt will make an excellent executive. His appointment is the second recognition of the platform recommendation that territorial offices should be filled by citizens of the territory. It is to be hoped that the administration will henceforth follow this rule in all the important territorial appointments, as it is only a matter of justice to the men who have undergone the hardships of the pioneer period in the territories.

One would suppose from the fuss made about it in the cablegrams that the recent election in the borough of Woodstock, England, involved the casting of not less than 50,000 votes. We are therefore surprised at the statement that at the close of the polls the votes stood: Lord Randolph Churchill, 532; Mr. Corrie Grant, 405. This makes the election dwindle into an insignificant affair, not to be compared with an Omaha ward election. Lady Randolph Churchill would be a poor politician, indeed, if she could not have carried Little Woodstock for her lordly husband.

That independent and outspoken paper, Justice, which, during the three years of its existence, has done so much to advocate and sustain the principles upon which our government was founded, announces that it is to be merged with Our Country, the organ of the "Society For the Promotion of Justice." Our Country will advocate the same objects as Justice has done, and will be made a superior paper. It will be sent to the subscribers of Justice, and no doubt will make substantial headway among the general public.

The city of Des Moines has refunded its city debt in 43 per cent bonds, which is a reduction of one-quarter in the rate of interest. This is a much lower rate than Omaha has yet succeeded in obtaining for her bonds, yet there is no good reason why this city should not be able to get as low a rate as Des Moines. It may be

that the good fortune of Des Moines is due more to the superabundance of money in the eastern market and its consequent cheapness, than to any superior credit that may be claimed for that city.

The Chicago Times says that the late war destroyed a good many things, among which was the Fourth of July, and it asserts that there has not been a single hearty celebration of the national institution since Mr. Lincoln, traveling incognito, reached Washington, via Baltimore, muffled in a cloak, and crowned with a Scotch cap. The Times is mistaken. The Fourth of July, it is true, was dead during the war, but it was resurrected when Mr. Davis, disguised in crinoline, petticoats, a calico dress, and a bonnet, was captured by the federal forces.

Pitt. Armour has become a director of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, and if he is as successful in cornering railway stock as he is in pork, we shall expect to see St. Paul quotations go to the top notch. When the unloading comes somebody is liable to get hurt. Mr. Armour, however, may find that investors now-a-days prefer pork to railway stocks.

It is rather singular how the same idea sometimes strikes about ninety-five per cent of the newspapers. Out of one hundred papers received at the Bee office during the last two days we have been able to find only five that do not refer to Lady Randolph Churchill as the Mrs. John A. Logan of England.

JESSE JAMES' GANG.

A Lot of Boys Play Highway Robbers and Hang One of Their Number. Friday a gang of boys, numbering about thirty, and ranging in age from 8 to 12 years, were playing in an old barn on Thirteenth street. Some of the number had heard of Jesse James and his notorious gang, and the boys concluded that it would be just oceans of fun to play highway robbers. After they had been desperadoes (in their minds) for awhile, they thought it was about time to do something desperate, so they seized one of the number and proposed to hang him. They procured a strap and tied one end of it around the victim's neck, while the other end was securely fastened to a rafter. The lad was standing upon an old barrel and after everything had been arranged the leader of the gang climbed over the barrel and down came the lad, hanging by the neck.

It was lots of fun until the hanging boy had begun to choke, and then the desperadoes, in miniature, got frightened, ran out of the barn and began to holler at the top of their voices. A gentleman, who happened to be passing, climbed in and cut down the lad. No by this time was black in the face. It was quite a serious joke for the boy who was hung, and had it not been that aid was at hand he would doubtless have been a case for the coroner.

The latest estimate places the winter wheat crop of Kansas at 12,233,380 bushels. This is a decrease of 21.72 per cent compared with last year's yield.

STATE NOTINGS.

The Falls City Observer has croaked. The village of Grafton population at 477. The new school house at Oskdale will cost \$9,000.

The Mathobists of Ponca are building a church.

The census returns give Hastings a population of 8,900.

Sheridan county is in the vortex of an immigration boom.

A building and loan association has been formed at the morning of the Fourth.

The David City tiger dens were assessed \$100 a head last week.

A company has been formed in Sutton to build a \$5,000 hotel.

Ice choppers has broken out again among the porkers about Scribner.

Work will commence this week on a new Congregational church at Neligh.

A state bank with a capital of \$25,000 has hung out its sign at Republican City.

Weeping Water has organized a manufacturing company with \$6,000 capital.

Dr. Colburn, one of the pioneers of Otoe county, died at the morning of the Fourth.

John Jacob, recently from Illinois, and Charles Johnson, a Dane, were drowned while bathing in the river near Culbertson, Friday.

Plattsmouth will vote on the 14th instant on the proposition to fund the \$30,000 high school debt into twenty year six and a half per cent bonds.

Fremont furnished 150 kegs of enthusiasm for the celebration at Hooper and Scribner.

Some of the far sighted citizens of Ponca are thinking of building coves for the purpose of having a safe place of retreat when the tornado comes along.

Z. Sheld, a former Fremont man, lost \$15,000 worth of goods by the burning of his store in Denver last week. The insurance, however, will cover the amount.

At the election in Blair, on the proposition to ascertain whether the cost of the construction of water works system, the question was carried by a large majority.

What is heading finely and the prospects for oats were never better in Antelope county. A short period of good weather will now assure immense crops of both.

Six of the Colby gang arrested at Central City some time ago, have been sent to the penitentiary. This gang has been a holy terror to Central City for years.

As and accident marred the festivities at Home on the Fourth. Mr. Smith, school teacher from Bennett, was drowned while swimming in the mill pond near town.

It has been discovered that a half-witted fellow in Antelope county, the member, the prospective father being one of the "popular" and moral young men of that town.

Edward Boyle, of Crete, took a bath in the Blue river last Sunday. Being unable to swim he went beyond his depth and sank to the bottom. The body was recovered.

A lightning rodman, a slick talker, does up portions of Saline county by the usual no-account method. One farmer contracted for a rod at \$25. As the bill was rendered it reached \$87. As the farmer refused extra contracts

FREEDOM'S FOES.

trackless plains, when breasting the rough currents of the Missouri you would watch some landmark on the shore to observe the progress of the sturdy steers. So let us know the way in leading our national progress, and sight landmark in the world's history to some note our progress.

It is said the aggregate of wealth increased; unfortunately the aggregate gross is principally in the hands of the few. The number of terrors rising to the ownership of an humble cottage in this city or a quarter of section of land which gradually increases in value by labor of husband, wife and children is increasing; but the addition of wealth to each or the entire class is slow.

The large portion of the results of the toil of the multitude beyond actual subsistence finds its way into and enlarges the fortunes of the few.

Strong men jostle each other in the ranks of toll bearing the privilege to work for wages, barely sufficient to subsist wife and children. Poverty, dragging out existence by delving into the ground. Educated women, in free Christian America, wearing their lives away stitching heart throbs into shirts, receiving the pittance of two or three cents each for making. How much improved is the condition of these from those who raised corn in Egypt, or tended flocks for the patriarchs four thousand years ago, or the plebeians on the banks of the Tiber, or the fishermen when Christ first trod the banks of the Galilee!

The word evolver, of Israel, selected an early landmark—the Jewish commonwealth; note the four thousand years between; and we wonder that they enjoyed as much or so little, and when Abraham left his home in Babylonia and journeyed to the then wast, to the wilds of Palestine, where he could enjoy political and religious freedom. When, as did the pilgrims from the Mayflower, in the "emigration of Israel" selected rulers by suffrage of the people with schools like our common and parochial schools with laws to prevent oppression and unscrupulous and one-half acres of land, which could not be alienated and if sold by creditors would at the fiftieth year, the jubilee, be restored to the original owner or his heirs—evolution, from the time of the Israelite, has been slow indeed.

Centuries later Greece deposed her kings, assumed an oligarchy afterwards a republic. Five hundred years before Christ, she was great in refinement, in literature, art;—the founder of European civilization. Greece territory no longer than Nebraska, with brilliancy and grandeur never excelled, evolved back into anarchy.

So Carthage, whose founders, driven from Tyre, were the Partians, the pilgrims of the east, the poor of Greece, whose great names still adorn the world, from her dizzy height, EVOLVED INTO DECAY AND DEATH.

Rome, so long the mistress of the world, dethroned her kings, destroyed her oligarchy, and became a classical republic, distinguished in arms, arts and civilization; following others, she suffered the few to obtain the wealth and the poor to be dependent. The inevitable result followed, and she perished in the same gulf where other republics were buried, and again evolution went backward.

Do you say that nations like individuals must rise and perish? Certainly; but the world has not stood on a short distance beyond the Israelite commonwealth, Carthage, Greece and Rome. This day manifests the pride and thankfulness for all we enjoy; but standing now near the mountain top of our greatness, shall we not learn from the lessons of the ages?

Rome had no homestead law like the Jews; but in her early days a decree that no man should own an exceed five hundred acres; though never repealed, this became a dead letter; and ignored it, and "bought up the estates of small landed proprietors, placing them under cultivation by slaves or using them for parks and ornamental grounds." Even then, some patriotic Romans sought to stay the deadly tide, but the Greek had few influential sympathizers and the people had become powerless. True, her citizens were cultured in Greek philosophy, in history, poetry and the arts; but the spark of independence had perished in the hearts of her people and

before Cesar had crossed the Rubicon. The world's map and history is unparalleled before us. The natural good and bad of the human family is practically the same as among the Jews, the Greeks, the Carthaginians and the Romans. The same ambitions, the same passions, the same greed, the same desire to oppress and exalt; the avarice of the rich as great, the sufferings of the poor as intense.

We are now face to face with grave problems; shall we learn the lesson of our thousand years to our benefit or handage our eyes and rush madly into the abyss where republics are numbered? True the teachings of Christ have come between the past and now; but the encroachments of power and the aggressions of wealth are the same as then.

Besides we must contend with the element of corporate, exacting, law-defying power which never vexed the soul of the ancients or the republics of ancient times. This octopus must be grasped by our time. To secure and continue a stable world, corporations must exercise uncontrolled power, which they do by directing state legislatures and congress, the executive departments, and too frequently the courts. They are already entrenched and unless driven out by the intelligence and firmness of the people the property of the nation, and in time its liberties will be assailed.

Monopoly sympathizers will affect much disgust and horror at these few plain truths. You remember when Samuel remonstrated with the Jews for demanding a king. They heeded not, but revolted him. When Demosthenes in his philippic attempted to arouse the Athenians to their danger, some lawyers employed by the robber king, some lawyers as a disturber of the peace of Athens.

Are they not entrenched? See the courts of the empire state, a state grander than Rome in its palatial days; WHEN DECISIONS WERE PURCHASED, but where the people had yet sufficient power to impeach and depose the corrupt judge.

See the testimony of railroad magnates in the same state, where the ballot boxes in the legislature were bought as stocks on the market. See the graphic history by Huntington, of the gift of money to influence and control legislation at Washington. See the supreme court of the United States, deciding that a railroad has sufficient title to sell and mortgage lands; and in the next breath declare with equal gravity, that it has no title enough to be taxed by the people of Nebraska. And the poor man

ETERNAL VIGILANCE NOT ONLY THE PRICE OF LIBERTY BUT OF NATIONAL LIFE.

The Malign Influence of Corporate Power in the Avenues of Government—The Necessity of Constant Watchfulness.

NORFOLK'S CELEBRATION. A GREAT SPECTACLE BY SENATOR VAN WYCK. Special Telegram to The Bee.

NORFOLK, Neb., July 5.—The Norfolk celebration was a greater success than its warmest friends had ever hoped for. Trains loaded with people came from every direction. Thousands of strangers were in the town. Arches lined the principal streets. The red, white and blue flags were flying from every house. The music, vocal and instrumental could not be excelled. The street parade was the finest ever seen in the Elkhorn valley. Beautiful young girls, each one representing a state, were seated in a car drawn by richly caparisoned horses and proceeded by a band of music paraded the streets, followed by representations of trades, fun and frolic. The members of the grand army of the republic and firemen entered into the exhibition. Arriving at the grove, a beautiful shaded lawn, after prayer by the Rev. Parker, there followed an instrumental piece by the Norfolk band, and the singing of "America" by a chorus of one hundred voices. Col. Cotton, in one of the best introductory speeches ever offered in this portion of the state, presented Senator Van Wyck to the audience, and at least 8,000 people. For over an hour the senator held the vast body with an attention never exceeded by any orator in this state, frequently interrupted by cheers at the points which pleased his hearers. The oration was a masterly discussion, given in forcible language and manner, of questions of practical interest to his audience. Senator Van Wyck was in good voice, and no platform orator ever produced a better or more profound impression in this city. The committee was well selected from Norfolk's best and most representative citizens and are to be congratulated on the success of the whole entertainment.

Following is the address in full: Ladies and gentlemen:— Liberty on this continent will be preserved while this great nation bows in humble adoration and uncovers at this sacred day of the glorious anniversary, day, venerating the spirit as well as the symbol which typifies all that makes life a joy and benediction.

While the stars and stripes are dipped in the brood Atlantic, amid songs of praise, shouts of rejoicing and booming of cannon, making a continuous roar and prolonged echo three thousand miles—unfolds our stream and river, mountain and plain, stirred by breezes of the broad Pacific, snows a shining belt of red, white and blue from ocean to ocean.

As citizens of the republic we have a right to boast. The great privileges we enjoy will be longer maintained, the more we esteem and value them. When we cease to be proud of the brilliancy of the gem of universal liberty it will be only final and a trinket in our possession and be wrested from our nerveless hands. It is meet that the old should come and renew strength and hope by recalling all that liberty has done for them, and youth should come seeking inspiration to cherish and defend this boon, which cost so much yet so frail as to be easily lost.

To know its value we must not forget its cost. To know its permanency, we must not forget how easily it may be wrested from our grasp.

THE HISTORY OF ALL REPUBLICS attest both, and shows that this pearl of great price never was taken from a people until they had ceased to appreciate its value; until they had suffered the concentration of great wealth in the hands of the few, withdrawing from the many the fruits of honest labor; and with great wealth thus acquired it promptly turned to injustice, to corruption, to the halls of legislation, and corrupt even themselves in the source and fountain of power.

A free people has never been manacled until they themselves have placed in the hands of an oligarchy the material to forge the chains and then basely extended their arms to receive the fetters.

Taking the ages past, history generally presents but one note; that of error, repression and suffering. We gaze upon the earth, sea and sky, beautiful to the eye and thought; abundant to provide for the wants, and admirer to the happiness of each, even the humblest, of the hundreds of millions living to-day, and of the thousands of hundreds of millions unborn.

You need not read the record of all the years; only contemplate one day, this very day, among the nations of the earth and realize how little six thousand years has accomplished for the world. Figures have not yet been found to compute the years that would be required at this rate of evolution, to give all men, who are made only of the lower than the angels, a full fruition of the world's bounty, land, sea and sky. Imagine all nations, speaking languages innumerable, with diverse theories of government, and religion, and that vast multitude without a dissenting voice, would raise one piteous cry, that all men should enjoy what the God of creation intended; freedom of thought, of worship and of government; freedom from extortion, from robbery; the right of every man to the fruits of his labor. Yet the cry of this vast multitude goes unheeded; wrongs and injustice continue; accumulation of power and wealth tyrannize to-day as in the early dawn of history, and the masses are still laboring for the few.

THE MYSTERY OF THE FROBLEM increases with passing years—how the masses can continue to be enslaved? No matter the particular character of the despot or the form of the despotism. The subjection by a foreign conqueror was no more galling than that inflicted by the voice of the people of Israel, when they demanded a king to rule over them. History repeats itself. The world moves in a circle, the orbit advancing slowly during each revolution. We rightfully boast that we are the grandest and freest republic on earth. No foreign potentate places any burden on our neck. The suffering we endure, the injustice and wrong we bear are self-inflicted, but they are as irksome as if inflicted by a power we could not resist. The power to remove them is with ourselves. You remember before the whistle of the locomotive echoed on these treeless and

THE USUAL FOURTH OF JULY SLUGGING MATCHES. Saturday morning about 4 o'clock a man Jack Maloney was picked up near the United States hotel, corner of Tenth and Douglas streets, in an insensible condition. One of his ears was nearly severed from his head and he was otherwise injured. It is supposed that he was elugged by some person, but his assailant is unknown. He was taken to the city jail and made as comfortable as the circumstances would permit.

SATURDAY MORNING a negro named Jake Hart was badly pounded by a bartender in Higgins saloon by the name of L. O. Gibson. Hart's head was badly cut and he was taken to the city jail for treatment. Gibson was arrested, but insisted that he only struck Hart with his fist because he was too fresh. Judge Stenberg released him upon \$15 bail, which was furnished by a friend.

LABOR TROUBLES IN CHICAGO. Chicago, July 4.—Everything is quiet in the west division this morning. No attempt has or will be made to run cars, and there are comparatively few people on Madison street, the scene of yesterday's disorder. A few of the strikers are lingering around the company's stable apparently on guard. At the strikers' meeting last night it was decided to keep watch over the cars during the 4th and to go on hand at the usual hour Sunday morning to prevent the cars from starting. A mass meeting has been called for this afternoon on the lake front. In addition to the street car men's strike there has been considerable trouble on the lumber docks here lately, caused by the lumbermen attempting to unload their lumber by their own "gangs" of men instead of employing members of the lumber shoveler company, which organization has heretofore enjoyed a complete monopoly of this sort of work. In several cases barges have remained unloaded several days because the lumbermen would not employ union men, and the latter would not permit them to employ any one else. Non-union men have been beaten and terrorized yesterday at South Chicago, a serious riot was only prevented by the timely arrival of a squad of policemen.

At their meeting to-night the strikers and allies passed a resolution accepting the mayor's plan of settling the difficulties with the company by arbitration and appointed a committee to wait on the mayor to-morrow to ascertain whether the plan was satisfactory to the other side. In view of this apparent possibility of arbitrating their differences the meeting took no action as to operations on Monday.

HARRISON KINGS IS A PEACEMAKER. CHICAGO, Ill., July 4.—Mayor Harrison has written letters to President Jones, of the Chicago Street Railway company, and to the President of the Car Conductors and Drivers association, suggesting that each side of the present dispute select an arbitrator, and that between them they select the third, making an arbitration committee of three, whose decision with reference to the strike shall be final.

Baso Ball. CHICAGO, Ill., July 4.—Morning game—Chicago 3; New York 6. Afternoon game—Chicago 6; New York 3. DETROIT, Mich., July 4.—Morning game—Detroit 3; Boston 4. Afternoon—Detroit 11; Boston 6. BUFFALO, N. Y., July 4.—Morning game—Buffalo 5; Philadelphia 10. Afternoon—Buffalo 2; Philadelphia 7. ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 4.—Morning game—St. Louis 4; Providence 0. Afternoon—St. Louis 5; Providence 2.