THE OMAHA DAILY BEE, MONDAY, APRIL 12, 1886.

All the Important Happenings of Two Days at Lincoln. DEATH FROM A DOCTOR'S DELAY. A Hard-Hearted Pill Dispenser Lets a Woman Die For Lack of Money-Ricking On City Improvements. FROM THE BRE'S LINCOLN BUREAU .. Saturday the wife of Al. Rose, an exguard in the penitentiary, was taken with labor pains, and the husband telephoned to a Lincoln physician to come out to their home near the pen and attend her. The doctor, it is stated, refused to go unless he was paid in advance. Rose

had no money, and in his despair appealed to the guards, who promptly raised him \$20. This he sent to the hardhearted doctor, and after a long delay the man of pills and miserly meanness jogged out to Rose's house. The angel of death preceded him, however, and when he reached the humble home the poor woman was beyond his power to aid. The matter is to be investigated, and for the honor of the medical profession and sweet charity's sake it ought to be.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL

BRIEF MENTION.

Mayar Burr is in the throes of deep despair trying to justify his proposed dis missal of Policeman Littlefield.

The croakers and grumblers against city improvements are beginning to speak out in meeting. One man who claims to own a lot on O street, objects to paving that highway because it will cost him \$400, and he has never derived a cent of revenue from his property. The BEE man will go so far as to say that he never ought to get a cent from it while the street remains in its present dis-graceful condition. The new Y. M. C. A. rooms will be opened to-night. The B. & M. paymaster is making his

usual welcome monthly visit. Peter Anderson, of David City is in the

custody of the sheriff of Butler county pending his trial for attempting to impale the members of the state sanitary commission on a pitchfork. Peter had some glandered horses, and the commissioners were about to kill them when he served an injunction on them with his fork. Dr. Gerth said he had business about then in New Jersey, Major Birney wanted to go up into Cheyenne county and look after his tree claim, and Johnson and Barnhart concluded it would be wrong to let him go alone. The consequence was a hurried adjournment, and the subse-quent arrest of the wild and woolly Peter.

Messrs, Francis C. Grable, Joseph L. and Lewis Parrotte, of Kearney, have organized the Kearney Cattle company,

the avowed object of which is the breed-ing and raising of live stock. The capi-tal stock is placed at \$50,000. A wrestling match for a stake of \$1.00 and the championship of Lincoln, was decided in the basement of the Globe clothing store late Saturday night. The contestants were Lew Wessells and a young lad about one-half Wessells' inches and pounds. It was a catch-as-catch-can struggle, and Wessells was defeated in the first bout.

Will S. Jay, of the Journal, has brought his family down from Sioux City, and is starting a little home of his own in Lincoln

A heavy thunder shower Saturday night flooded the cellars and basements in the business portion of the city, burned out the electric light wires, and in other ways served notice that spring, with its heavy rains, lightning and winds, has

lected. Here were displayed various window drapings and curtains. Notting ham, Turcoman portieres, lace, etc. Art squares, oil cloths, window shades, poles, fixtures, Canton matting, carpet sweepers, in fact, a variety of articles. Altogether the opening was an inter-esting and pleasing one, and Harkness Bros., may well feel proud of it.

An Old Man's Savings.

Levi Darling, an old man who has resided here for years, died at the Creston house early Saturday morning. He had reached the age of 77 years, and had been in feeble health all winter, so that his death was not wholly unexpected. He was a carpenter by trade, but for the past few years has not been able to work very actively at it. He has, when able, done a little job work of various sorts, and was very prudent with what little money he thus got. At the time of his death it was supposed that he had nothing, and some of his old acquaintances and friends raised a small purse for the purpose of having him decently interred. The undertaker, Mr. Morgan, in prepar-ing the body for burial found, however, a little lump in one of the old man's stock-ings, and opening it found it to consist of \$205 in gold and \$30 in greenbacks. This was more than enough to give him such a burial as was fitting without depending upon the generosity of old friends. The old gentleman has one son, living in Ore-gon, and a telegram was sent him, but as it would take some time for him to reach here, the body was placed in a metallic casket and buried yesterday. The ser-vices were held in Morgan & Keller's un-dertaking rooms, Rev. Dr. Cooley officilating. A large number of citizens were present and followed the remains to the

cemetery. Robbed While Asleep.

A young man who sleeps in Bokay's barn, where he is employed, found on awakening yesterday morning that during the night some fellow had got away with his vest. There was in the vest a pocketbook containg a certificate of deposit for \$50 and a silver watch. A colored boy, William Wallace, had been allowed to sleep in the barn, and suspicion fell upon him, and upon another colored fellow, Henry Jamison, and both were arrested. A little fellow, Louis White, yesterday found the vest stuck in the creek near Seventh street, and turned the find over to the police. The pocketbook and contents, and watch were with the vest, so that the mystery was not cleared up very much.

Personal Paragraphs.

Alex. Malmrose was in off the road spend Sunday.

Senator Dooley, of Keokuk, is in the city visiting friends.

Mrs. O. M. Brown, who has been visitng in Ohio, has returned home.

Mr. Buchanan, superintendent of the Council Bluffs & St. Louis railway, was in the city yesterday.

John Francis, assistant passenger agent, and H. L. Hall, western passenger agent of the B. & M. road, were in the city yes-terday and left for St. Louis over the Council Bluffs & St. Louis road.

Ernest Brock, the well known mission ary for Peregoy & Moore, and one of the liveliest knights of the grip, returned from a successful trip Saturday, and will now start, on a well earned play spell, for the California clime.

LAW AND ORDER.

The League Takes a Hand in the License Question.

The Law and Order League filed a document with the licence board Saturday evening denouncing the way that licenses have been granted saloon-keepers in the past. They say that it is not in accordance with law and order that non-

ANDREW CARNEGIE ON LABOR

The General Question Intelligently Discussed by a Millionaire Employer.

SOME SENSIBLE SUGGESTIONS.

Employer and Employed Should be Partners to a Certain Extent-Differences Should be Settled by Arbitration.

Mr Andrew Carnegie, the rich manufacturer of Pittsburg, contributes to the April number of the Forum magazine an able article entitled, "An Employer's View of the Labor Question." It is herewith reproduced in full:

The struggle in which labor has been

engaged during the past three hundred years, first against authority and then against capital, has been a triumphal march. Victory after victory has been achieved. Even so late as in Shakes-pere's time remains of villeinage or serf-dom still existed in England. Before that not only the labor but the person of the laborer belonged to the chief. The workers were either slaves or serfs; men and women were sold with the estate upon which they worked, and became the property of the new lord, just as did the timber which grew upon the land purchased. In these days we hear nothing of strikes or of trade-unions, or difand employed. The fact is, labor had then no right which the chief, or employer, was bound to respect. Even as late as the beginning of this century the position of the laborer in some departments was such as can scarcely be cred-ited. What do our laboring friends think of this, that down to 1779 the miners of Britain were in a state of serfdom. They were compelled by law to remain in the pit as long as the owner chose to keep them at work there, and were actually sold as part of the capital invested in the works. If they accepted an engagement elsewhere, their master could always have them fetched back and flogged as thieves for having attempted to rob him of their labor. This law was modified in Acts passed in 1797 and 1799." ("The Trades-unions of England," p. 119.) This is only ninety-seven years ago. Men are still living who were living then. Again, in France as late as 1806, every workman had to procure a license; and in Russia, down to our own days, agricultural laborers were sold with the

soil they tilled. Consider the change, nay, the revolu-tion! Now the poorest laborer in America or England, or indeed throughout the civilized world, who can handle a pick or a shovel, stands upon equal terms with the purchaser of his labor. He sells or with-holds it as may seem best to him. He negotiates, and thus rises to the dignity of an independent contractor. When he has performed the work he bargained to do, he owes his employer nothing, and is not under any obligation to him. Not only has the laborer conquered his polit-ical and personal freedom; he has achieved industrial freedom as well, as far as the law can give it; and he now fronts his master, proclaiming himself his equal under the law. But, notwithstanding this complete revolution, it is evident that labor and control have not not not not have been been the

capital have not yet evolved their permanent relations to each other. The present adjustment does not work without friction, and changes must be had before we can have industrial peace. To-day we find collisions between these forces, capital and labor, when there should be combination. The mill-hands of an industrial village in France have just risen against their employers, attacked the manager's home and killed him. The streets of another French village are barricaded against the expected forces of order. The shipbuilders of Sunderland

having no profits to divide among his workmen, and paying them only a small assured minimum, to enable them to live, finds himself despoiled of foremen and of workmen necessary to carry on his busi-ness successfully. His workmen are dis-contented and, in their own opinion, de-frauded of the proper fruits of their skill, through incapacity or inattention of their employers. Thus unequal business ca-pacity in the management produces une-qual results. It will be precusely the same if one of these manufactories be-longs to the workmen themselves; but in and strengthen amicable relations if not interfered with from headquarters. I, therefore, recognize in trades-unions, or, better still, in organizations of the men of each establishment, who select repre-sentatives to speak for them, a means not schuttves to speak for them, a means not of further embittering the relations be-tween employer and employed, but of improving them. It is astonishing how small a sacrifice upon the part of the employer wil some-times greatly benefit the men. I remem-her that at one of our meatings with a

ber that at one of our meetings with a committee, it was incidentally remarked longs to the workmen themselves; but in this case, in the present stage of develop-ment of the workmen, the chances of failby one speaker that the necessity for ob-taining credit at the stores in the neighborhood was a grave tax upon the men. An ordinary workman, he said could not afford to maintain himself and famure will be enormously increased. It is indeed greatly to be doubted whether any body of workingmen in the world could to day organize and successfully carry on a mining or manufacturing or commernot allord to maintain himself and fam-ily for a month, and, as he only received his pay monthly, he was compelled to obtain credit and to pay exorbitantly for everything; whereas, if he had the cash, he could buy at twenty-five per cent. less. "Well," I said, "why cannot we overcome that by paying every two weeks?" The reply was: "We did not like to each it hereast are here all cial business in competition with con-cerns owned by men trained to affairs. If any such co-operative organization succeeds, it may be taken for granted succeeds, it may be taken for granted that it is principally owing to the excep-tional business ability of one of the man-agers, and only in a very small degree to the efforts of the mass of workmen ownnot like to ask it, because we have al-ways understood that it would cause much trouble; but, if you do that, it will be worth an advance of five per cent. in our wages." We have paid semi-monthly since. Another speaker happened to say that although they were in the midst of ers. This business ability is excessively rare, as is proved by the incredibly large proportion of those who enter upon the stormy sea of business only to fail. I should say that twenty co-operative concoal, the prices charged for small lots de-livered at their houses was a certain sum cerns would fail to every one that would succeed. There are, of course, a few successful establishments, notably two in France and one in England, which are per bushel. The price named was double what our best coal was costing us. How organized upon the co-operative plan, in easy for us to deliver to our men such which the workmen participate directly in the profits. But these were all created coal as they required, and charge them cost! This was done without a cent's loss to us, but with much gain to the by the present owners, who now gene men. Several other points similar to these have arisen, by which their labors rously share the profits with their workmen, and who are making the success of might be lightened or products increased, and other suggesting changes in machin-ery or facilities, which, but for the con-ference referred to, would have been untheir manufactories upon the co-operative plan the proud work of their lives. What these concerns will become when the genius for affairs is no longer with them to guide, is a matter of grave doubt and, to me, of foreboding. I can, of course, picture in my mind a state of civthought of by the employer and probably never asked for by the men. For these and other reasons I attribute the greatest ilization in which the most talented busi-ness men shall find their most cherished importance to an organization of the men, through whose duly elected representawork in carrying on immense concerns, not primarily for their own personal ag-grandizement, but for the good of the masses of workers engaged therein, and their families; but this is only a foreshad-owing of a dim and distant future. tives the managers may be kept informed from time to time of their grievances and suggestions. No matter how able the manager, the clever workman can often show how beneficial changes can be made in the special branch in which that When a class of such men has been evolv-ed, the problem of capital and labor will workman labors. Unless the relation be-tween manager and workmen are not be permanently solved to the entire satis-faction of both. But as this manifestly belongs to a future generation, I cannot consider co-operation, or common ownership, as the next immediate step in advance which it is possible for labor to

> The trouble is that the men are not paid at any time the compensation proper to that time. All large concerns neces-sarily keep filled with orders, say for six months in advance, and these orders are taken, of course, at prices prevailing when they are booked. This year's oper-ation furnish the best illustration of the difficulty. Steel rails at the end of last year for delivery this year were \$29 per ton at the works. Of course the mills entered orders freely at this price, and kept on entering them until the demand grow ing unexpectedly gr at carried prices up to \$35 per ton. Now the various mills in American are compelled for the next six months or more to run upon orders which do not average \$31 per ton, at the seaboard and Pittsburg, and say \$34 at Chicago. Transportation, iron stone and prices of all kinds have advanced upon them in the meantime, and they must therefore run for the bulk of the year upon very small margins of profit. But the men noticing in the papers the "great boom in rails," very naturally de-mand their share of the advance, and under our existing faulty arrangements een canital The employers, therefore, have grudg ingly given what they know under pro-per arrangements they should not have been required to give, and there has been friction and still is dissatisfaction upon the part of the employers. Reverse the picture. The steel rails market falls again. The mills have six months' work at prices above the prevailing market and can afford to pay men hinger wage than the existing state of the market would apparently justify. But having just been amerced in extra payments for labor which they should not have paid, they naturally attempt to reduce wages as the market price of rails go down, and there arises a discontent among the men and we have a repetition of the negotia tions and strikes which have character-ized the beginning of this year. In other words, when the employer is going down the employe insist in going up, and vice versa. What we must seek is a plan by which the men will receive high wages when their employers are receiving high prices for the product, and hence are making large profits; and per contra, when the employers are receiving low prices for product, and therefore small if any profits, the men will receive low vages. If this plan can be found, emwages. If this plan can be found, em-ployers and employed will be "in the same boat," rejoicing together in their prosperity and calling into play their fortitude together in ad-versity. There will be no room for quarrels, and instead of a feeling of antagonism there will be a feeling of partnership between employers and employes. There is a simple means of producing this result, and to its general introduc tion both employers and employes should steadily bend their energies. Wages should be based upon a sliding-scale, in proportion to the net prices received for product month by month. And I here gladly pay Mr. Potter, president of the Chicago North Rolling Mill company, the great compliment to say that he has already taken a step in this direction, for to-day he is working his principal mill upon this plan. The result is that he has had no stoppage whatever this season, nor any dissatisfaction. All has gone smoothly along, and this in itself is worth at least as much to the manufac turer and to the men as the difference in wages one way or another which can arise from the new system. The celebrated Crescent Stee works of Pittsburg, manufacturers of the nighest grades of tool steel, pay their skilled workmen by a sliding scale, based upon prices received for product—an impor-tant factor in the eminent success of that firm. The "scale" adopted by the iren manufacturers and workmen is only an The steamships of this well, known line are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage both safo and agreeable. They carry the United States and European math, and leave New York Thursdays and Saturdays for Piv-mouth, (LONDON), Cherboug, (PARIS and HAM-BURG). approach to the true sliding scale; never-theless it is a decided gain both to capital and labor, as it is adopted from year to year, and hence eliminates strikes on account of wages during the year, and limits these interruptions from that limits these interruptions from that cause to the yearly negotiation as to the justice or injustice of the scale. As this scale, however, is not based upon the prices actually received for product, but upon the published list of prices, which should be received in theory, there is not complete mutuality between the parties. In depressed times, such as the iron industry has been passing through in recent years, enormous concessions upon the published card prices have been necessary to effect sales, and in these the workmen have not shared with their employers. If, however, there was added to the scale, even in its present form, a stipulation that all causes of difference which could not be postponed till the end which could not be bostponed till the end of the year, and then considered with the scale, should be reserved to arbitration, and that in case of the failure of the owners and workmen to agree at the yearly conference, arbitration should also be resorted to, strikes and lockouts would be entirely eliminated from the would be entirely eliminated from the iron business; and if the award of the

arbitrators took effect from the date of reference, the works could run without a day's interruption. Dismissing, therefore, for the present

all consideration of co-operation as not being within measurable distance, I be being within measurable distance, I be lieve that the next steps in the advance toward permanent, peaceful relations between capital and labor are— First: That compensation shall be paid the men based upon a sliding scale in proportion to the prices received for pro-duct

duct

Second: A proper organization of the men of every works to be made, by which the natural leaders, the best men, will eventually come to the front and confer freely with the employers. Third: Peaceful arbitration to be in all cases resorted to for the settlement of differences which the owners and the

mill committee cannot themselves adjust in friendly conference. Fourth: No interruption ever to occur to the operations of the establishment, since the decision of the arbitrators shall be made to take effect from the d. le of

reference. If these measures were adopted by an establishment, several important advan-tages would be gained.

First: The employer and employed would simultaneously share their pros-perity or adversity with each other. The scale once settled, the feeling of antago-nism would be gone, and a feeling of mutuality would ensue. Capital and la-bor would be shoulder to shoulder sup-

porting each other. Second: There could be neither strike nor lockout, since both parties had agreed to abide by a forthcoming decision of disputed points. Knowing that in the last resort strangers were to be called in to decide what should be a family affair, the cases would indeed, be few which would not be amicably adjusted by the original parties, without calling in others

to judge between them. Whatever the future may have in store for labor, the evolutionist, who sees nothing but certain and steady progress for the race, will never attempt to set bounds to its triumphs, even to its final form of com-plete and universal industrial co-operation, which I hope is some day to be reached. But I am persuaded that the next step forward is to be in the direc-tion I have here ventured to point out; and as one who is now most anxious to contribute his part toward helping for-ward the day of amicable relations between the two forces of capital and labor which are not enemies, but are really auxiliaries who stand or fall together, ask at the hands of both capital and labor a careful consideration of these



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events.-Atlanta Constitution. The Science of Life is a superb and masterly treat-se on nervous and physical debility.-Detroit Fran-

Address the Peabody Medical institute, or Dr W. H. Address the Peabody Medical institute, or Dr W. H. Parker, No. 4 Builfach street, Boston, Mass., who may be consulted on all diseases requiring skill and exper-ence. Chronic and obsinate diseases that have baf-fied the skill of all otherphysicians a specialty. Such treated successfully without an instance of failure Mention Omaha Boe.

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The next suggestion is, that peaceful settlement of differences should be reached through arbitration. Here we are up-on firmer ground. I would lay it down as a maxim that there is no excuse for a strike or a lockout until arbitration of difand refused by the other. No doubt seri-ous trouble attends even arbitration at present, from the difficulty of procuring suitable men to judge intelligently be-tween the disputants. There is a natural disinclination among business men to ex-pose their business to men in whom they have not entirel confidence. We lack so far in America a retired class of men of affairs. Our vile practice is to keep on acctimulating more dollars until we 'die. If it were the custom here, as it is in England, for

men to withdraw from active business after acquiring a fortune, this class would furnish the proper arbitrators. On the other hand, the ex-presidents of trades-unions, such as Mr. Jarrett or Mr. Wihle, after they have retired from active control, would commend themselves to the manufacturers and to the men as possessed of the necessary technical knowl edge, and educated to a point where com-mercial reasons would not be without their proper weight upon them. I con-sider that of all the agencies immediate ly available to prevent wasteful and em bittering contests between capital and labor arbitration is the most powerful

only amicable but friendly, the owners miss much; nor is any man a first class manager, who has not the confidence and respect, and even the admiration of his workmen. No man is a true gentleman who does not inspire the affection and de votion of his servants. The danger is that such committees may ask conferviews.

I come now to the greatest cause of friction which prevails between capital and labor in the largest establishments, the real essence of the trouble, and the remedy I have to propose.

ences too often; three or four meetings per year should be regarded as sufficient.

come

A delegation of state officials have gone to Kearney to attend the funeral of Cap-tain Jack Crawford.

Wherever there is a line fence there is trouble. Women jaw over the dividing barbs, men shoot at one another on account of them, and now the superintend-ent of the hospital for the insane is in danger of becoming an inmate of his own asylum because the railway officials ig-nore his request to set their line fence where it belongs.

Judge Pound has refused to give the gamblers permission to replevin their tools from Policemen Hallowell and Littlefield, who seized them on a search warrant issued by Judge Parker some weeks ago.

weeks ago. Miss Mary H. Walters is acting as sec-retary of the W. C. T. U. of Nebraska during the absence of Mrs. C. M. Leigh-ton in California. All business commu-nications should be addressed to Miss Walters, at rooms 14 and 15, Little's block, Lincoln.

There were ten transfers of real estate. in which the money consideration aggregated \$19,000, recorded in the county clerk's office Saturday. Messrs. Bell & McCandlish report a total of \$20,000 in Omaha on the day preceding. A pretty good comparison.

ADDITIONAL COUNCIL BLUFFS NEWS

A Brilliant Opening.

The spring opening given by Harkness Brothers at their dry goods and carpet establishment, Friday and Saturday evenings, proved to be one of the most brilliant affairs of that kind ever occurring here. The entire establishment was in holiday attire, brightly lighted, and decorated and adorned with pleasing arrangements of attractive and rich goods in all lines. The office in the rear was occupied by an orchestra of string instruments, and music, flowers and similar features gave to the affair the refinement and elegance of a parlor reception. The weather both evenings was rath-er unfavorable for such an occasion, but the establishment was thronged with ladies and gentlemen, and the praise of all was quite enthusiastic. The display of goods in all lines was certainly such as could but arouse a feeling of pride that Council Bluffs had such an establishment located here, and many were heard to express congratulations that the Hark-ness brothers had concluded to remain here for a time longer. The well known reliability of the house and the popular methods of business, the character of the goods handled by them, and the value of both members of the firm as citizens, caused such congratulatory expressions to be spoken from the heart.

With such a variety of new goods as was displayed, any description must be meager. The main floor, from the pleasantly decorated front to the very rear, was filled with new goods, attract-ively arranged and displayed. The new drass goods sitks and esting scanned to dress goods, silks and satins, seemed to attract chiefly the attention of the admir-Summer white goods, eming ladies. broideries and laces, were presented in bewildering variety. The showing of embroidered dress patterns were especially fine. The glove department was very full. Parasols appeared in great variety. A great many styles of rich spring wraps also attracted special atten-

The second floor was no less attractive. Here were displayed carpets, moquettes, velvets, body brussells, ingrains, all of the choicest and newest patterns, mak-ing a feast for the eyes, and a temptation for the pocketbook. There were also displayed many rich curtain and uphols-tery goods and a variety of beautiful

rugs. The third floor was by no means neg-

property owners should be taken as in England, are at the verge of starvation, owing to a quarrel with their employers; and Leicester has just been the scene of industrial riots. In our country labor bondsmen for saloon-keepers, and wish an investigation and revision of this practice. They say:

The league would further represent that heretofore it has been customary for bondsdisputes and strikes were never so numer ous as now East and west north and men to be on more than one bond—a plain violation of law which should be prevented in the future. To this we call especial attensouth, everywhere, there is unrest, showtion and request that an examination be made of bondsmen produced by applicants for license. reached between employers and employed.

The interests of our citizens demand that the sale of intoxicating liquors should be confined to reputable business men and not entrusted to lawless, reckless individuals, who seek to secure license by misrepresentations, perjury and violation of law. Your honor-able board has full control in the premises and a fair regard for the good name and pros-perity of Omaha demands careful and con-scientious action on your part. Nothing less than this will satisfy our law abiding citizens or the large business interests which this eague represents.

A colored railroad porter says of trav-eling brides: "Sperience teaches dat dey is tickeled mightily ef you mistakes dere husbands for brudders. I does it every time now, an' hits 'em fo' a dollar, shuah

ties.

HOUSEKEEPERS that fail to acquaint themselves with the value of JAMES PYLE'S PEARLINE in the kitchen and laundry deprive themselves of the most convenient and useful article of the age-

A demented and apparently povertystriken woman, who was sent from Brooklyn to the Flatbush aslyum, was found to have over \$300 in her posession upon reaching the institution.

U. S. Senator Gorman, of Maryland, styles Red Star Cough Cure, a valuable discovery.

The petroleum wells of Upper Burmah have been worked for 2,000 years and still produce abundantly. They are gen-erally four feet six inches square and are the immense mining and manufacturing concerns of recent growth, in which capital and labor often array themselves sunk to a depth of 250 to 350 feet. The Burmese have never learned the secrets of refining, and their exports have not in alarming antagonism. Among the expedients suggested for been large.

When fishermen's limbs are numb with cold, St. Jacobs' Oil gives them new life.

A Grand Rapids, Mich., lady, fearing burglars, hid her elegant diamond ring in a bunch of second-hand hair the other night. Next morning, having forgotten burglars as well as the diamond, she threw the hair into the stove.

Don't hawk, and blow, and spit, but use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

Dr. Farrand, of Charleston, W. Va was 100 years old on the 1st day of March He is a hale old man, walks about th city alone, and reads without glasses. H H was once a very well known Philadelphia physician.

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Skin DISEASES CURED. Dr. Frazier's Magic Ointment cures as by magic, Pimpies, Black Heads or Grubs, Blotches and Eruptions on the face, leaving the skin clear and beautiful. Also cures Itch, Sait Rheum, Sore Nipples, Sore Lips, and Old Obstinate Ulcers. Sold by druggists, or mailed on receipt of 50 cents. Retailed by Kuhn & Co., and Schroeter & owners. rer, dividing every month or every year a proportion of his profits among his workmea, either as a bonus or as divi-dends upon shares owned by them, will not only have a happy and contented body of operatives, but he will inevitably attract from his rival the very best work-men in every department. His rival,

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make in its path upward.

The influence of trades-unions upon the relations between the employer and has been much employed discussed Some establishments in America have refused to recognize the right of the men to form themselves into these unions; al though I am not aware that any concern in England would dare to take this po ing that an equilibrium has not yet been sition. This policy, however, may be regarded as only a temporary phase of the situation. The right of the workingmen to combine and to form trades-unions is A strike or lockout is, in itse t, a ridiculous affair. Whether a failure or a success, it gives no direct proof of its justice or injustice. In this it resembles war between two nations. It is simply a question of strength and endurance between the contestants. no less sacred than the right of the man ufacturer to enter into associations and conferences with his fellows, and it must be sooner or later conceded. Indeed, it gives one but a poor opinion of the Amertween the contestants. The gage of batican workman if he permits himself to be deprived of a right which his fellow in tle or the duel is not more senseless as a means of establishing what is just and fair than an industrial strike or lockout. England has conquered for himself long since. My experience has been that trades-unions upon the whole are bene-It would be folly to conclude that we have reached any permanent adjustment between capital and labor until strikes ficial both to labor and to capital. They certainly educate the workingmen, and and lockouts are as much things of the past as the gage of battle or duel have give them a truer conception of the re-lations of capital and labor than they ecome in the most advanced communi could otherwise torm. The ablest and best workmen eventually come to the front in these organizations; and it may Taking for granted, then, that some further modifications must be made bebe laid down as a rule that the more in tween capital and labor, I propose to telligent the workman the fewer the conconsider the various plans that have been tests with employers. It is not the suggested by which labor can advance telligent workman, who knows that labor without his brother capital is helpless, another stage in its development in rela-tion to capital. And, as a preliminary, let it be noted that it is only labor and but the blatant ignorant man, who regards capital as the natural enemy of lacapital in their greatest masses which it bor, who does so much to embitter the is necessary to consider. It is only in large establishments that the industrial relations between employer and em-ployed; and the power of this ignorant unrest of which I have spoken ominously demagogue arises chiefly from the lack of proper organization among the men manifests itself. The farmer who hires a man to assist him, or the gentleman who through which their real voice can be exengages a groom or butler, is not affected pressed. This voice will always be found in favor of the judicious and intelligent by strikes. The innumerable cases in by strikes. The innumerable cases in which a few men only are directly con-cerned, which comprise in the aggregate the most of labor, present upon the whole a tolerably satisfactory condition of affairs. This clears the ground of much, and leaves us to deal only with the immense mining and manufacturing representative. Of course, as men be-come intelligent more deference must be paid to them personally and to their rights, and even to their opinions and prejudices; and upon the whole a greater share of profits must be paid in the day of prosperity to the intelligent than to e ignorant workman. He cannot be imposed upon so readily. On the other hand, he will be found much readier to accept reduced compensation when busi-ness is depressed; and it is better in the their better reconciliation, the first place must be assigned to the idea of co-opera-tion, or the plan by which the workers long run for capital to be served by the highest intelligence, and to be made well aware of the fact that it is dealing with are to become part owners in enterprises, and share their fortunes. There is no and share their fortunes. There is no doubt that if this could be effected it would have the same beneficial effect upon the workman which the ownership of land has upon the man who has hith-erto tilled the land for another. The sense of ownership would make of him more of a man as regards himself, and hence more of a citizen as regards the commonwealth. But we are here met men who know what is due to them, both as to treatment and compensation. One great source of the trouble between employers and employed arises from the fact that the immense establishments of to day, in which atone we find serious conflicts between capital and labor, are not managed by their owners, but by salaried officers, who cannot possibly have any interest in the welfare of the workcommonwealth. But we are here met by a difficulty which I confess I have not ingmen. These officials are chiefly anx-

yet been able to overcome, and which renders me less sanguine than I should sheet at the end of the year, that their hundreds of shareholders may receive the usual dividends, and that they may like to be in regard to co-operation. The difficulty is this, and it seems to me to be inherent in all gigantic manufactherefore be secure in their positions and turing, mining and commercial opera-tions. Two men or two combinations of be allowed to manage the business without unpleasant interference either by men will erect blast furnaces, iron-mills, directors or shareholders. It is notable that bitter strikes seldom occur in small cotton-mills, or piano manufactories adjoining each other, or engage in shipping establishments where the owner comes into direct contact with his men, and knows their qualities, their struggles and their aspirations. It is the chairman, situated hundreds of miles away from or commercial business. They will start with equal capital and credit: and to those only superficially acquainted with the personnel of these concerns, success will seem as likely to attend the one as the other. Nevertheless one will fail after dragging along a lifeless existhis men, who only pays a flying visit to the works and perhaps finds time to walk through the mill or mine once or twice a and pass into the hands of year, that is chiefly responsible for the its creditors; while the neighboring mill or business will make a fortune for its disputes which break out at intervals. I have noticed that the manager who con-fers oftenest with a committee of his leading men has the least trouble with his workmen. Although it may be im-practicable for the presidents of these Now, the successful manufactularge corporations to know the working-men personally, the manager at the mills, having a committee of his best men to present their suggestions and wishes from time to time, can do much to maintain having a committee of his





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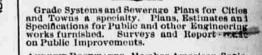
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