CAPITAL AND MONOPOLY.

A Discussion of Economic Subjects-Is a Capitalist a Monopolist?

THE DEFINITION OF CAPITAL.

For the Production of Wealth Three Things Are Necessary: Land, Labor, Capital - What Causes Hard Times.

[Written for the Omnha Sunday Bee.] Brown-a practical political economist Smith-a theoretical political econo-

Brown (to Smith)-I have read the articles on political economy that have appeared in the Omaha papers, but I must say that I have never made clear in my mind the distinction between a capitalist

Smith-I am glad you stop to think a moment when Treading articles on economic subjects. Writers on political economy are apt to be dogmatic and biased, and impress on the reader's mind a distorted idea of the industrial relations of men. The great fault of writers is the confusion and misuse of the terms capital, wealth, monopoly, labor. Economics must be discussed impartially. You must not argue from the side of labor, or from the standpoint of capital. The subject must be approached gradually, and must be analyzed step by step as a problem in geometry.

Brown-I have so often heard the assertion that every capitalist is a monopolist, and therefore an enemy of labor. Will you explain the subject to me as you un-

Smith-Before answering you I want to define clearly what I mean when I speak to you about wealth: then we can pass on to the other topics without a confusion of terms. In economic language, wealth is any of the material products of nature which has been developed by the labor of men for the uses of man. In simple an-guage, wealth is iron, coal, copper, sil-ver, gold, wheat, corn, wool, cotton, etc., etc., which have been got at by the labor of men and fashioned for the uses of man. You notice in this definition that labor is one of the necessary components of wealth; that is, a raw product of na-ture undeveloped by the labor of man is not wealth in an economic sense. Coal, iron and gold in the bowels of the earth are not wealth. To be wealth these metals must be brought out of the earth by labor for the use of man. We are apt to speak of air as free to everybody. Air is as much a material product of nature as iron, coal or wheat. Under ordinary conditions air is not wealth, but when air is pumped into the caissons of the new Union Pacific bridge, or when air is pumped to divers in the sea, under these conditions air is wealth, because it is acted upon by the labor of men for the use of man. Now that you understand what is wealth, let me explain capital. In common talk, capital is associated with dollars and cents. This conception is associated is too narrow; money is only a small part In short, capital is saved wealth devoted to reproduction, i. e., to the creation of more wealth. For a simple example, Jones, a farmer, has ten bushels of wheat, which constitute his wealth. Suppose he cats nine bushels during the winter, saving the remaining bushel for sowing in the spring. This one bushel constitutes his capital, from which at harvest he will get a return in wheat greater than his outlay. Suppose his crop amounts to twenty bushels, that is, the world is richer by nineteen bushels of wheat, and Jones is a capitalist, since he can do what he wishes with his wheat, which now forms his wealth. So you see wealth is the general term and embraces capital, capital being only a part of wealth—that part which is saved and de-voted to the reproduction of more wealth. You notice, furthermore, that for the production of wealth three things are necessary, (1) land, (2) labor, (3) capital. Take away any one of these components and e production of wealth is impossible. Land, labor and capital are absolutely dependent upon each other. It is not labor alone that creates wealth, as the labor orator will tell you. For the laborer must be clothed and fed from some pre-

labor and capital. Brown-1 understand your definition of wealth. Smith-Very well, let us go back tothe example of Farmer Jones, who, you re-member, planted one bushel of wheat and at harvest got a return of twenty bushels. He, you'll admit, had brought new wealth into the world. Let us suppose that this same Jones the next year, instead of planting one acre, cultivated one thousand acres, planted hundreds of bushels of wheat, employed an army of laborers. The increase of Jones' re-sources allowed him to produce wealth

viously existing store of wealth during

the time he is helping to create new

wealth. It is not capital alone that will

produce wealth, for both labor and capi-

tal depend on land. It is not land alone

that constitutes wealth, as Henry George

tells you, although land, is the most im-

portant factor in economics. Wealth is

produced by the combination of land,

in the shape of wheat to much greater roportion than formerly. Now, you will admit that he is a capitalist, controlling millions of bushels of wheat, whereas, formerly you might deny that he was a capitalist when he only had twenty bushels under his control. You see the cases are identical, differing only in Brown-Then you call that man a cap-

italist who controls and directs wealth. How does the capitalist differ from the monopolist who also controls wealth? Smith-The difference between the two is so slight that we are led to confuse the one with the otier. I can best illustrate the difference between the capitalist and

monopolist by keeping in mind the example of Farmer Jones. You agreed with me that Farmer Jones was a capitalist when he controlled a million bushels of wheat. Now, let us make him a mo-nopolist. We can do it in two ways. Give Farmer Jones the exclusive right of raising wheat in his state; give Farmer Jones a market tor his wheat to the exclusion of all competition, and he is a

Brown-You are imagining an improbable case. Now, Farmer Jones may neither have the exclusive right of raising wheat nor a protected market, and still he will be a monopolist. He will be a monopolist if he can raise wheat caper than his competitors, and if he

can undersell them in the open market. Smith-In this conception of a monopolist you are very much in error. Farmer Jones is not a monopolist; he is a bene-factor, since he is able to furnish to the consumer of wheat food more cheaply han his competitors in open market. He is a true friend to the laborer, who pays less for the necessaries of life and can spend more of his earnings for fuxuries. It must be plan to you that to undersell competitors Farmer Jones must be able to raise wheat more cheaply. How does he accomplish this? Not by underpaid labor. He brings this about by using

improved machinery, by employing competent labor, by application of business principles, by economy.

Brown—He is a monopolist because he compels his neighbor farmers to stop raising wheat, since they cannot com-pete with him, and he drives them from their farms in consequence.

Smith-Again you are wrong. Farmer ones shows that his improved methods

of wheat-raising are superior to his

neighbors'. He is an example for them to follow. You cannot ery monopolist where competition is free and where new methods and new machinery continually supplant the old. In all branches of industry the cheapening process is going on. While it may be true that during the interval of change and adaptation from old methods to new, hardship may exist among the operatives, the world in gen-When a eral is a permanent gainer. When a shoemaker in Lynn can, by the applicashoemaser in Lynn can, by the applica-tion of improved machinery, make three pairs of shoes a day, which twenty years ago took a week, lifty years ago three weeks, and a hundred years ago three months, the shoemaker of to-day is a benefactor to the human race, for he les-sens the price of shoes, and he himself is benefited, since he need work but a few hours to accomplish that which formerly occupied him as many days. According your views this Lynn shoemaker, who can make three pairs of shoes a day, is a monopolist, because he has driven out of employment the old-fashined shoemaker of a century back.

Brown-Give me, then, your example of a monopolist.

represents the capitalist. When it restrains the Cable Line company, which promises to furnish superior service, on the plea that the Street Railway company has the exclusive right of way through the streets, then the Street Railway comthe streets, then the Street Railway company is a monopolist. You know that the Street Railway company has brought an injunction against the Cable Line company, claiming that the street-car business will be injured. In my mind that argument is untenable. Suppose Marshall Field & Co., of Chicago, would rent all the stores about S. P. Morse & Co. do you suppose that the court would Co., do you suppose that the court would grant Mr. Morse an injunction restrain-ing Marshall Field from underselling him in the dry goods business? Whether Mr. Morse's business is injured or not. whether he could compute with Marshall Field or not, is his own concern. He who can give the public the best service at the least expense will command the market. In short, where free competition is possi-ble, you will find the healthy growth of wealth. Thus you see in our midst we have money, large corporations and rich men, who give the best service possible at the least cost. For other men to compete with them without giving better service at the same cost, or giving the same ervice at a less cost, is impossible. So in a certain sense these corporations and rich men have certain industries under their control. We are apt to call them monopolists, but they do not deserve the name. A monopolist is protected from competition. You notice how easily we confuse the capitalist and the monopolist. Brown—There is another phase to the subject which I would like to have explained. Why would it not be better for the general welfare if Mr. Kountze's wealth, for instance, instead of being concentrated in his control, was distributed among a large number of men's We will say Mr. Kountze has wealth to the amount of \$3,000,000, would not the the amount of \$3,000,000, would not the world be better off if this money was dis-tributed among 1,000 men? Could not the economic forces of the world be managed to better advantage? Would not men be happier, and would not an equality in riches be established? Is not Mr. Kountze, then, a monopolist in that he appropriates for his own uses the wealth which many claim belongs to the

people?
Smith—For the sake of falling in with your argument, suppose Mr. Kountze has distributed his \$3,000,000 among 1,000 men, promiseuously chosen; that would give each man \$3.000—quite a fortune. How long do you suppose that money would remain intact in the proportion distributed? Not live minutes. One man would gamble his money away, another would invest it in real estate, a third would build a house, a fourth go into business, a fifth put it in the bank, a sixth would hide it. In a thousand and one combinations that \$3,000,000 would change hands. At the end of the year you would find one man who had business energy the absorber of nine-tenths of that money distributed by Mr. Kountze. paid her losses and war debts, and aided You told me the other day that side by side to you in the Union Pacific shops there worked a man who by judicious in vestment had amassed the sum of \$25,000; while opposite to you there stood a man, already gray in the service, who receives a good salary, but who lives up to his inhis wages, and the result would be the same. The individual is responsible for his economic worth. Capital concentrates itself; it flows in and out of a common reservoir. The capitalist stands in the same relation to the mass of men as the general in an army stands to his soldiers. The general of an army plans and directs an attack; the capitalist plans and directs

the production of wealth Brown—Why should the mass of men be subordinate to one man's power? Are we not all free and equal, and is it not a system of slavery where one man, the capitalist—I will no longer say monopolist-is placed with such autocratic power

over the mass of men? Smith-In whatever system of society you may exist, you will find some men leaders and other men followers. ideal socialistic society, which the founders of socialism dreamt of establishing, men are divided into companies like soldiers, according to their capabilities. Over such companies of workmen over seers are appointed. Thus, the overseer is to take the place of the capitalist-simply change of name. There is no suc thing as a social or an intellectual equality. All endeavors to put men on the ame dead level is to quarrel with na-ure. Government can only guarantee ture. equality before the law, civil and relig-ious freedom. There are no two men alike in this world. Each of us has in one way or another an advantage over his neighbor. It is a personal care for every man to find out in what work he excels. The world is made up of producers and consumers, but the producer and the consumer unite in the same per son. If I am a shoemaker and supply you with shoes, you are a tailor and sup-ply me with clothes in exchange for my hoes. For me to make clothes when I know only how to make shoes is a waste of economic force. It is therefore cheaper for me to make shoes and exchange with you. In this way every man is dependent upon another. In the complex relation of society we are all dovetailed in the work of contributing to each other's support. In this economic work the capitalist has his place. He is the steward of wealth. His capital, whether directly invested by himself or indirectly by borrowers, is devoted in a thousand ways to the reproduction of wealth, and in the new wealth the laborer and capitalist and middleman show in proportion to their respective interests. The laborer receives his wages for his manual or mental labor. The amount governing his wages depends on (1) the standard of living of labor, (2) the demand and sup-ply of labor The middleman, who borrowed capital from the capitalist, must receive compensation for (i) his risk, (2) for his busines sagacity, (3) for his mental and manual labor. The capitalist reand manual labor. The capitalist receives interest for the risk of lending his wealth to the middleman. amount of interest which the capitalist receives is proportional to the demand and supply of capital. These are the laws that govern the distribution of

Brown-Most you say may be true nough, but how will you explain the fact that the rich are getting richer and the poor are getting poorer. Rich corpora-tions and capitalists seek out profitable investments, while the poor workman must toil and slave just the same. Sm th -I refute wholly the charge that the rich are getting richer and the poor are getting poorer. Individual examples

where poor men, by their abilities, have become wealthy are numberless right in our own city. But, you will say, these men are the exceptions to the mass of toiling workmen. If you will examine statistics you will see that the necessary commodities of life, food and crothing, become cheaper, owing to improved ma-chinery, while the rate of wages continually advances. Again, the standard of living in all grades of society tends upward as civilization and material wealth go forward. The wealth of the Van-derbilts, the Goulds and Astors keeps pace with the growing wealth of a new and rich country. To protect their interests in the competition of other corpora-tions, the Goulds and Vanderbilts must keep on developing and building railroads, thus contributing to the growing wealth of the country, as well as adding to their own resources. Capitalists do not hoard their wealth. The problem for the workingman is the advancement of his home surroundings. The workman, to be healthy and contented, must understand hygienic laws. What beents, what he drinks, what are his amusements, what kind of a house he lives in, are Smith—Take the illustration of our the questions as important to the workman as the corporation performs its duties as a common carrier, the company problems are closely related. the questions as important to the work-man as the economic question of hours

Brown-Is it legitimate for a Vander bilt to control a great system of railroads from Omaha to New York city—is that

not a monopoly? Smith—What objection is there to a consolidation of railroads into one sys tem and management when better ser vice is secured? Since 1879 consolidation into great railroad systems has been the The result has been beneficial since quicker and cheaper transportation has been gained, owing to economy of management under a single control.

Brown—But are not capitalists respon-sible for hard times? Do they not withdraw their capital when workingmen are most in need of work? Do not capitalists cause discontent, anarchy and misery of the laboring classes at certain periods of ousiness depression, for their own gain't Smith-The periods which you call hard times are periods for the cause of which it is difficult to assign a definite

explanation. We feel the results and are

prone to assign a local cause as the dis-turbing element in business. To say that a Gould or a Vanderbilt is directly re-sponsible for business depression is a statement far from the truth. Business depressions occur at certain intervals of about ten or twelve years, and extend over the whole commercial world. In a period of hard times we are apt to say that times are hard because money is scarce and work is scarce; or that it is a period of over-production, as if such a thing were possible. Politicians clamor for a larger issue of greenbacks, as if by giving the people more counters the diffi-culty could be overcome. The blame is also laid to capitalists, who are accused of withdrawing investments and of stop-ping the extension of railroads and other improvements. We see the results of business depression and lay the blame on them. What are the real facts? Depression is caused by a lack of confidence in the commercial world, the breaking down of credit, the rush of everybody to save himself from ruin as the result from over-trading and speculation. We must go back to times of prosperity for the germs of depression. For instance, what caused the panic of 1873, which was world-wide in its influence? The seeds of that panic were planted in 1871-2, in time of great commercial and industrial ac-You would hardly think that the demnity of 500,000,000 francs to Prussia would eventually affect the condition of business of the United States. But, as events proved, the commercial world was eriously affected, so closely are all countries bound to each other in trade. Ger-many, at the close of the war in the winter of 1872, had all her expenses paid and a large surplus of money seeking in-vestment. Germany made demands on England for iron, for cotton and for woolen manufactures, while her own industries were put into activity; for Germany, at the close of the war, repaired her military tosses, built new lines of

private enterprises with the money of the French indemnity. The demand for English goods improved the English market, and England made demands on the United States for raw colton and breadstuffs. The European demand revived the American agricultural interests of the west and south. The railroads became active in transporting the agri-cultural products to the eastern seaboard. With the activity of the railroads the iron industry, which had been de-pressed since 1866, was imbued with new life and other industrial interests fol lowed in the awakening. Money was cheap in London and was seeking invest ments. The rapid payment of the French indemnity to Germany, and the repayment of war loans which Germany ne gotiated in London, put into the money market immense sums. The most attrac tive form of securities then in the Lon-don market were American railway

bonds, which advanced very rapidly and found a ready market. The United found a ready market. The United States received pay for these railroad securities in railroad iron principally From these causes, namely, activity in ransporting agricultural products from the west to the east and the easy sale of railroad bonds, the building of new tines was pushed through the west. This was the time when the Northern Pacific was projected. Business in all branches assumed a prosperous and buoyant feel ng. But while there were legitimate de mands for new railroads, it did not take many months before railroad building was pushed beyond the actual demands and very soon not only railroad building out railroad stock investments became highly bulled and speculative. In Ger many, in Austria and in England specu ation turned to that industry in each

country which offered the largest returns o capital. The crisis came first in Vienna, where speculation was at its nighest; in a few days a panie occurred m Berlin; it spread to London, and in December, 1873, the shock fell on New York, and in two days spread all over the United States, with the fall of the banking house of Jay Cooke & Co., the

projectors of the Northern Pacific.
The panic in the United States was scribed to various causes, such as excessive railroad speculation, the fluctua-tion of a depreciated paper currency, the reaction from the appormal war period. All of these causes acted more or less in

itensifying the panic.
With the fall of the banking houses in New York, loans were withdrawn, credit as annihilated, confidence was shaken, all industries and trades were paralyzed. Capitalist and laborer alike telt the blow

Revival of business dragged for six ears. It was not until 1879 that business confidence was once more restored by the return to specie payment. We refer to-day to the boom of 1880-81-82, when blessed with bountiful narvests and with extraordinary large exports of bread-stuffs abroad, our iron and other indus-tries and railroad building were once

more pushed forward with vigor.

After 1883 business did not suffer the sudden revulsion of 1873, but a gradual chill settled over industries, which is now again displaced by renewed confidence and activity. We can say to-day that we are on the upward move of commercial life and prosperity. Industries all through the United States are running with full force. Railroad building again shows its former rapid progress. In Omaha and other western cities, real estate for the past year or two has offered an attractive form for investment. You see how eagerly capital rushes in to gain the ad-vantage of the rise in value of land. But it is simply a matter of time when from from increased population and the estab lishing of new industries, real estate will

become a species of speculation as dan-gerous as stocks. Then a revulsion will probably follow, failures in commercial enterprises, a withdrawal of capital from investments, and it will be uncertain, and hard times will be the cry. Then will follow, most probably, a slow recovery. then a quickened activity as confidence is once more restored, then speculation, and finally crash. The cycle from one revulsion to another completes its round

in about a dozen years. I have gone into an explanation of the rise and decline of business interests in order to give you a practical illustration, showing how closely all men, capitalist and laborer, are bound up in the creation of wealth. I have endeavored to prove to you that no one man, or class of men are directly responsible for revulsions In the race for greater gain it is human nature to strain every nerve, and a pan comes when the tension is carried too far The economic world is forever readju ing its forces; it is never at a standstill The objective point aimed at by all in proved machinery, by improved mottods and improved transportation, is the cheapening of commodities by lessening the labor necessary to bring them to th consumer. To accomplish this, as httl friction as possible ough; to exist be tween the capitalist and the laborer. CHARLES STANFORD ELGUTTER.

AFRICA'S RICHEST MAN.

The World's Greatest Slave and Ivor. Dealer on His Way to Zanzibar. The wealthiest man in Central Africa says the New York Sun, is now on hi way to the Indian Ocean, in response to a letter from the Sultan of Zanzibar, re questing a visit from him. His name is Tippu Tib, and he lives not far from Nyangwe, the great trading point of mary black tribes on the Upper Congo. Readers of African books of travel have heard a great deal of Tippu Tib, and recent years have greatly increased his power and wealth we are likely to hear

much of him. Tippu Tib is only forty-five years old, as black as coal, and of negroid blood, which means that he comes of an admixture of the coast tribes of east Africa, and has also a very little Arab blood in his veins. He has been in central Africa for twenty-five years, and is to-day the greatest slave and ivory trader in the world. He has outstripped all his competitors through sheer force of intellect and strength of character. As long ago as the time when Cameron introduced him to our notice he visited Nyangwe and told the builying Arab traders there that if they did not leave certain native allies of his alone it would be the worse for them. They lost no time in pledging eternal peace with Tippu Tib and all his

Cameron says Tippu Tib was the greatest dandy he ever saw among the traders of Africa, and that, although of negro blood, he was a thorough Arab in man-ners and ideas. All his white visitors speak of the elegance of his Arab attire and his courtly and affable bearing. Stanley says that at his first meeting with Tippu Tib he regarded him as the most remarkable man he had met among the Arabs, Wa Swahili and half-castes of Africa. Lieutenant Van Gele, of the Congo state, who met Tippu Tib in January last, says he was surprised by the extent of his information on European topies. He was familiar with events oc curring in Europe, and was particularly nterested in the English, Germans and Belgians. "The questions he asked me," says Van Gele, "showed that he is neither an ignorant man nor one of ordinary mind." He said he intended some day to go to Europe, visit the king of the Belgians, and also spend some time in Con-

stantinople. In Tuppu Tib's home, south of Nyangwe Cameron says that large gangs of slaves walking about in chains met his eye at every turn. They were leading easy lives, were well fed, and he saw no acts of cruelty there. All had been victims, however, of the crying wrongs that are still decimating the simple savages of Africa. They had been surprised in their peaceful homes by the sudden onslaught of Tippu Tib's ruthless Isoldier slaves, who had burned their huts, killed their and dragged them off into captivity. Tippu Tib is the most noted representative of those men who are today inflicting more suffering upon their fellow creatures than any other human beings-the professional stave traders of Africa. Few of Tippu Tib's slaves ever reach the Indian Ocean. They are sold among the humerous tribes on the way to the sea. Long caravans, however, richly laden with his ivory, are often dispatched to the coast.

It was Tippu Tib who helped Stanley start down the Congo from Nyangwe, the point where both Livingstone and Cameron were defeated in their efforts to follow the river further. For some weeks Stanley's little party was augmented by over 20) of Tippu Tib's men. Twenty very dark beauties from the great trader harem accompanied him on this first trip down the Congo, where he is now in absolute control of the river and adjoining territories for about 350 miles below Nyangwe. It was his slave-pen near Stanley Falls, in which 2,500 wretched captives were found two years ago when the agents of the International Associa-

tion reached that point. For many miles below these falls Stanley was chased by large fleets of canoes, and his party suffered severely from the lances and arrows of the most ferocious savages whom he met on the Congo These natives are among the most peace able on the Congo now, and one good reason is that they have no weapons to fight with. They have all been disarmed by Tippu Tib for a distance of about eighty miles along the river for daring to attack some of his men. Dr. Lenz, the explorer, wrote from Stanley Falls in March last that between the falls and the Aruwimi river the natives were incapable of making any resistance. "One can rarely find among them," he writes, "a "One can lance or any other weapon except small knives." Dr. Lenz adds that "the influence of the opulent Tippu Tib is far greater all through this region than that of the free Congo state.

Tippu Tib has thus far maintained very amicable relations with the whites. He has invited missionaries to settle near him and has promised them protection.

New York Sun: Some of the most re markable stories of marine animals that anybody ever read are among those that

Remarkable Marine Animals.

are telegraphed to the Evening Post oc-casionally from distant parts of the world. One of these not long ago concerned a ship which struck upon a roci off the coast of Patagonia—we think it was Patagonia—and which it must inevi-tably have sunk in half or three-quarters of a minute had not a fish of extraordinary proportions been sucked into the enormous hole which the rocks had made, wedging it neatly, and enabling the ship to make the port of Valparaiso

without difficulty.
The latest of the Post's stories, printed praiseworthy specimens of fleshes and last evening, has it that the sea-serpent has been in Placentia harbor in three sections—just the number of sections that there were in the Post's editorial management at one period—and that one of the sections has been harpooned and shot, and is now dead. The third of the sea-serpent which has thus been killed is "twenty feet long and five feet in diam-eter," and "in color it is nearly all black, with one large white string an array all black, with one large white stripe on each side Its body was covered with a coat of fat resembling whale fat two and a half inches thick. The strangest thing about the creature is its very large teeth, which fit so closely when the jaws are shut that that scarcely any water penetrates

The other two sections got away. seems reasonable to suppose that they will mourn their loss

OVERCROWDED.

The Nebraska Clothing Company finds even their large store not roomy enough to accommodate their immense stock, and in some lines the surplus is extraordinarily large, so the qualities mentioned below must be reduced by about Oct. 1st, in order to make room for other goods constantly arriving. The are as follows: 120 all wool mens' cassimere suits, at \$6. 125 mens' suits, strictly all worsted, in black and brown, at \$7; sold by other dealers for double the money. 250 dozen mens' all wool scarlet hose, 15c per pair. 150 dozen fancy dress shirts, including collars and cuffs, 35c each. 100 dozen mens' nice suspenders, 15c, worth double the money. We call special attention to our all wool Norfolk childrens' suits, from 5 to 12 years, at \$2.95. Remember, goods are at strictly one price, and marked in plain figures, with.

THE NEBRASKA CLOTHING COMPANY

Cor. Douglas and 14th sts., Omaha.

OMAHA EXPOSITION ECHOES.

A Review of the Art Department-Evidences of Cultured Taste.

LININGER COLLECTION.

Mrs. Spurr's Pottery Exhibit-Some Deserving Items That Were Overlooked in the Various Reports.

[Written for the Omaha Sunday Bec.] The center of interest at the exposition building, during the late fair, was the art department. The display of valuable pictures, statuary and article of vertu would have done credit to a much older place than Omaha, and the management was the subject of many congratulations for the enterprise shown in getting together such a varied and meritorious collection of all the many quaint and beautiful articles that come in the category of art. The work of the home artists was also the theme of much favorable comment, and called forth expressions of surprise from those who had no idea that Omaha possessed so much talent, and the fact that so many dainty and valuable articles, such as delicate china, rare antiques and costly embroidery, have found their way into the local homes, shows that the love of the beautiful has not been neglected, and the discrimination shown in the accumulation of these objects d'art speaks conclusively of cultured taste.

THE LININGER COLLECTION is one that Omaha may feel gratified in having. The paintings and statuary gave pleasure to hundreds. One of the favorites was the fine face of the old porter of the Pitti Polace, in Florence, painted by Adolph Dumini. Close by was the Cupid of Guido Reni, with a market value of five or six times the other, but which, without the name of a celebrated master and the cracks in the canvas, indicating antiquity, would be passed casual glance, where the face of Dumini's porter would arrest and fascinate for hours. A wonderful effect from light and shadow was the little painting of a pair of cupids by Dothast, a Dutch artist. The figures stood out in such bold relief as to give a perfect illusion of statuary. One of the chief attractions was the

by Mrs. A. C. Spurr, of Wisner, a grad-uate of the Cincinnati school of art pottery. Much of her work was a faithful representation of Hungarian, and gave evidence of great skill and patience. The design is carved in the clay and then fired, afterward glazed and fired, then tinted and fired, and last, gilded and fired. One beautiful jar was modeled with a rough effect and ornamented on one side with acorns and on the other with a trumpet vine. Another rich looking vase was a potpourri jar with a Mikado decoration. Mrs. Spurr also showed some highly creditable work in oil, one elaborate piece being a large folding screen of four pieces, representing christening and marriage under the directoire.

VARIOUS PAINTINGS. The work of L. C. Earle, a Chicago artist, evinced power and a confident sweep of his brush. His pieces were all very rough, but effective, perhaps the cleverest being the one entitled, "The End of the Chapter," representing an old man absorbed in reflections inspired by the book that lies open on his knee, Mr. Earle claims that he can paint a good likeness of a person in half a day. likeness of a person in half a day. One of the finest things in the way of detail was a portrait by Heyd of Milwaukee, who also exhibited a partially finished portrait of Mr. Lininger.

A painting that attracted considerable notice was the 'Coming Home,' by Mrs. F. B. Mumaugh. A little peasant girl is F. B. Mumaugh. A little peasant gir unlatching the barn door, followed her flock of sheep, which are so natural that they might safely be compared with the living originals. A handsome screen of lilacs, flags and roses, was displayed by Miss Nelfie Rosewater, a pupil of Mrs. Mumaugh.

F. P. Day, a local artist, exhibited some

One of the handsomest fruit ever exhibited is the bunch of California grapes bearing the hieroglyphics of H. Moulton, and loaned by Mrs. S. T. Smith. The fruit shows vividly against a vandyke background, and seem almost to gleam with the rays of the sun where the light strikes them.

Miss Brodt showed a handsome sconce

sight was the cocoons and raw silk from Princeton, Ill., by Miss E. E. Fay. Miss Carrie O Brien showed an elaborate banner of double roses painted on moleskin, which excited much admira-

in repousse, and clever specimens of her

AMONG MANY DESERVING ITEMS

that escaped previous mention was a silk quilt made by Mrs. Reese, aged eighty-eight years, the mother of Mrs. A. D.

Miss Eugenia Excoffier, of Chicago

gave the finest display of hand-made laces and embroidery, and an interesting

work in water color and oil.

Mrs. H. A. Cremer had a web-like handkerchief of point lace among the fine needle work, and another marvel of paffence was the piece of embroidery resembling etching, marked \$80, the work of Miss Antoinette Lillicoryn, a Russian

Mrs. M. M. Wells displayed a beautiful crazy quilt, handsome in its combination of colors and finish.

Miss E. E. Poppleton had on exhibition a richly decorated silk quilt, in the interest of the Child's hospital.

Mrs. H. A. Smith did all that can be accomplished with lustre in the peacock

screen exhibited. nging to Miss Mellona Butterfield, of Hastings, was the subject of universal praise. A 5 o'clock tea set looked as if a shower of forget-me-nots had dropped down on it. Among the noteworthy placques was

one of china done by a London artist and loaned by Mrs. Bishop Clarkson. Mrs. General Crook contributed many valuable articles, two blue-seave vase from the Paris exposition of 1868, and a porcelain placque by Gaupre Gayeau, the only one celebrated in America.

Mrs. Dr. Denise exhibited a vase of Guadaylahara ware, which arrested the attention of every one for its beauty and rarity. It was of glass, decorated with begonia leaves and blossoms, with a blown in by some curious and unknown

process. Among many luxurious articles was no ticed an eider-down laprobe from Russia, the property of Mrs. F. A. Haller, who also contributed, among other things, Turkish Zonave jacket and slippers of black satin, embroidered with gold.

Mrs. Colpetzer showed some fine Jap anese work and embroidery. The antiques exhibited were numerous and interesting. Mrs. General Hawkins loaned some spode china 150 years old; Mrs.Lymau Richardson, an Indian batchet found on Farnam street in 1874, and a banjo of rattlesnake skin and mahogany Mrs. Masters owns a large and valua ble collection of antiques. A camel's hair shawl, once the property of the last king of Delhi, is valued at \$1,000; a Trinchinopole locket is \$100; sandal-wood objects and a Moradabol workbox fifty six years old were quaint, also a Delhi necklace and a portrait of an ancient king of Syracuse. A black Maltese Lyons ace shawl was an object of interest to

Several of the younger generation deserve mention for their courage in com-peting among so many grown people. Miss Nannie Briggs, a girl under ten years, has taken all the first prizes for the largest and best display of sewing for her age. Last year she was equally successful, carrying off the honors at Lincoln as well. Edith Grenell, daughter of the Hon. E.

N. Grenell, took the first prize for a handsome skirt, and Miss May Her contributed a handsome tea doyley Vie Rosewater got a premium of \$6 on insects.

Mrs. J. S. Briggs and her assistant, Miss Grace M. Pratt, were most valuable aids to the success of the fair, and con-tributed much to the general satisfaction their efforts to make things go off

The fact that Omaha contains so much that is artistic, curious, antique and valuable, would never have been demonstrated and scarcely credited had it not been that the occasion stimulated people to bring out their treasures collected in foreign travel or acquired by lineal de-scent, to contribute toward a display that speaks more for the city than even its rapid growth or boom in real estate, and attests that in the scramble to amass money and the rough-and-tumble race for precedence the finer instincts have not been smothered, and that art has as certain and sturdy growth on the Nebraska pratric lands as in the cultivated gardens of the east. The name of the local artists is legion, and their work is beyond amateurishness. It is to be hoped that modesty will not deter many who failed to contribute this year from adding to the exhibit of next year, and thus obtain fresh laurels for Omaha as an art centre

MUSICAL EVENTS IN ENGLAND

Promenade Concerts at Convent Garden—A Surfeit of Light Opera.

PATTI IDOLIZED IN WALES.

Her Grand Charity Concert-She is Presented with a Magnificent Portrait of Herself.

London, September 6 .- [Correspondonce of the BEE]-With the return of autumn comes a treat for lovers of music at popular prices in the revival of the promenade concerts at Covent Garden. under the management of Freeman Thomas, and with Gwyllyam Crowe as director. An audience of 5,000 enthusiastic music maniacs made a constantly moving mass in the arena, and the ever circulating drinks from the liberally patronized bars added to the general good humor and exhibaration.

The concert opened with the "Nationa Anthem," given with grand effect. The orchestra of 150 pieces, under Carrodus neluded several eminent soloists, and the band of the Coldstream Guards, in gor geous uniforms, rendered yeoman service.

The hit of the evening was Gwyllyam 'rowe's new vocal waltz. "LITTLE SAILORS,"

sung by Steadman's choir of boys and girls in sailor costume. The music is much in the strain of the same composer's popular "See-Saw." It met with a rousing reception, the entire andience joining in the chorus. The ladies in the boxes and stalls were presented with a copy of "Little Sailors." Ella Russell, the American prima donna, is engaged for five of the series, and won't she "pull

The indications point to a surfeit of LIGHT OPERA

this season, and many new productions will be heard. The Comique will open with "Josephine." A newly christened comic opera infant. "The Fairy Ring" is under way at the Grand, with Susette Fenn as the leading soprano. Sinclair Dunn, the "Scottish Sims Reeves," is the principal tenor. Mr. Snazelle, Carl Rosa's ougilistic baritone, is engaged for "La Bernaise," the new opera at the Prince's.
PATTI IS BEING IDOLIZED

in Wales, not only for her matchless yoice, but her personal fascinations and kindly heart. She has won the hearts of the Welsh people by appearing in a series of morning concerts for the benefit of the Swansea hospital, which she aided materially, the usual crowded houses being the rule, although the admission ranged from 5s to £1. Patti was met at her salon carriage by the mayor and other leading citizens, who officially welcomed her to Swansea and paid tribute to her philanthropy. After being almost inundated with flowers, the diva was escorted through the streets under a canopy of flags, amid the ringing of church bells the cheers of the entire populace, who turned out en mass to greet her, for as the Welsh people said, "She sings for nothing, look you," and "She was a neighbor, now, look you."

The largest exhibitors of fine china were Mrs. P. E. Iler, Mrs. B. Gallagher, Mrs. Colpetzer, Mrs. Fred Davis, Mrs. W. H. Alexander, Mrs. General Crook and Miss Butterfield.

Mrs. L. S. Reigers and her assistant of the same line. Diamonds blazed from as can de nil, draped with glistening net of the same hue. Diamonds blazed from bosom, arms and ears, around her neck gleamed a pearl necklace, and on her corsage was the Russian order of merit, which Patti, among all women in the world, is the only one privileged to wear, and a decoration of King Kalakua. Being recalled after Eckert's echo song. the sang "Comin' Thro' the Rye" with such distracting coquetry that one of the dignitaries of the Weish Calvinistic Methodists was surprised out of his usual decorum and sat convulsed with laughter, which he vainly tried to conceal by keeping his hand over one eye, while with the other ne watched the diva singing, "If a body kiss a body, need a body cry." Patti and Burns overcame austere Puritanism, and the son of Shon Gorph melted into geniality. Patti sang seven songs, ending with "Home, Sweet Home." She was assisted gratuitously by a num-ber of artists who were her guests at at Craig-y-Nos, including Bonetti, Tite Mattie, Wilhelm Ganz, the great harpist, John Thomas and Nicolini. After the concert the hospital committee presented Patti with a \$2,500 portrait of minted by Sant, and exhibited at the Royal Academy.